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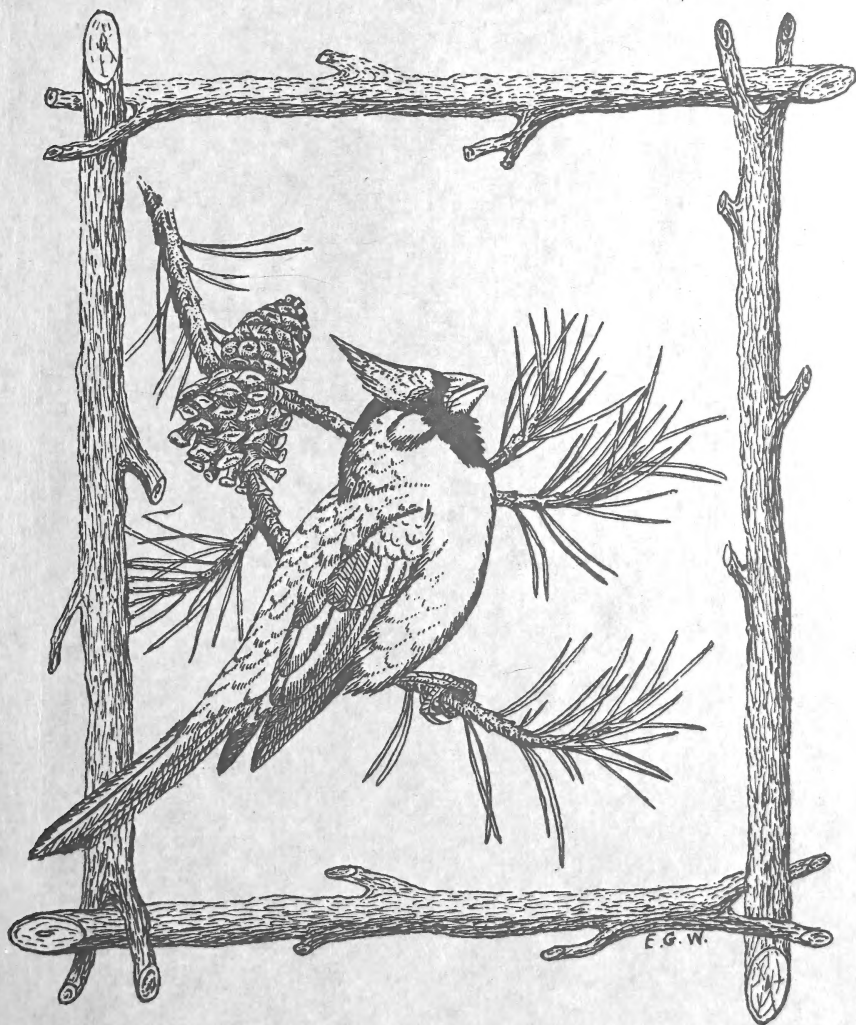
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NATURAL HISTORY
SURVEY



113

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 113

March, 1960

APR 11 1960

NATURAL
HISTORY SURVEY

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

March, 1960

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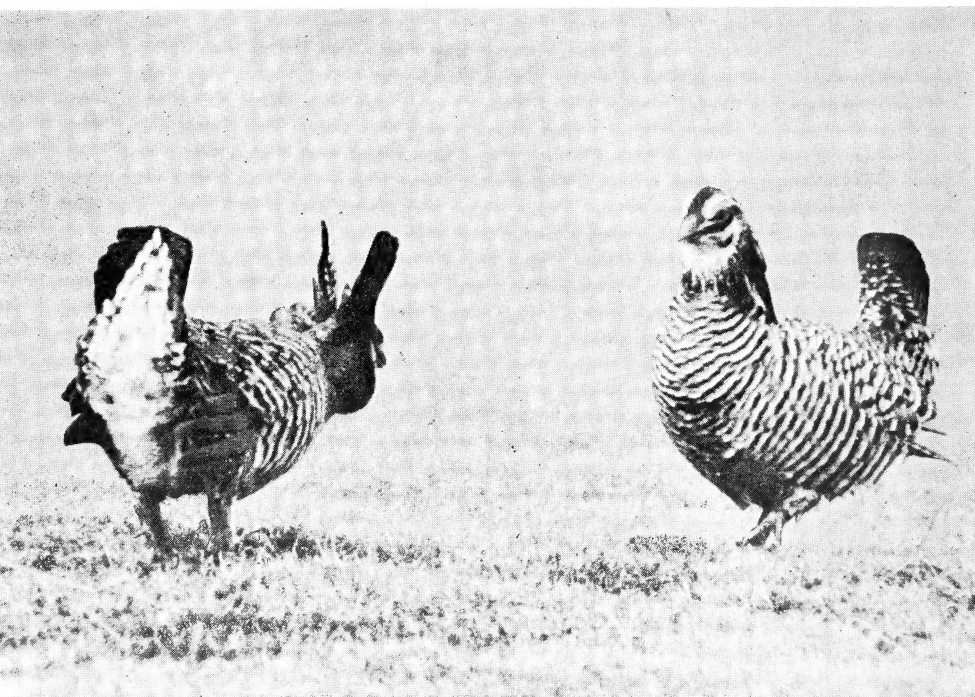
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and even Quails, decreased also, in varying degrees.

The value of grassland nesting and brood cover is now widely recognized. A national refuge for Prairie Chickens is belatedly being established in eastern Kansas under the auspices of the National Wildlife Federation. Nearly all states with remnant colonies are making some effort to set aside refuges. Wisconsin seems to be well in advance of all other states in working out its program.

The recently-formed Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois has the objective of establishing an adequate system of grassland refuges within the state. Parent organizations are the Illinois Audubon Society, the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, the Illinois Division of Izaak Walton League of America, and the Illinois Chapter of Nature Conservancy, Inc. Officers are J. W. Galbreath, Chairman, of East St. Louis; Ralph Smith, Vice-Chairman, of Chicago; Mrs. Madeline Dorosheff, Secretary, of Springfield; and George B. Fell, Treasurer, of Rockford. Various state agencies, including the Natural History Survey and the Department of Conservation, are cooperating.

What kind of refuges are needed to insure the survival of Prairie Chickens in Illinois? In the publication *The Prairie Chicken in Illinois* [Ill. Nat. Hist. Surv. Bul. 22(4); 1943], the writer stated: "In southeastern Illinois, Prairie Chickens are well adapted to living in prairie farming districts



Prairie Chicken Booming. (Courtesy ILLINOIS WILDLIFE Magazine)

where from 20 to 30 per cent of the total agricultural land is grass type cover that is not disturbed until July 1 or later. Presumably, similar grass acreages and farming practices would create fair to good Prairie Chicken range anywhere they might be applied on the Illinois prairie. . . Although solid blocks or closely-grouped tracts are probably most satisfactory from the standpoint of administration, . . . good Prairie Chicken management does not require that refuge areas be contiguous, provided proper distribution of smaller refuge areas can be obtained. For example, certain sand prairie townships in northern Illinois might be converted into good chicken range by leasing and converting to (grassland) refuges, for a term of years, 25 per cent of the total farm land in the form of 20-acre, 40-acre or larger tracts of the poorer farm soil throughout each township."

Experience gained during the past 25 years leads us to believe that the above advice was sound, although some amendments are needed. It would undoubtedly be more economical and more permanent to buy, rather than lease, refuge lands. Moreover, gray soil prairie and sand prairie areas where chickens are still present, or where they would be likely to spread soon from existing colonies, should be sought, and these are not necessarily the areas of lowest fertility. Effort should be made to locate management areas where farming practices are likely to furnish part of the required nesting cover. Wisconsin has adopted a plan of setting aside an average of one 40-acre refuge per square mile to supplement dwindling nest-brood cover in the well-known Buena Vista marsh of about 46,000 acres in Portage County. Public-spirited citizens and organizations there already have purchased some of these tracts, and the Wisconsin Conservation Commission has stated that it is ready to lease and manage lands which are privately purchased for Prairie Chickens (*A Guide to Prairie Chicken Management*, by Hamerstrom, Mattson, and Hamerstrom, 1957).

Solving the many problems of locating, financing, purchasing, and managing suitable refuge lands will require much hard work by the Prairie Chicken Foundation and associated agencies. It seems probable that most of the 3 or 4 management areas now contemplated by the Foundation should finally embrace 20 or 25 square miles each, including the active farms interspersed among the refuges. Nevertheless, the refuges at first could be confined to farming areas as small as 4 square miles. Other tracts could be added as results were appraised and as funds became available. Such a scatter pattern of nesting cover appears to produce higher chicken populations than continuous prairie.

Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana

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Ed. Note: Members of the Society, if they so desire, may contribute to the Prairie Chicken Foundation to help buy or lease tracts of land suitable for establishing Prairie Chicken Reserves in Illinois. Checks for this purpose may be made out to the Illinois Audubon Society and should include the following notation: "For Prairie Chicken Fund." Please send contributions to Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Donations to the Society are tax-deductible.

The I.A.S. Annual Meeting

THE EVANSTON BIRD CLUB will serve as hosts and guides to I.A.S. members from all over the state during the week-end of May 21 and 22, 1960. Arrangements are in the very capable hands of **Mrs. Bertha Huxford**, President of the Evanston Club as well as one of our Directors. With her customary drive and energy, she is even now preparing an interesting program of scientific papers and first-rate lecturers. Chairman of the Meeting Committee for the I.A.S. is our Vice-President, **Mr. Floyd Swink**.

This is the first time in a number of years that the Annual Meeting has been held in the Chicago area. A bird walk is scheduled for Sunday, May 22, which should be the height of the warbler migration. The North Shore area of Lake Michigan, up to and including Illinois Beach State Park, is well known for its great variety of water and shore birds. Full details of the Meeting will be sent to all members in a month or so. But please circle the dates on your calendars now — May 21 and 22, the Annual Meeting of the I.A.S.!



Within One Generation

By VERNON GREENING

"LINGER THROUGH THE evening. Watch the sun go down in purple splendor, and study the famous after-glow of Central Illinois, the benediction of the day. Watch the lights twinkle in the cabins between the fingers of trees. An occasional laugh — a song comes to your ears. The glory of the moon and stars are caught in the net of the waves. Here is your interminable vacation trail and only four miles away from Springfield." — a prophecy of Lake Springfield written by Vachel Lindsay in 1930 — five years before the lake became a reality.

"A new site for the shelter (dog pound) has already been proposed — the Wildlife Sanctuary at Lake Springfield." — *Illinois State Journal*, January 30, 1960.

Within the intervening years of the above news reports lies the history of the Lake Springfield Wildlife Sanctuary. The tenor of the last report — the latest of a series — signals the cause for alarm and the need for concerted action by the citizens of Springfield if they wish to retain their Wildlife Sanctuary.

The Sanctuary is a strip of land containing about 160 acres of trees. The strip averages about 500 feet in depth, and therefore the greater part of the sanctuary fronts the lake — between 2 and 2½ miles of shoreline. When Lake Springfield was built the City Council authorized the purchase of a limited amount of marginal land to help the development of the lake. Shortly after impounding of the waters began, the City Council members, particularly Willis J. Spaulding, recognized the need for protecting the shoreline. It was he who envisioned a municipally-owned forest, with at least 60% of the shoreline accessible to the public.

Under the supervision of Commissioner Spaulding the development of forested areas in the marginal lands began. By 1939 more than a half-million trees had been planted — mostly Scotch Pine and Norway Spruce. Spaulding stated that reforestation of the marginal lands would serve these major purposes: "Prevent erosion of the land and the resulting silting of the lake and eventually serve as a means of preserving a convenient contact with nature in the wild, which is so precious in maintaining a balanced life in this mechanical age with its complex surroundings."

For approximately 25 years after its first posting as a Wildlife Sanctuary the area remained inviolate — the citizens of Springfield were comfortable in the thought of the area being maintained for posterity. The thought was punctuated only by warnings by Dr. Arthur Buswell, Chief of Illinois Water Survey, in 1952, that unless conservation steps were taken and maintained the lake would furnish a water supply for only one hundred years; and again in 1956, when a University of Illinois Study recommended that no further leasing of city property fronting the lake be made.

In the late summer of 1959 visitors to the Wildlife Sanctuary were greeted by posted signs, "K. of C. Members Only," in a portion of the sanctuary. And already the area was being denuded of trees to provide picnic areas, boat launching sites, etc.

Separate protests to the City Council by the Springfield Nature League and a private citizen brought to light a weak ordinance in the city code which grants sole authority to the Mayor and the Public Property Commissioner to lease public park lands for private use without bringing it to the public's attention at a public meeting — and without the knowledge of the other City Council members. The protest brought to light an acknowledgment by a City Council member that the Masons were interested in a similar area.

To date the weakness in the city ordinance has not been corrected. However, the City Council has since officially dedicated — set aside permanently — five public park lands of 382 acres on Lake Springfield. The Council acted on the recommendation of the City and Regional Planning Commission. It is interesting to note that the City Council did not include the Wildlife Sanctuary in the dedication, although it was included in the recommendation.

To date our only consolation since our protestations of the Wildlife Sanctuary violation has been the erection of a new rustic sign at the entrance to the sanctuary. This appears to be at least a tacit acknowledgment of the existence of the Wildlife Sanctuary as such. During the recent controversy over the leasing, the Mayor, in executive session, publicly denied that the area had ever been designated as a Wildlife Sanctuary — though it had appeared on maps of Lake Springfield as early as 1936.

Within one generation — from creation and preservation to destruction of natural areas! How safe are your parks?

1808 Reed Avenue, Springfield, Ill.



A JANUARY BALD EAGLE COUNT

By ELTON FAWKS

ON JANUARY 31, 1960, two parties went on an all-day Bald Eagle count. The writer, with **Peter Petersen, Jr.** and **Mike Yeast**, drove to Dubuque, Iowa, to start the census. We worked downstream to Muscatine, Iowa. **Bob Trial** and **Ted Greer** worked the area from below Muscatine to Keokuk, Iowa.

The purpose of the trip was to count the adult and immature Bald Eagles wintering near open spots in the Mississippi River. The writer has carried on extensive counts several times a week for the past two winters. Peter Petersen has taken part in many of these counts, as well as some of his own. These will be published later.

The day was extremely foggy, but by the time we reached Dubuque much of the fog was gone. However, the Trial and Greer party experienced fog most of the day. The river from Dubuque to Muscatine could be reached only at towns, locks, and dams. From Muscatine to Keokuk the route followed the river to a large extent. If any eagles were missed, it was due to the fog. We feel that some eagles were missed on the upper portion, as some open water couldn't be reached. However, all the major open areas were covered. At Lock and Dams 13 and 14 some eagles might have left the area because of the number of people nearby. Summary of nearly 250 miles of river:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Adult Birds</i>	<i>Immature Birds</i>	<i>Age Unknown</i>
Lock 11, Dubuque, Ia.....	0	0	
Lock 12, Bellevue, Ia.....	19	6	
Lock 13, Fulton, Ill.....	1	0	
Lock 14, Hampton, Ill.....	0	0	
Lock 15, Davenport, Ia.....	0	0	
Credit Island, Davenport, Ia.....	15	1	
Lock 16, Muscatine, Ia.....	8	0	
Lock 17	3	3	
New Boston, Ill.....	3	1	1
New Boston Pumping Station.....	1	1	
Lock 18, Burlington, Ia.....	22	4	
Fort Madison, Ia.....	2	2	1
Lock 19, Keokuk, Ia.....	8	4	11
Totals:	82	22	13

This gives a grand total of 117 eagles, of which 104 were clearly seen and could be aged; 82 adults or .7875% and 22 immatures or .2125% was the ratio. These percentages are close to my early and midwinter counts. My late winter count (still going on as this is written) indicates a smaller percentage of immatures.

Mr. Bob Wade of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports for the week of February 7 from the Thomson (Lock 13) area a total of 72 adult and 13 immature Bald Eagles. These are .847 and .153 on a percentage basis. It is our hope to make this an annual count over a much larger area. Details will be announced later in the *Audubon Bulletin*.

For the first time in my memory, gulls have nearly disappeared from the Mississippi River. Only three Herring Gulls were seen all day on the eagle count. Ducks in any numbers were found only in two spots. Not more than 400 Goldeneyes, a few Common Mergansers, and two Red-breasted Mergansers were found.

Route #1, Box 112, East Moline, Ill.



Ed. Note: Elton Fawks and his colleagues from the Tri-Cities area are collaborating in a nation-wide study of the decline of Bald Eagles being conducted by the National Audubon Society. The work of the late Charles Broley in Florida, and independent observations by naturalists near Washington, D.C., and in Alaska, show that the numbers of Bald Eagles are declining almost everywhere. What is most alarming is that the numbers of immature birds have been reduced much more in proportion than the numbers of adults. Some scientists feel that the widespread use of pesticides has affected the fertility of the eagle and other birds. It is hoped that, as a result of these studies, it will soon be possible to apply corrective measures. If you live in an area where Bald Eagles are common, and you have accurate field records or can make a series of counts, please write directly to Mr. Fawks.



CHICAGO - TO - CANADA MOURNING DOVE COUNT

By KARL E. BARTEL

ON AUGUST 22, 1959, Margaret C. Lehmann, Paul Schulze, Floyd A. Swink, and the writer motored to Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, to attend the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union.

On this trip we decided that a Mourning Dove roadside count should be made over the entire route. We started at Willow Springs, Illinois, and crossed Illinois to enter Iowa at Dubuque. In Iowa the count was low because we covered only about 150 miles of the northeast corner. In Minnesota we traversed the entire state from the southeast to northwest, leaving Minnesota at Moorehead.

The Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota counts were taken on August 22. On August 23 our group entered North Dakota at Fargo and traveled northwest until we left the state at Portal. We drove into Canada at North Portal, continuing northwest to Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, and then due west to Cypress Hills Provincial Park, stopping at Swift Current overnight. August 24 and part of August 25 were spent in and around Cypress Hills. The afternoon of August 25 was spent going east to our destination, Regina.

On August 29, during the A.O.U. field trip, a dove count was also taken. We left Regina on August 30, going back almost the way we came, although we did spend the whole afternoon at Kenmare, North Dakota. At Moorehead, Minnesota, we changed our course and headed east to Duluth, arriving on August 31. On September 1, we left Superior, Wisconsin, after spending the night at Duluth. We headed directly south, stopping briefly at

Criex Meadows, a state hunting and fishing preserve. By the time we got to the Illinois state line it was dark, and hence no return count could be made in Illinois.

DOVE TOTALS BY STATES

Illinois	37	Aug. 22		Field Trip		
Iowa	21	" "	Saskatchewan	23	Aug. 29	
Minnesota	279	" "	Saskatchewan	2	Aug. 30	
North Dakota	93	Aug. 23	North Dakota	98	" "	
Saskatchewan	21	" "	Minnesota	50	Aug. 31	
Saskatchewan	6	Aug. 24	Wisconsin	53	Sept. 1	
Saskatchewan	38	Aug. 25				
Outbound Trip:	495	Total	Return Trip:	226	Total	

The grand total while traveling was 721 doves in 3,571 miles, an average of slightly more than one Mourning Dove every five miles.

2528 W. Collins St., Blue Island, Ill.



FIELD NOTES — WINTER, 1960

By MR. AND MRS. HARRY A. SHAW

ONE SNOWY OWL was observed January 13th perching on a fence post just north of Sterling. It was followed into a plowed field and several photographs taken in spite of the dark, foggy afternoon.

A flock of 250 **Lapland Longspurs** was watched feeding in a field of corn stubble just west of the Green River Game Preserve on January 17th.

Red-breasted Nuthatches are wintering at the White Pines Forest State Park in great numbers (estimate, 100). They are feeding on the ground, in the tops of pines (on the cones), and at the feeders by the caretaker's home. Bird watchers in this vicinity have never seen so many at one time.

A lone **White-throated Sparrow** comes to our kitchen window feeder every day to secure his share of raw peanuts which we put out for the birds. Occasionally he flies away with a sunflower seed, but we wonder if he is successful in opening it.

We could hardly believe our eyes when we checked our sparrow trap on Wednesday noon, January 20th. A female **Baltimore Oriole** was fluttering and scolding inside. The temperature was 10 degrees above zero and three inches of snow were on the ground. We called the Max Hagans to come verify our identification. Before releasing the Oriole we fed it moistened bread and it greedily went after an orange half. Close-up pictures were taken, then it was freed. It immediately flew to trash burners in the alley in search of more food.

This winter seems to have an unusual number of out-of-season birds, including a **Green-tailed Towhee** being fed in Rockford.

1304 Fourth Avenue, Sterling, Illinois



Magpie, Redpolls and Sandhill Cranes in the Palos Hills

By WINSLOW M. SHAUGHNESSY, Ornithologist

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING bird observations were recorded in the area surrounding the Little Red Schoolhouse Nature Center in the Palos Hills of Cook County, Illinois:

At 4:00 p.m. on October 28, 1959, at the intersection of Willow Springs Rd. (104th Ave.) and 95th St., Forest Preserve Naturalist Peter Dring and I observed a **Magpie** not 15 feet off the roadside. It was in the same area the following day, and was subsequently observed by several other competent birders.

On November 3, 1959, a flock of approximately 35 **Redpolls** was observed near Long John Slough by Forest Preserve Naturalists Floyd Swink, Ray Schwarz, and Peter Dring. This is an early fall record for the Chicago area.

A flock of approximately 20 **Sandhill Cranes** was observed flying S.E. over the Little Red Schoolhouse on November 6, 1959. Five Forest Preserve Naturalists heard the characteristic call notes and observed the flock. This is a very late record for the Sandhill Crane in the Chicago area.

Ida Cason Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Georgia



Cook County Clean Streams Committee

By JOHN D. YONDORF

WITH THE COMING of the highly industrialized community to Cook County the streams which once had many types of fish and other wildlife are now almost barren. Scenic plants are destroyed by foul water and the people in boats can no longer enjoy the rivers. Ducks and other birds lose an important supply of food.

In 1953 William N. Erickson, then President of the Board of Forest Preserve Commissioners, started the Clean Streams Committee. The Committee was divided into six parts: Upper Chicago, Lower Chicago, Upper Des Plaines, Lower Des Plaines-Salt Creek, Thorn Creek-Calumet, and Tinley Creek.

Each sub-committee in its area was to find: (1) the degree of existing pollution; (2) the source of pollution; (3) who is responsible; (4) what law-enforcing bodies are responsible for correction of pollution conditions; (5) make recommendations and suggestions to the general committee as to how each of the problems can be corrected.

The chairman or vice-chairman meets once each month with a secretary, legal advisor, and Forest Preserve District representative at the headquarters of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, 536 North Harlem Avenue, River Forest, Illinois. Also at these meetings are members of the State Sanitary Water Board, Cook County Department of Public Health, Sanitary District of Chicago, and sometimes a representative of the state's attorney.

The general committee hears reports from chairmen of various watershed committees. They also discuss the findings of sub-committees; publicize cases of pollution; and invite sanitary and health officials to discuss problems of pollution. Finally they inform the press and continue to work for the enforcement of existing sanitary laws.

Anyone interested in helping in this very important work should contact Lewis I. Birdsall, Executive Secretary, 536 North Harlem Avenue, River Forest, Illinois, by letter, or phone on Mondays or Thursdays: COLUMBUS 1-8400; FOrEst 9-9420.

3720 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 13, Illinois

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Ecology of Land Birds of the Chicago Area — Part III

By FLOYD A. SWINK

THE READER IS REFERRED to the September, 1959, issue of *The Audubon Bulletin* for details on the methods and techniques used in conducting this statistical survey of the perching habits of local land birds. This article concerns the common sparrows of the region, including the Slate-colored Junco, during a five-year survey period of 1955 through 1959. Observations consisting of five or less are not itemized.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO

Total Observations 833

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
hawthorn	94	11.3
apple	56	6.7
on lawn	43	5.2
Iowa crab	41	4.9
wild black cherry	33	4.0
white ash	32	3.8
leaf litter among trees	29	3.5
pear	27	3.2
American elm	23	2.8
white oak	23	2.8
grassy ground		
among trees	22	2.6
bur oak	17	2.0
grassy field	17	2.0
lilac	17	2.0
willow sp.	17	2.0
highbush cranberry	15	1.8
on a path	14	1.7
in a garden	11	1.3
cottonwood	10	1.2
giant ragweed	9	1.1
on grassy roadside	9	1.1
oak sp.	8	1.0
weed patch	8	1.0
on gravel road	7	0.8
sugar maple	7	0.8
black locust	6	0.7
box elder	6	0.7
on fallen twig	6	0.7
on fence	6	0.7

FIELD SPARROW

Total Observations 213

hawthorn	31	14.6
apple	25	11.7
Iowa crab	14	6.6
oak sp.	11	5.2
wild black cherry	10	4.7
black oak	8	3.8
pear	8	3.8
American elm	6	2.8

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
grassy field	6	2.8
smooth sumac	6	2.8

FOX SPARROW

Total Observations 93

hawthorn	24	25.8
wild black cherry	7	7.5
Iowa crab	6	6.5
leaf litter among trees	6	6.5

SONG SPARROW

Total Observations 303

hawthorn	30	9.9
apple	29	9.6
willow sp.	22	7.3
telephone wire	12	4.0
wild black cherry	12	4.0
giant ragweed	8	2.6
broad-leaved cat-tail	7	2.3
pear	7	2.3
tag alder	7	2.3
bur oak	6	2.0
on fence	6	2.0
oak sp.	6	2.0
river grape	6	2.0
white ash	6	2.0

TREE SPARROW

Total Observations 162

hawthorn	24	14.8
Iowa crab	19	11.7
willow sp.	9	5.6
giant ragweed	7	4.3
wild black cherry	7	4.3

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW

Total Observations 203

hawthorn	28	13.8
Iowa crab	19	9.4
leaf litter among trees	14	6.9
wild black cherry	12	5.9
willow sp.	12	5.9
American elm	8	3.9
river grape	8	3.9
tag alder	7	3.4
apple	6	3.0

Perhaps the most significant fact to be gained from these statistics is that the hawthorn is the most popular perching site with each species. Also, the Iowa crab is popular with all species except the Song Sparrow, which seems to be the only bird of the group to frequent telephone wires. Shrubs and small trees dominate in the statistics, with remarkably few records from tall trees. The almost complete absence of evergreens as perching sites is also notable. The following table gives the seasonal occurrence of each species, with the year being broken up into 24 divisions.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Time
Slate-colored Junco	24 17	24 5	40 103	95 74	6 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 8	56 161	107 46	31 35	1-15 16-end
Field Sparrow	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 46	35 28	10 4	17 7	9 24	3 11	4 5	0 0	0 0	1-15 16-end
Fox Sparrow	0 0	0 0	1 12	42 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 14	11 0	0 2	1-15 16-end
Song Sparrow	2 0	0 0	9 34	42 34	22 21	14 15	16 34	24 13	2 3	4 6	4 1	0 3	1-15 16-end
Tree Sparrow	19 0	0 16	23 15	2 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	18 27	15 16	1-15 16-end
White-throated Sparrow	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 25	47 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 52	53 15	6 1	0 0	1-15 16-end

These data graphically confirm facts well known to the serious students of local birdlife: namely, the winter occurrence of the Junco and Tree Sparrow, the summer occurrence of the Field and Song Sparrows, and the nearly absolute migratory status of the Fox and White-throated Sparrows.

Interesting sidelights on the above include the following observations. The last Junco apparently departs later in spring and the first one arrives earlier in the autumn than in the case of its associate, the Tree Sparrow. The Song Sparrow has more stragglers in the colder months than the Field Sparrow. The migration peak of the Fox Sparrow appears to be a month earlier than the White-Throated Sparrow in spring, and a month later in autumn. It would be interesting to determine if this means, in comparison with the White-throated Sparrow, a longer summer nesting season and a shorter wintering season for the Fox Sparrow. The Slate-colored Junco apparently has supplementary migration peaks in addition to the birds which are winter residents, as evidenced by the fact that the figures for March, April, October, and November are considerably higher than those for December, January, and February.

Box 31, Willow Springs, Ill.



Park Ridge Audubon Society Meeting

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY of Park Ridge announces their spring banquet on May 26, 1960, at 6:30 p.m. in the West Park Field House at Western and Garden streets. Dr. Donald T. Ries of Illinois State Normal University will present a lecture illustrated with color slides, and Mrs. Pauline Esdale will give a program of bird song imitations. Buffet supper. Tickets are \$3.50 per person, obtainable in advance from Mrs. Lester Stolte, 1600 Albion St., Park Ridge, Illinois.

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

A STEPPED-UP WATER pollution program may result from passage of the Blatnik Bill (HR 3610) in this second session of Congress. Introduced by Rep. John Blatnik of Minnesota, the bill expands Public Law 660; it provides for federal funds to aid cities and towns in the construction of sewage treatment facilities. The earlier law provided for a sum of \$50 million annually to be spent over a ten-year period. The Blatnik Bill will expand this sum to \$100 million a year. The bill has aroused the strong support of many outdoor conservation groups and was recently endorsed by the powerful League of Women Voters, which has long maintained an interest in water pollution problems. Arthur Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, has spoken out strongly in favor of the bill, saying that pure water is one of our critically urgent problems. The U.S. Public Health Service has pointed out that over 3,000 communities still dump raw sewage into our rivers and streams. It is the considered opinion of experts that we are fast losing ground in our campaign for clean waters.

The urgent need for clean water is so obvious that the bill was passed by overwhelming margins in both houses. It may be vetoed by President Eisenhower [*Ed. Note: It was.*] unless the nation impresses upon the White House the need for this vital program. Clean water is not only needed for such recreational enjoyment as swimming and boating; it is not only needed for wildlife and fishing; but it is also needed for industry and home consumption, and we should like to hope that such considerations are not yet minor matters.

Since this Congressional session will end early because of the Presidential conventions, wise conservationists are expressing their views now on such significant bills as the Douglas-O'Hara Bill for the establishment of the Indiana Sand Dunes National Monument (which is still very much alive); the Wilderness Bill, which will come up for a vote soon; and several bills to provide "Shoreline Parks": Cape Cod Bill, S. 2636; Padre Island Bill, S. 4; and the Oregon Dunes Bill, S. 1526. Anyone wishing more information on conservation legislation should write to the National Wildlife Federation, 232 Carroll St., NW, Washington, D.C. Their free publication, "Conservation News," is available on request.

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Notes from the Nest: A ban has been placed by Australia upon the export of live koala bears, duck-billed platypuses, and lyre birds. . . Italy plans to give the highway landscape back to the motorist: no billboards will be permitted in areas of artistic or natural beauty without express permission of the Education Ministry, and no commercial signs will be allowed less than 328 feet from a traffic sign. Viva Italia! . . . It would require but two days of our national military budget to refurbish our national libraries, bring the books up to date, put the buildings in good order, and raise salaries. . . The State of Maine is honoring its most famous son — poet Henry Wads-

worth Longfellow. Part of the Appalachian mountain range will be named after him. . . Since 1940 the sale of insecticides has boomed from \$40 million to over \$290 million and is expected to reach \$1 billion by 1975. . . An excellent article on World Population, reprinted from the *Scientific American* and written by Sir Julian Huxley, is available for 50 cents from the American Humanist Association, Yellow Springs, Ohio. . . The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has announced that three new wildlife refuges will be established. They will be located near Bakersfield, Calif., Amarillo, Texas, and Jackson, Alabama.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



Toward Mourning Dove Protection

By PAUL H. LOBIK

ACTING ON THE THEORY that previous campaigns to protect the Mourning Dove have failed because they began too late to gather much momentum, the I.A.S. has appointed a Bird Protection Committee to determine whether it may be feasible to place the dove on the songbird list. The committee consists of the writer as chairman, Jackson L. Boughner of Palatine, and Mrs. Madeline Dorosheff of Springfield.

The first objective of the committee is to discover whether a new campaign in behalf of the dove has any hope of success. We will undertake a survey of all candidates for the State Legislature and the Governorship to learn how many favor dove protection. If a majority is with us, then we will work to introduce a bill in the next session. If a majority expresses no interest or possibly opposition to our cause, then we will continue our educational work until the majority of public opinion — and the Legislature — will be on our side.

Our opposition to dove hunting is based on these facts: (1) The Mourning Dove biologically is a songbird, not a game bird; (2) the dove is shot for "live target practice" and not to provide meat for the table (a robin weighs as much as a dove); (3) the dove is shot while nesting (whether the figure is 1%, as our Department of Conservation claims, or 20%, as our "Breeding Bird Census of Illinois" shows, or 26%, as shown by studies in Iowa, doves are still shot while nesting); (4) the dove is valuable to agriculture — an adult may eat over 10,000 weed seeds in a day; (5) the early season on doves puts hunters afield while most of our songbirds are still migrating; (6) the bag limit on doves is meaningless, as some hunters "shoot them, and let them lie."

As soon as the results of our survey of candidates for election have been tabulated, we will notify all I.A.S. members. Many of you, we feel, will want to know how the candidates for State Representative or State Senator from your district — as well as Governor — stand on dove protection. In the meantime, letters to the candidates from your area, expressing a desire for dove protection, will do much to help this movement.

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



The Christmas Census — 1959

Introduction by PAUL H. LOBIK

WE ARE PLEASED to report that the 1959 Census has been prepared for the printer by an able assistant editor — **William E. Southern** of DeKalb, Illinois. Your Editor, after struggling mightily and alone with the Christmas Reports for nine years, is happy to relinquish this exacting task, particularly to someone who is exceptionally well-qualified for such duties.

Mr. Southern is assistant professor in the Department of Biological Sciences of Northern Illinois University. He has done some work in ornithology at the Michigan State Biological Station, and has previously served as assistant editor of the *Jack-Pine Warbler*, journal of the Michigan Audubon Society.

We learned only recently that Mr. Southern also spends the summer months teaching the course in bird study at the Wisconsin Audubon Camp. He is highly enthusiastic about his work there and urges everyone interested in attending the camp to write to him. We can say from personal experience that two weeks at an Audubon Camp means one of the most satisfying and enjoyable vacations one can spend anywhere! If you would like more information about the Wisconsin Camp, please write to Mr. Southern at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.

This year's Christmas Census is again in narrative style, but most of the reports are still in the order followed in our late, unlamented tabulations. As before, unusual records are set off in **bold face** type. All of the old areas are still with us, and a few new ones have been added. Here, then, is the *Illinois Bird Census for 1959*:



Arboretum, LISLE, DUPAGE COUNTY. Entire 800 acres of Morton Arboretum, the Saganashkee Slough and forest preserve to its north, and Bemis Woods forest preserve (in Cook County) — same as last year. Semi-open area 15%; open fields and farm land 10%; oak woods 35%; pine and spruce stands 30%; river bottom 10%. **Dec. 27**; 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; cloudy and humid all day, raining hard at times; temperature 29° to middle 50's; wind S.E. 10 - 20 m.p.h.; almost no snow left; ground very wet and muddy, lots of water standing in low spots, streams running full. Fourteen observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 26 (24 on foot, 2 by car); total party-miles, 108 (60 on foot, 48 by car). — Great Blue Heron, 2; Mallard, 12; Lesser Scaup, 2; Common Merganser, 16; Red-tailed Hawk, 6; Red-shouldered Hawk, 5; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 5; Ring-necked Pheasant, 10; Herring Gull, 66; Mourning Dove, 4; Great Horned Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 9; Saw-whet Owl, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 7; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 28; Blue Jay, 51; Common Crow, 252; Black-capped Chickadee, 77; Tufted Titmouse, 9; White-breasted Nuthatch, 11; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Brown Creeper, 5; **Carolina Wren**, 1; Robin, 28; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 11; Cedar Waxwing, 10; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 147; House Sparrow,

136; Eastern Meadowlark, 2; Redwinged Blackbird, 2; Common Grackle, 1; Cardinal, 71; Purple Finch, 76; Common Redpoll, 6; Pine Siskin, 94; Am. Goldfinch, 83; Rufous-sided Towhee, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 202; Tree Sparrow, 79; White-throated Sparrow, 11; Fox Sparrow, 4; Swamp Sparrow, 3; Song Sparrow, 28. **Total:** 48 species, 1,591 individuals.

Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: Brown Thrasher, Oregon Junco, White-crowned Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Ring-billed Gull, Red-headed Woodpecker, **Townsend's Solitaire**, and Black Duck. — Bertha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel, Frank Gersh, Oliver C. Heywood, Richard B. Hoger, Dr. Edmund J. Jurica, Victor J. Laketek, Margaret C. Lehmann (Compiler), Paul Lobik, Emil Malavolti, Paul Schulze, Charles Westcott, Kenneth Wilz, John Yondorf.



Blue Island and Western Suburbs, COOK COUNTY. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, starting at western Blue Island, Tinley Park bird banding station, Orland Wildlife Preserve, Mt. Hope and Holy Sepulchre Cemeteries. Farms and open fields, 45%; oak woods, 30%; lake area, 10%; towns, 10%; spruce stands, 5%. **Dec. 25;** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Mostly clear; temp. 29° to 35°; wind S.E., 3-8 m.p.h.; 4 inches of snow. One observer. Total hours, 8½ (3½ on foot, 5 by car); total miles, 104 (3 on foot, 101 by car). — Mallard, 2; Black Duck, 45; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 9; Herring Gull, 13; Mourning Dove, 29; Screech Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 10; Common Crow, 59; Black-capped Chickadee, 19; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Brown Creeper, 1; Starling, 1,009; House Sparrow, 175; Redwinged Blackbird, 3; Common Grackle, 54; Cardinal, 10; **Rufous-sided Towhee, 1;** Slate-colored Junco, 46; Tree Sparrow, 12; Song Sparrow, 2. **Total:** 27 species, 1,518 individuals. Observed previous to count day but during count period: **Barn Owl, 1;** Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1;** White-throated Sparrow, 1. — Karl E. Bartel (Compiler).



Channahon, WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS. All points along 15 miles of the following canal and rivers: South along tow-path of I. & M. Canal; northwest side of DuPage River and along Illinois River to Morris (in Grundy County); from Morris on southwest side of Illinois River, following Kankakee River and DesPlaines River to Channahon. River edge 60%; deciduous woodlots 15%; plowed fields and pastures 20%; cattail marsh 5%. **Jan. 2, 1960;** 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Partly sunny; temperature 30° to 45°; wind, S.E., 15-25 m.p.h.; all rivers open. Nineteen observers usually in three parties. Total party-hours, 20 (5 on foot, 15 by car); total party-miles, 65 (7 on foot, 58 by car). — **Common Loon, 2;** Great Blue Heron, 5; Mallard, 2,570; Black Duck, 554; Am. Widgeon, 2; Pintail, 9; Canvasback, 10; Scaup, 22; Common Goldeneye, 71; Common Merganser, 130; Red-breasted Merganser, 26; Red-tailed Hawk, 10; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Unidentified Buteo, 1; Marsh Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 10; Ring-

necked Pheasant, 19; Am. Coot, 1; **Killdeer, 1**; Herring Gull, 5; Ring-billed Gull, 50; Gull (species), 37; Mourning Dove, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 4; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 8; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 7; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 18; Horned Lark, 1; Blue Jay, 9; Common Crow, 81; Black-capped Chickadee, 46; Tufted Titmouse, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Brown Creeper, 15; **Winter Wren, 1**; Carolina Wren, 2; Robin, 16; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; **Northern Shrike, 1**; Starling, 388; House Sparrow, 488; Redwinged Blackbird, 150 plus; Common Grackle, 1; Brown-headed Cowbird, 30; Cardinal, 21; Am. Goldfinch, 13; **Red Crossbill, 3**; Slate-colored Junco, 106; Tree Sparrow, 42; Song Sparrow, 17. **Total:** 52 species, 5,040 individuals (plus). — David Anderson, Karl Bartel, Richard Blaesing, Mrs. E. D. Collins, G. N. Hufford, William L. Hughes, Margaret Lehmann (Compiler), Fr. Reinhold Link, Calvin Lustick, Hilda McIntosh, William Murphy, William Rutter, Robert Schmitt, Paul A. Schulze, Margaret Smith, C. A. Westcott, Helen Wilson, Dr. George H. Woodruff, John Yondorf.



Evanston-Chicago, ILLINOIS. All points within a 15-mile circle centered at Touhy and Lincoln Aves., Lincolnwood. All lakfront and Forest Preserve Districts in area; Graceland, Rosehill and Memorial Park Cemeteries; city streets 6%; lake front and harbors 17%; golf courses 2%; deciduous woods 34%; rivers and canals 8%; open fields 6%; cemeteries 11%; clay and gravel pits 5%; feeders 5%. **Dec. 26;** 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; overcast, rain, and fog; temperature 40° to 50°; wind S., 5-15 m.p.h.; lake open but fog-bound, rivers open, harbors mostly open; 3 inches of snow. Twenty-seven observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 52 (44 on foot, 8 by car); total party-miles, 171 (42 on foot, 129 by car). — Horned Grebe, 1; Canada Goose, 2; **Blue Goose, 2**; Mallard, 65; Black Duck, 5; Lesser Scaup, 1,002; Common Goldeneye, 247; **Barrow's Goldeneye, 1**; Oldsquaw, 102; Common Merganser, 96; Red-breasted Merganser, 39; Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Sparrow Hawk, 6; Ring-necked Pheasant, 47; Herring Gull, 3,243; Ring-billed Gull, 427; **Franklin's Gull, 1**; **Bonaparte's Gull, 2**; Mourning Dove, 4; Great Horned Owl, 1; **Snowy Owl, 1**; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 7; Downy Woodpecker, 57; Blue Jay, 22; Common Crow, 151; Black-capped Chickadee, 157; White-breasted Nuthatch, 14; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 11; Robin, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 9; Cedar Waxwing, 1; Starling, 1,200; House Sparrow, 420; Cardinal, 74; Purple Finch, 9; Am. Goldfinch, 35; Slate-colored Junco, 111; Tree Sparrow, 54; Song Sparrow, 14. **Total:** 43 species, 7,654 individuals.

Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: Pintail, Canvasback, Buffleheads, Ruddy Duck, Screech Owl, Long-eared Owl, Lincoln's Sparrow, and Swamp Sparrow. The female Barrow's Goldeneye was observed over a period of several weeks. The bill was completely yellow, indicating breeding plumage as well as distinguishing the bird from the Common Goldeneye. The Franklin's Gull was carefully observed by Bertha Huxford and James R. Ware. The Snowy Owl was observed on each of 10 days. — Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Anglemire, Eleanore Bilandic, Mr. & Mrs. Fred

Brechlin, Irene Buchanan, Eugene Cole, Mrs. Harvey Davids, Charles Easterberg, Joseph F. Healy, Miss Vera Heatly, Stanley Hedeon, Mr. & Mrs. John Helmer, Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, John J. Janusz, Jr., Ronald John, Mr. & Mrs. Russell L. Mannette, Miss Helen McMillen, Amanda Olson, Robert P. Russell, Jr., Miss Catherine Schaffer, Philip N. Steffen, James R. Ware (Compiler), F. Crosby Whitehead, Janet Zimmermann.



•**Fulton-Savanna**; CARROLL AND WHITESIDE COUNTIES, ILL.; CLINTON AND JACKSON COUNTIES, IA. Seven and one-half mile radius centering on Iowa bank of Mississippi River 7 miles north of Clinton-Fulton bridge, including Lock 13, Spring Lake Refuge (Illinois), and Eagle Point Park (Iowa). **Dec. 26**; 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; overcast with fog and rain; temperature 45° to 52°; wind, S.E., 0-10 m.p.h.; 2-10 inches of old snow; river 40% open. Six observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 20 (6 on foot, 14 by car); total party-miles, 197 (7 on foot, 190 by car). — Mallard, 3; Pintail, 1; Common Goldeneye, 60; Common Merganser, 26; Cooper's Hawk, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Bald Eagle, 3; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Bobwhite, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 4; **Killdeer**, 1; Herring Gull, 86; Ring-billed Gull, 41; Mourning Dove, 3; Barred Owl, 2; Long-eared Owl, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 9; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 19; Horned Lark, 1; Blue Jay, 41; Common Crow, 70; Black-capped Chickadee, 64; Tufted Titmouse, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Carolina Wren, 2; Robin, 1; Eastern Bluebird, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3; Cedar Waxwing, 2; Starling, 301; House Sparrow, 1,116; Eastern Meadowlark, 9; Western Meadowlark, 3; Cardinal, 60; Purple Finch, 3; Am. Goldfinch, 8; Slate-colored Junco, 190; Tree Sparrow, 262; **Chipping Sparrow**, 1; **Field Sparrow**, 2; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 4. **Total**: 49 species, 2,430 individuals.

The Chipping Sparrow was identified by Maurice Leshner. Peter Petersen, Jr. and Lewis Blevins observed the Field Sparrow. — Lewis Blevins, Elton Fawks, James Hodges, Maurice Leshner, Peter Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Mike Yeast.



•**Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve**, INDIANA (same area as in 1955). **Dec. 26**; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Low overcast; temp. 40° to 44°; wind S, 12-15 m.p.h.; ground bare, water open. Six observers in 1 party. Total party-hours, 9 (7 on foot, 2 by car); total party-miles 29 (7 on foot, 22 by car). — Canada Goose, 143; Mallard, 2; Common Merganser, 14; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Marsh Hawk, 2; Bobwhite, 10; Ring-necked Pheasant, 8; Mourning Dove, 10; Long-eared Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 4; Red-headed Woodpecker, 23; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 19; Blue Jay, 70; Common Crow, 110; Black-capped Chickadee, 45; Tufted Titmouse, 15; White-breasted Nuthatch, 19; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Brown Creeper, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 10; Cedar Waxwing, 1; Starling, 152; House Sparrow, 225; Cardinal, 38; Purple Finch, 3; Am.

Goldfinch, 35; Slate-colored Junco, 170; Tree Sparrow, 75; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 3. **Total:** 32 species, 1,226 individuals. — Ted Chandik, Paul Davis, Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (Compiler), Tom Litts, Si Segal.



• **Lake Geneva, WISCONSIN** (same area as last year); around entire lake, stopping at suitable localities for observations. Towns and suburbs 35%; deciduous woods 25%; open water 30%; pasture 5%; cattails and spring-fed streams 5%. **Dec. 26;** 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; foggy all day, some rain; temperature 45° to 48°; wind S.W., 5 m.p.h.; 6 to 10 inches of snow; lake mostly open. Eleven observers in 4 parties. — Canada Goose, 7; Lesser Scaup, 20; Common Goldeneye, 265; **White-winged Scoter, 1;** Hooded Merganser, 2; Common Merganser, 25; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 12; Am. Coot, 1; Herring Gull, 50; Ring-billed Gull, 7; Mourning Dove, 5; Long-eared Owl, 3; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 6; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Blue Jay, 7; Common Crow, 16; Black-capped Chickadee, 53; White-breasted Nuthatch, 15; Brown Creeper, 4; **Hermit Thrush, 1;** Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; Starling, 18; House Sparrow, 86; **Rusty Blackbird, 2;** Cardinal, 14; Common Redpoll, 43; Am. Goldfinch, 15; Slate-colored Junco, 121; Tree Sparrow, 79 **Fox Sparrow, 1;** Swamp Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 4. **Total:** 37 species, 906 individuals. — Earl Anderson, Karl Bartel, Bertha Bannert, L. C. Binford, V. A. Bradley, Charles Clark, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist (Compiler), Robert Palmquist, Paul Schulze, C. A. Westcott.



• **Libertyville-Mundelein Area, LAKE COUNTY;** Mundelein Lake and Seminary grounds, Butler Lake, Adler Park, Lake Menear, and DesPlaines River. **Jan. 1, 1960;** 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Clear with occasional clouds; temp. 26°; about 1 inch of snow, water open except for bays and inlets. Four observers in one party. — Canada Goose, 4; Mallard, 75; Common Merganser, 19; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Herring Gull, 3; Blue Jay, 4; Common Crow, 28; Black-capped Chickadee, 9; Starling, 135; House Sparrow, 69; Cardinal, 3; Am. Goldfinch, 4; Song Sparrow, 1. **Total:** 15 species, 358 individuals. — Holly J. Jepsen, Jeffrey S. Jepsen, Stanley M. Jepsen (Compiler), David Pettengill.



• **Michigan City, INDIANA** (same area as in 1955). **Dec. 27;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Overcast, some rain; temp. 52° to 54°; wind S., 12 m.p.h.; ground bare, water open. Ten observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 28 (20 on foot, 8 by car); total party-miles, 112 (10 on foot, 102 by car). — Horned Grebe, 4; Canada Goose, 4; Mallard, 28; Black Duck, 42; Lesser Scaup, 10; Common Goldeneye, 53; Bufflehead, 90; Oldsquaw, 25; Common Merganser, 35; Red-breasted Merganser, 3; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 4; Bobwhite, 2; Herring Gull, 225; Ring-billed Gull, 34; Mourning Dove, 8; Screech Owl, 1; **Snowy Owl, 1;** Belted Kingfisher, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Red-

headed Woodpecker, 6; Hairy Woodpecker, 13; Downy Woodpecker, 21; Blue Jay, 67; Common Crow, 304; Black-capped Chickadee, 47; Tufted Titmouse, 36; White-breasted Nuthatch, 15; Carolina Wren, 2; **Mockingbird**, 1; Robin, 1; Cedar Waxwing, 1; Starling, 600; House Sparrow, 550; Redwinged Blackbird, 52; **Rusty Blackbird**, 1; Common Grackle, 1; Cardinal, 41; **Evening Grosbeak**, 20; Purple Finch, 12; Common Redpoll, 50; Pine Siskin, 2; Am. Goldfinch, 45; Slate-colored Junco, 200; Tree Sparrow, 415; Field Sparrow, 5; **White-crowned Sparrow**, 5; **Harris' Sparrow**, 1; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 52; **Lapland Longspur**, 2. **Total**: 54 species, 3,148 individuals. — Laurie Binford, Ted Chandik, Charlie Clark, Paul Davis, Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (Compiler), David Jasnieski, James Landing, Virginia Reuter-skiold, Si Segal.



Northern Lake County, INDIANA (same area as in 1955). **Jan. 3, 1960**; 7:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast, snow flurries; temp. 20° to 25°; wind W., 20-35 m.p.h.; ground bare, marshes frozen, Lake Michigan open. Four observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 11½ (6½ on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles, 78 (8 on foot, 70 by car). — Horned Grebe, 2; Mallard, 37; Black Duck, 7; Lesser Scaup, 13; Common Goldeneye, 14; Oldsquaw, 1; **Surf Scoter**, 1; **Ruddy Duck**, 1; Common Merganser, 74; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 5; Herring Gull, 140; Ring-billed Gull, 40; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 22; Common Crow, 110; Starling, 850; House Sparrow, 900; Redwinged Blackbird, 52; Cardinal, 11; Purple Finch, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 82; Tree Sparrow, 310. **Total**: 25 species, 2,682 individuals. — Raymond Grow (Compiler), Tom Litts, John Louis, Sam S. Slosman.



Olney, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, RICHLAND COUNTY. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centering on Bird Haven. Deciduous forest 10%; open farmlands 90%. **Dec. 28**; 7:00 a.m. to 4:05 p.m. Cloudy and rainy; temperature 36° to 38°; wind, S.W., 8 m.p.h.; creeks open. Nineteen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 35 (11 on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles, 310 (10 on foot, 300 by car). — Canada Goose, 75; Mallard, 40; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 45; Red-shouldered Hawk, 12; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 21; Sparrow Hawk, 38; Bobwhite, 11; Mourning Dove, 170; Great Horned Owl, 2; Barred Owl, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 21; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 30; Red-headed Woodpecker, 8; **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 7; Downy Woodpecker, 43; Horned Lark, 82; Blue Jay, 174; Common Crow, 141; Carolina Chickadee, 115; Tufted Titmouse, 48; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Brown Creeper, 2; Carolina Wren, 21; Mockingbird, 62; Robin, 15; Eastern Bluebird, 57; Loggerhead Shrike, 13; Starling, 532; House Sparrow, 908; Eastern Meadowlark, 348; Redwinged Blackbird, 21; Cardinal, 330; Purple Finch, 1; Am. Goldfinch, 158; Rufous-sided Towhee, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 438; Tree Sparrow, 261; Field Sparrow, 2; White-crowned Sparrow, 98; White-throated Sparrow, 11; Fox Sparrow, 1; Swamp Sparrow, 4; Song Sparrow, 59. **Total**: 46

species, 4,441 individuals. The following species were seen in the area during the week of the count but not on count day: Great Blue Heron and Belted Kingfisher. — Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Bridges, Roy Lathrop, Mrs. W. E. Redman, Mildred Redman, Mr. & Mrs. Chester Scherer, Mrs. Howard Shaw (Compiler) — Ridgway Bird Club.

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Seaton, WESTERN MERCER COUNTY (same area as last year). **Jan. 3, 1960;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; cloudy to clearing; temperature 20° to 25°; wind W., 10-25 m.p.h. Nine observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 37 (12 on foot, 25 by car); total party-miles, 321 (24 on foot, 297 by car). — Mallard, 4,375; Black Duck, 1; Common Merganser, 22; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 3; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 21; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Bald Eagle, 58; Marsh Hawk, 2; **Osprey, 1;** Sparrow Hawk, 4; Bobwhite, 37; **Killdeer, 1; Common Snipe, 7;** Herring Gull, 21; Ring-billed Gull, 4; Mourning Dove, 12; Screech Owl, 2; Great Horned Owl, 2; Barred Owl, 4; Long-eared Owl, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 11; Pileated Woodpecker, 6; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 20; Red-headed Woodpecker, 19; Hairy Woodpecker, 33; Downy Woodpecker, 94; Horned Lark, 224; Blue Jay, 65; Common Crow, 85; Black-capped Chickadee, 71; Tufted Titmouse, 34; White-breasted Nuthatch, 46; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 11; Brown Creeper, 2; **Mockingbird, 1; Brown Thrasher, 1;** Robin, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 16; Cedar Waxwing, 47; **Loggerhead Shrike, 2;** Starling, 687; House Sparrow, 1,313; Meadowlark species, 2; Redwinged Blackbird, 17; Cardinal, 312; Purple Finch, 14; Common Redpoll, 1; Pine Siskin, 1; Am. Goldfinch, 211; Slate-colored Junco, 242; Tree Sparrow, 251; **Harris' Sparrow, 1; White-crowned Sparrow, 9;** White-throated Sparrow, 1; Swamp Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 16; Lapland Longspur, 21. **Total: 59 species, 8,480 individuals.** — Elton Fawks, Carroll Greer, Richard Greer, Rodney Greer, Theodore Greer, Dr. Nellie Marsh, Peter Petersen, Jr., Robert J. Trial (Compiler), Mike Yeast.

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Springfield, ILLINOIS. 7½-mile radius centering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon river (same area as last year). Water 5%; river bottom 15%; river bluffs 5%; pasture 20%; plowland 40%; city parks 15%. **Dec. 27;** 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; overcast, drizzle all day; temperature 57° to 60°; wind S.S.E., 15 m.p.h.; water open, ground bare. Thirteen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 30 (20 on foot, 10 by car); total party-miles, 206 (10 on foot, 196 by car). — Canada Goose, 240; Blue Goose, 1; Mallard, 527; Black Duck, 1,000; Common Goldeneye, 7; Hooded Merganser, 4; Common Merganser, 30; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1, Marsh Hawk, 5; Sparrow Hawk, 8; Bobwhite, 11; Am. Coot, 9; Herring Gull, 11; Ring-billed Gull, 105; Mourning Dove, 9; Barred Owl, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 10; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 15; Red-headed Woodpecker, 18; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 32;

Horned Lark, 36; Blue Jay, 53; Common Crow, 106; Black-capped Chickadee, 76; Tufted Titmouse, 48; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Brown Creeper, 7; Carolina Wren, 29; Mockingbird, 5; Eastern Bluebird, 8; Cedar Waxwing, 8; Starling, 8,500; House Sparrow, 700; Eastern Meadowlark, 2; Redwinged Blackbird, 3; Common Grackle, 10; Brown-headed Cowbird, 3; Cardinal, 110; Purple Finch, 2; Am. Goldfinch, 73; Slate-colored Junco, 241; Tree Sparrow, 51; Field Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 21. **Total:** 50 species, 12,156 individuals.

Seen in area during week prior to count, but not on count day: Screech Owl, 1; Winter Wren, 1; Robin, 1; **Red Crossbill, 20.** — Dr. & Mrs. Richard Allyn, Beatrice Foster, Vernon Greening, Ellen Hopkins, Beatrice Hopwood, Al Kaszynski, Emma Leonhard, William O'Brien, Opel M. Rippey, W. A. Sausaman (Compiler), Daisy Thompson, Richard Ware (Springfield Nature League).



Tri-Cities: ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE-DAVENPORT AREA. Seven and one-half miles radius centering on the Memorial Bridge (same area as last year). **Dec. 27;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; overcast, 0.71 inches of rain, foggy; temperature 51° to 56°; wind S.E., 10-12 m.p.h.; river open, ground bare. Thirty-nine observers in 21 parties. Total party-hours, 133 (76 on foot, 57 by car); total party-miles, 559 (34 miles on foot, 525 by car). — Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Mallard, 3; Lesser Scaup, 2; Common Goldeneye, 288; Common Merganser, 20; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 26; Red-shouldered Hawk, 9; **Broad-winged Hawk, 1;** Bald Eagle, 41; Marsh Hawk, 1; **Pigeon Hawk, 1;** Sparrow Hawk, 7; Bobwhite, 63; Ring-necked Pheasant, 95; Killdeer, 1; Common Snipe, 1; **Glaucous Gull, 1;** Herring Gull, 321; Ring-billed Gull, 155; Mourning Dove, 103; Screech Owl, 2; Great Horned Owl, 3; Barred Owl, 3; Long-eared Owl, 2; **Short-eared Owl, 4;** Saw-whet Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 12; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 33; Red-headed Woodpecker, 16; Hairy Woodpecker, 31; Downy Woodpecker, 50; Horned Lark, 29; Blue Jay, 175; Common Crow, 351; Black-capped Chickadee, 170; Tufted Titmouse, 46; White-breasted Nuthatch, 57; Brown Creeper, 8; Carolina Wren, 2; **Catbird, 1;** Robin, 7; Eastern Bluebird, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 19; **Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 6;** Cedar Waxwing, 32; Starling, 2,832; House Sparrow, 1,629; Eastern Meadowlark, 4; Western Meadowlark, 2; Meadowlark species, 12; Red-winged Blackbird, 703; Common Grackle, 14; Cardinal, 146; Purple Finch, 9; Pine Siskin, 3; Am. Goldfinch, 92; Slate-colored Junco, 324; Tree Sparrow, 330; **Field Sparrow, 1;** **White-crowned Sparrow, 2;** White-throated Sparrow, 9; Fox Sparrow, 1; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 42. **Total:** 66 species, 8,355 individuals.

Seen in area during count period, but not on day of count: Ring-necked Duck and Red-breasted Nuthatch. Broad-winged Hawk identified by tail bands and small size at 40 feet through 7X binoculars by Mr. & Mrs. Don Price; Pigeon Hawk identified by Jim Hanssen; Peter Petersen, Jr. and Robert Trial observed the Glaucous Gull at 150 feet through a 40X telescope and identified it by white coloration and lack of gray mantle and black wing tips (examination of specimens at Chicago Natural History Museum indicated the tan-tinged bird was in 2nd-year plumage); Catbird observed

through 7X binoculars and heard by Lewis Blevins; Don Swensson identified the Ruby-crowned Kinglets. — Lewis Blevins, Mrs. David Borth, Mrs. Joseph Cardwell, Harry Carl, Larry Dau, Walter Dau, Dale Dickinson, Leo Doering, John Erickson, Tom Erickson, Elton Fawks, Mrs. Walter Flanagan, Mr. & Mrs. Floyd Gold, Ted Greer, Hank Hannah, Jim Hanssen, Jan Hazlett, Dave Krause, Jim Krause, Mary Rae Krause, Les Larson, Mrs. Frank Marquis, Mr. & Mrs. Peter Petersen, Sr., Peter Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Mr. & Mrs. Don Price, Mrs. Paul Ryan, Joseph C. Scolaro, Larry Scott, Martin Stenszaag, Mrs. C. Stienbrink, Don Swensson, Bob Trial, John Warren, Dennis Wolff, Willie Wulf, Mike Yeast.



Waukegan; WAUKEGAN HARBOR, lake front, woods and fields north of Waukegan, Public Service cooling pond, bird feeder in Lake Bluff, two large estates, and woods in Lake Bluff. Lake edge 50%; pine and other evergreens 10%; open fields 30%; inland ponds and creeks 10%. **Jan. 1, 1960;** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear, sunny; temperature 29° to 35°; wind S.E., 10-20 m.p.h.; about 1 inch of fresh snow on ground, water in Lake Michigan and ponds open, creeks partly frozen. Eighteen observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 8½ (4½ on foot, 4 by car); total party-miles, 39 (19 on foot, 20 by car). — **Eared Grebe, 1;** Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Mallard, 21 (including 1 albino, 1 Widgeon X Mallard hybrid, and 1 other Mallard hybrid); Am. Widgeon, 5; Redhead, 1; Canvasback, 5; Greater Scaup, 6; Lesser Scaup, 226; Common Goldeneye, 65; Bufflehead, 6; Oldsquaw, 3; Common Merganser, 18; Red-breasted Merganser, 36; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Am. Coot, 11; Herring Gull, 213; Ring-billed Gull, 311; Great Horned Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Blue Jay, 2; Common Crow, 6; Black-capped Chickadee, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Brown Creeper, 1; Starling, 13; House Sparrow, 50; Redwinged Blackbird, 5; Cardinal, 2; Purple Finch, 1; Pine Siskin, 48; Am. Goldfinch, 32; Slate-colored Junco, 10; Tree Sparrow, 130; **Field Sparrow, 1;** Song Sparrow, 2. **Total:** 38 species, 1,254 individuals. All ducks and gulls were observed with 20X and 40X scopes. — Amy G. Baldwin, Bertha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel, Rheba Campbell, Howard Dean, Frank Gersh, Vera Heatley, Mr. & Mrs. John Helmer, Mildred Jemilo, Margaret Lehmann (Compiler), Paul Schulze, Roy Smith, Charles Westcott, Carl Wilm, Helen Wilson, John Yondorf, Janet Zimmermann.



• **White Pines, ILLINOIS** (*First Count Area*). 7½-mile radius centering one mile south and a bit east of White Pines Forest State Park, including the Park, Grand Detour, Lowell Park (north of Dixon), and bluffs and flats along Rock River between Oregon and Grand Detour. Open fields and farm land 65%; white pine forest 10%; deciduous woods 15%; rivers and creek bottoms 10%. **Dec. 27;** 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Heavy fog and rain; temp. 49° to 56°; wind E., 3 m.p.h. Thirty-eight observers in 11 parties. Total party-hours, 51 (27 on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles, 150 (29 on foot, 121 by car). — Red-tailed Hawk, 5; Marsh Hawk, 1; **Pigeon Hawk, 1;** Spar-

row Hawk, 1; Mourning Dove, 2; Great Horned Owl, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 12; Red-headed Woodpecker, 20; Hairy Woodpecker, 9; Downy Woodpecker, 30; Horned Lark, 2; Blue Jay, 112; Common Crow, 352; Black-capped Chickadee, 144; Tufted Titmouse, 41; White-breasted Nuthatch, 60; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 61; Brown Creeper, 15; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; **Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1**; Starling, 170; House Sparrow, 306; Meadowlark species, 1; Cardinal, 54; Am. Goldfinch, 36; Slate-colored Junco, 150; **Oregon Junco, 1**; Tree Sparrow, 34; Field Sparrow, 12; Fox Sparrow, 4; Song Sparrow, 10. **Total:** 35 species, 1,657 individuals. Seen in area during count period but not on count day: Great Blue Heron, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Gray Partridge, 3; Carolina Wren, 1; Brown Thrasher, 1; Lapland Longspur, 1 flock. — Paul Beebe, Mr. & Mrs. Justin Darrah, Mrs. Sherwood Dixon, Dave Dixon, Vickey Eichler, Mr. & Mrs. Ragnar Erikson, Mrs. John Fox, Helen Fox, Martha Fried, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Gronberg, Mr. & Mrs. Max Hagans, John Hagans, Mrs. Mary Heindel, Mickey Herzog, Jack Keegan, Steve Lahow, Mickey McCardle, Graydon Moll, Peter Nichols, Miss Marie Nilsson, Charles O'Connor, Bill & Bob O'Connor, Mr. & Mrs. John Roe, Mr. & Mrs. Duncan Rowles, Mrs. J. G. Seise, Mr. & Mrs. Harry A. Shaw (Compilers), Mrs. D. A. Stenmark, Warren Stultz.



White Pines (Second Count Area). 7½-mile radius centering one mile west and a bit north of Harmon to include Rock River between Sterling and Dixon, and the Green River Game Preserve. Open fields and farmland 94%; deciduous woods 5%; rivers 1%. **Jan. 3, 1960;** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Partly cloudy to clear; temp. 10° to 19°; wind N.W., 15 m.p.h. Thirty-five observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 55 (40 on foot, 15 by car); total party-miles, 225 (30 on foot, 195 by car). — Mallard, 35; Black Duck, 11; Common Goldeneye, 2; Common Merganser, 3; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 4; Red-tailed Hawk, 10; Rough-legged Hawk, 8; Marsh Hawk, 10; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Gray Partridge, 6; Bobwhite, 46; Ring-necked Pheasant, 24; **Mongolian Pheasant, 4**; Herring Gull, 7; Mourning Dove, 6; Great Horned Owl, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 3; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 15; Red-headed Woodpecker, 9; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 20; Horned Lark, 12; Blue Jay, 59; Common Crow, 1,684; Black-capped Chickadee, 74; Tufted Titmouse, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 12; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Brown Creeper, 9; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 254; House Sparrow, 574; Meadowlark species, 6; **Brewer's Blackbird, 1**; Cardinal, 86; Am. Goldfinch, 167; Tree Sparrow, 283; Field Sparrow, 2; Swamp Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 11. **Total:** 42 species, 3,476 individuals. Seen in area during count period but not on count day: Common Grackle, 1; Purple Finch, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 1. — Mr. & Mrs. Justin Darrah, Tim Dixon, Dick Finch, Eddie Gearhart, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Gronberg, Mr. & Mrs. Max Hagans, John Hagans, Mike & Rickey Heath, Mickey Herzog, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Kaecker, Jack Keegan, Steve Lahow, Mickey McCardle, Peter Nichols, Charles O'Connor, Bill & Bob O'Connor, Dick & Gene Pierce, Mr. & Mrs. John Roe, Amos & John Roe, Mr. & Mrs. Harry A. Shaw (Compilers), Mike Simkins, Mrs. D. A. Stenmark, Warren Stultz, Jim Vandenburg, Fred Zbinden.

Willow Slough State Game Preserve, INDIANA (same area as in 1955). **Jan. 2, 1960;** 7:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Overcast, rain in p.m.; temp. 36° to 37°; wind S., 15-20 m.p.h.; ground bare, some marshes frozen, lake open. Two observers in 1 party. Total party-hours, 9½ (4 on foot, 5½ by car); total party-miles, 59 (6 on foot, 53 by car). — Great Blue Heron, 1; Canada Goose, 3,000 (estimate); Mallard, 4,000 (est.); Black Duck, 1,000 (est.); Am. Widgeon, 6; Pintail, 7; Common Merganser, 8; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Marsh Hawk, 4; Bobwhite, 9; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Horned Lark, 30; Blue Jay, 26; Common Crow, 43; Black-capped Chickadee, 4; Starling, 3; House Sparrow, 12; Cardinal, 14; Slate-colored Junco, 30; Tree Sparrow, 95; Song Sparrow, 2. **Total:** 25 species, about 8,302 individuals. — Raymond Grow (Compiler), Tom Litts.



New I.A.S. Members Since November 15, 1959

WE ARE PROUD to welcome a large number of new members to our Society. Some have joined at our Screen Tour Lectures, and others as the result of a recent mailing on Mourning Dove protection. We invite all new members to participate in our activities. In the list below, * denotes a contributing member; ** a sustaining member. All are from Illinois unless otherwise stated.

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|---|---|
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 Frances R. Zinkin, Chicago</p> |
|---|---|

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. John R. Bayless*, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana.

I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

- Audubon Society of Park Ridge*, % Mrs. Lester Stolte, President
1600 Albion St., Park Ridge, Illinois
- Barrington Women's Club*, % Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
608 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club*, % Mr. Hiram Piper, President
R.F.D. # 3, Princeton, Illinois
- Cahokia Nature League*, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois
- Chicago Ornithological Society*, % Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Decatur Audubon Society*, Mrs. Rollin Pease, President
133 Cobb Ave., Decatur, Illinois
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Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois
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1314 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois
- Forest Trails Hiking Club*, % Blanche Cone, Secretary
905 Cedar Street, Willow Springs, Illinois
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1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois
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- Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club*, Mrs. Carl S. Johnsen, President
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38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Illinois
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- Tri-City Bird Club*, Mr. Leo Doering, President
204 Eighth St., Rock Island, Illinois
- White Pines Bird Club*, % Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, President
1304 - Fourth Ave., Sterling, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$3.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
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I.A.S. Committees

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

Raymond Mostek, Chairman, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Floyd Swink, Chairman, Box 31, Willow Springs

Membership Committee

John R. Bayless, Chairman, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 114

June, 1960

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NATURAL
HISTORY SURVEY
MORRIS

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone Wabash 2-9410

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Number 114

June, 1960

The Annual Meeting

By HELEN McMILLEN

FOR THE FIRST TIME in its history the Evanston Bird Club was the host to the Illinois Audubon Society Annual Meeting on May 21. Coffee and doughnuts were served in the First Methodist Church parlor while registration was in progress. President **Paul Downing** opened the meeting at 10:50 a.m.; introduction of the Board Members constituted the opening session.

Vice President **Raymond Mostek**, chairman of conservation, told briefly some history of the I. A. S., which was formed at the Grace Church in Oak Park in 1897. **Miss Betty Groth**, vice chairman of the conservation committee, emphasized its activity. **Mrs. Lester Stolte** and **Mrs. Jane Tester** are canvassing local communities regarding spraying and trying to coordinate activities to save wildlife. As one of the objectives of the Society is to increase bird clubs in the state, **Mr. Mostek** is spearheading a committee with **LeRoy Tunstall** to organize clubs in various counties; he is pleased to report new clubs in McDonough, DeKalb, and Kane Counties. Vice President **Elton Fawks**, chairman of extension, spoke briefly on the Bald Eagle study now in progress.

Miss Frances Carter, corresponding secretary, reported that many letters had been written in relation to the excessive spraying of insecticides with resultant loss of bird life. Treasurer **John Helmer** commented on dues received under the new schedule for January through April, amounting to \$1,892.00 as compared with \$1,334.00 for the same period a year ago. A copy of the June 30, 1959, Annual Report was posted for inspection, with a chart showing the trend of revenues and expenses for the years 1953-1959.

Paul Lobik, *Bulletin* editor, expressed thanks to all who are sending material for the *Bulletin*. "Where To Find Birds in Illinois" is still being worked on, but printing costs are very high and a suitable media has not been decided upon. **Mrs. Jane Tester** invited the I. A. S. to use the new facilities of the Rockford Park District recently made available for outdoor events. **LeRoy Tunstall**, chairman of book sales, had a number of books attractively displayed and did a thriving business during intermissions. **Theodore Greer** has charge of the fall camp-outs and he announced the 1960 event at White Pines State Park for September 17 and 18. "Save the dates," he said.

The Nominating Committee consisted of **John Helmer**, chairman, **Miss Margaret Lehmann**, and **Paul Lobik**. Nine expirations were all re-nominated as Directors: **Mr. and Mrs. John Bayless**, **Dr. Beecher**, **Miss Carter**, **Mr. Downing**, **Mr. Helmer**, **Dr. Keck**, **Mr. Lobik**, and **Dr. Thompson**. Two new Directors nominated were **William Southern**, assistant professor of biology

at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, and ornithologist at the Wisconsin Audubon Camp; and **George B. Fell** of Rockford, who is now treasurer of the Prairie Chicken Foundation. It was moved by **Mr. Schaub** and seconded by **Mr. Bartel** that the nominations be accepted as presented by the committee. The motion was carried unanimously. These Directors are elected for a term of three years. The meeting was adjourned at 12:20 p.m.



Mrs. Bertha Huxford opened the afternoon session and introduced **Mrs. M. G. Ericson**, new president of the Evanston Bird Club. She welcomed the I. A. S. members and guests. The meeting was then turned over to **Miss McMillen**. **Miss Louise Borschelt**, order librarian of the Evanston Public Library, spoke about cooperation between the local bird clubs and libraries. She stressed the importance of clubs making yearly donations and especially contributing memorial books. Several books purchased with E.B.C. donations to the library were on display. **Dr. Thomas Scott**, Head, Section of Wildlife Research, Illinois State Natural History Survey, said: "The trend in growth of the human population constitutes the key element in long-range planning. Birds, and people for that matter, must eventually come to terms with the limitations of their environment." **Alfred Reuss**, I. A. S. Director and excellent photographer, captivated the group with his colored slides of "birds in the hand." **Mr. Harry Smith**, honorary vice president here from California, told a few incidents of western birding. During the intermission and coffee break it was learned that there were 114 registrants.

Dr. Keck presided at the second session. **Peter C. Petersen, Jr.**, new president of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union and I. A. S. Director, outlined briefly the aims of the Prairie Chicken Foundation. **William Southern** described the background and development of the University of Michigan Biology Station at Douglas Lake, Cheboygan County.

Reservations for 141 had been made for the banquet. President **Downing** thanked the E.B.C. for their hospitality. **Mr. Mostek** then presented the third annual I. A. S. Conservation Award to **Mr. Elton Fawks**. The program which followed was entitled "A Year With the Birds," by **Theodore Greer** and **Robert Trial**, showing slides with sounds synchronized to take us through the seasons.

Sunday, May 22, the field trip was led by **Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Anglemire**, **Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rulison**, and **Mr. James Ware**, with **Stanley Hedeem**, **Charles Easterberg**, and **Robert Russell** assisting. The warblers were at their height of migration in this area. The Mourning, Hooded, Prothonotary, and Parula were seen, among others. It was estimated that 75 birders were present. After lunch a trip for shore birds turned out very well since there was a *great* migration. Thirteen species were seen, including Black-bellied Plovers and a Baird's Sandpiper. The final species count was 137. Special thanks go to **Mrs. Huxford** and her committees in the Evanston Bird Club for another excellent annual meeting.

106 Dempster St., Evanston, Ill.



Ecology of Land Birds of the Chicago Area — Part IV

By FLOYD A. SWINK

THE READER IS REFERRED to the September, 1959, issue of the *Audubon Bulletin* for details on the methods and techniques used in conducting this statistical survey on the perching habits of local land birds. This article treats the family *Icteridae*, which in our area includes the blackbirds, meadowlarks, and orioles. Only those species are included which were observed commonly enough to exhibit significant data, and the survey period consists of the five years from 1955 through 1959. For the Common Grackle and Red-winged Blackbird, observations of less than 15 are not itemized; for all other species, the minimum of observations is five.

COMMON GRACKLE

Total Observations 1,215

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
lawn	145	11.9
telephone wire	111	9.1
American elm	90	7.4
willow sp.	82	6.7
cottonwood	53	4.4
white ash	43	3.5
wild black cherry	37	3.0
hawthorn	36	2.9
white oak	36	2.9
apple	32	2.6
grassy roadside	31	2.5
bur oak	28	2.2
pear	25	2.0
on a fence	20	1.6
box elder	19	1.5
on a fence post	19	1.5
gravelly roadside	16	1.3
honey locust	15	1.2
paved road	15	1.2
plowed field	15	1.2

COWBIRD

Total Observations 199

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
bur oak	14	7.0
telephone wire	13	6.5
hawthorn	11	5.5
apple	10	5.0
white oak	10	5.0
wild black cherry	10	5.0
cottonwood	9	4.5
elm sp.	9	4.5
white ash	9	4.5
American elm	7	3.5
lawn	7	3.5
oak sp.	6	3.0
pear	6	3.0
telephone pole	6	3.0
dead tree	5	2.5
red oak	5	2.5

MEADOWLARK

Total Observations 305

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
grassy field	84	27.5
telephone wire	56	18.4
fence post	15	4.9
wild black cherry	15	4.9
hawthorn	8	2.6
cottonwood	7	2.3
on a fence	7	2.3
oak sp.	7	2.3
apple	6	2.0
honey locust	6	2.0
American elm	5	1.6
bur oak	5	1.6
white oak	5	1.6

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

Total Observations 949

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
broad-leaved cat-tail	168	17.7
willow sp.	113	11.9
telephone wire	96	10.1
cottonwood	55	5.8
fence post	39	4.1
tag alder	33	3.5
wild black cherry	31	3.3
hawthorn	26	2.7
apple	20	2.1
dead tree	18	1.9
fence	17	1.8
oak sp.	17	1.8
grassy roadside	15	1.6

BALTIMORE ORIOLE

Total Observations 80

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
American elm	16	20.0
white oak	11	13.8
willow sp.	9	11.3
bur oak	6	7.5
cottonwood	5	6.3

For the Meadowlark, the Eastern and Western species are lumped together, inasmuch as a significant percentage of the observations involved non-singing birds seen at too great a distance or from too poor a position to make species identification certain. In this connection, the author would be interested in an answer to the question as to whether the Western Meadowlark utters the same buzzing trill often heard from the Eastern

Meadowlark. This information would be helpful in evaluating future observations.

In general, the above charts follow expected patterns — the oriole seen most often in American elm, the meadowlarks in grassy fields, Red-winged Blackbird on cat-tail, and the grackle on artificial perching sites. If the reader is surprised by the variety of perching sites for the Red-winged Blackbird, it must be remembered that quite often these represent trees, shrubs, and other sites adjacent to cat-tail marshes; and that when congregating for migration, the birds will often be found away from marshy habitats. Following is the semi-monthly distribution of the preceding figures:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Time
Common	0	0	31	132	187	82	53	36	8	53	14	0	1-15
Grackle	0	0	85	139	132	81	52	25	34	70	0	1	16-end
Cowbird	0	0	0	17	45	13	10	0	0	2	0	0	1-15
	0	0	5	46	40	12	7	0	2	0	0	0	16-end
Meadowlark	0	0	3	17	51	44	18	4	0	1	2	1	1-15
	0	2	12	60	40	22	17	7	3	1	0	0	16-end
Red-winged Blackbird	0	0	39	76	160	99	56	13	5	10	7	0	1-15
	0	3	98	86	137	97	32	7	1	22	0	1	16-end
Baltimore Oriole	0	0	0	0	18	11	2	3	0	0	0	0	1-15
	0	0	0	0	25	7	4	10	0	0	0	0	16-end

One is impressed with the preponderance of records in the spring for each species. This is undoubtedly due to a greater secretiveness later on in the season. All are early spring arrivals, with the exception of the Baltimore Oriole. Also, it is this species which departs earlier than the others of the group. The members of this family are noted for using artificial perching sites. The table below gives each species and the percentage of instances it is found perching on selected artificial perching sites:

	On Lawn	Telephone Wire	On Fence	Fence Post	Telephone Pole
Common Grackle	11.9%	9.1%	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%
Cowbird	3.5%	6.5%	0.0%	0.5%	3.0%
Meadowlark (both species)	1.3%	18.4%	2.3%	4.9%	1.3%
Red-winged Blackbird	0.0%	10.1%	1.8%	4.1%	0.9%
Baltimore Oriole	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Box 31, Willow Springs, Illinois

March, 1960 Audubon Bulletins Wanted!

THE PREVIOUS ISSUE of the *Audubon Bulletin* (No. 113, March, 1960) was distributed so widely to contributors of articles and Census Reports that we have almost none for our I. A. S. files at the Museum. If you have one or more extra copies of this issue which you will not need, please mail them to The Illinois Audubon Society, c/o Dr. R. M. Strong, Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, Illinois. Thank you!

I. A. S. AWARD PRESENTED TO DE KALB COMMITTEE

ON MARCH 23, 1960, at the Chicago Natural History Museum, **Raymond Mostek**, Vice-President of the Illinois Audubon Society, presented the Dr. Alfred Lewy Book Award to **Mrs. S. A. Tyler** of DeKalb, Secretary of the Citizens' Committee for the Preservation of Montgomery Arboretum. The Book Award is presented by the I.A.S. each spring in recognition of an outstanding conservation endeavor by a state group.

The Montgomery Arboretum, a six-acre plot in the heart of DeKalb, is part of the campus of Northern Illinois University. The area has long been used by the biology staff and students as an outdoor classroom; many undergraduates have studied the plant and bird life as source material for their biology theses. The Arboretum has trees over 150 years of age; it supports a wide variety of songbirds, and in the spring the forest floor is aglow with dogtooth violets, wood anemones, spring beauties, and other native flowers. University officials had wished to use the area as a building site.



This year the Dr. Alfred Lewy Award consisted of eight books which will be distributed to several public schools and libraries in DeKalb county by the Citizens' Committee. Among the titles were: "Traveling with the Birds" (Boulton), "Birds at Home" (Henry), "How to Watch the Birds" (Barton), "Reading the Landscape" (Watts), "1,001 Questions About the Birds" (Cruikshank), and "Seeing Our National Wildlife Refuges" (Butcher).



I. A. S. MAILING LIST IS NOT FOR SALE

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Society has made it a rule to refuse all requests for sale of the mailing list of our members. For some exceptionally worth-while causes, the Directors have permitted use of the *Bulletin* mailing stencils to send material to members which came from a reputable source and was in the best interests of wildlife protection and conservation. In these cases, the senders give the material and envelopes to us for mailing and are billed for the entire cost. But as a matter of policy, the Directors will not permit release of member names and addresses, or use of our mailing plates, for commercial purposes.



JAPANESE BEETLE CONTROL and EFFECT on BIRDS

By KARL E. BARTEL

THE JAPANESE BEETLE was accidentally introduced into the United States prior to 1916. It has since become established in most of the northeastern states. Within the last year a small outbreak was discovered in a forest preserve southeast of Blue Island, Illinois. To control this outbreak, the United States Department of Agriculture, Plant Pest Control Division, put on a spraying program, covering some 25 square miles by airplane with Heptachlor granules.

Within two days after the spraying (March 17-18, 1959), residents called and complained to the local pet shop owner and to two Blue Island naturalists about dying birds. Since nothing could be done at this stage, it was suggested a count be kept of every dead bird and animal found. An article in the local newspapers advised all persons to report findings to the naturalists. The data thus gathered would be used to obtain more information about wildlife kill from Heptachlor.

In the meantime, letters were written to State and Federal agencies for further details. The U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service, replied: "The application of two pounds of granular Heptachlor per acre will result in immediate heavy losses of birds and small mammals. In a study area it was found that even 11 months after treatment, heavy losses can be expected of migrant birds. Studies with penned quail and pheasants have shown that Heptachlor is **10 to 15 times more** toxic than DDT."

Harlow B. Mills, Chief, State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois, wrote: "Until recently the infested areas have been in the eastern states, but several outbreaks have been found in the midwest. The problem which faces control people is that of destroying local outbreaks before they can spread and generally infest a larger area. It is most regrettable that bird deaths follow treatment for Japanese beetles, and we will be very happy when more specific measures for control are discovered. The initial losses are dramatic at times, but observations indicate that there is a repopulation of the area, sometimes the same season as treatment. Fortunately, the beetle treatment is done only once. Some treated areas have been free of beetles for over four years. The matter of bird losses is one which alarms us all, but as yet we are unable to reach valid conclusions that the losses after treatment are of a permanent nature. Regardless of this, we will all feel better when the control people have more specific methods to use. At the moment we have a glimmering of hope that such methods are not far in the future."

About a dozen questions were submitted to the Plant Pest Control Division, and their answers were as follows: "Heptachlor is effective against larvae and adults of the Japanese beetle, but is most injurious to newly hatched larvae. . . The chemical kills by contact, fumigation, and ingestion. . . It is effective as a soil insecticide for three years and probably longer. . . Heptachlor is effective against several kinds of soil insects. . . It has no serious effect against earthworms. . . Rain will not recharge the insecticide. . . Heptachlor is deadly to fish, but . . . it has been found that

native fish will re-establish within three months after application. . . The insecticide is not translocated into food plants. . . We have little data regarding the effects of Heptachlor on cats or dogs drinking water from puddles in treated areas. . . it is possible that a cat might be killed, but less likely that a dog might."

300 Birds Die in Blue Island within Two Months

From April 2 through May 25, 1959, over 300 birds were reported found dead; 37 of these were banded birds. This total of banded birds recovered far outnumbers the normal recovery rate (three to four birds of one species per year). Therefore, bird banding proves that Heptachlor killed most of these birds, probably 85 to 90 per cent. The banded birds were all recovered from the sprayed area. The dead birds only included species that normally nest, feed, and drink water here. Hundreds of other birds of the thrush, sparrow, and warbler families moved through the area at this time with no apparent ill effect. The following is a list of species of the birds and mammals that were found dead:

Two dogs (plus one quite sick)	Starlings
Goldfish (backyard fish pond)	Cardinal
Goldfish and Bullheads (Beverly Cemetery lagoon)	Cowbird
Two Mallard ducks (Beverly Cemetery lagoon)	Meadowlark
Robins	Brown Thrasher
Grackles	House Sparrows

Nine birds were delivered to the State Natural History Survey, Section of Economic Entomology, for analysis. Their findings were as follows:

<i>P.P.M. Heptachlor</i>			<i>P.P.M. Heptachlor</i>		
<i>Bird</i>	<i>Date Died</i>	<i>Epoxide</i>	<i>Bird</i>	<i>Date Died</i>	<i>Epoxide</i>
Brown Thrasher	5-14-59	13.5	Grackle	4-29-59	10.3
Robin	4- -59	9.4	Grackle	5-10-59	8.8
Robin	4-22-59	11.1	Grackle	5-10-59	8.7
Starling	4-27-59	5.7	Grackle	5- 1-59	8.2
Grackle	4-24-59	13.0			

"The amount of Heptachlor found in the birds is definite, but the amounts found here are considerably lower than the amounts found in birds forwarded to us for analysis from areas treated for fire ant control in Alabama. This could mean northern birds are less hardy than the southern birds, and it takes less amounts of Heptachlor to kill them. Thus, we are inclined to feel that . . . these minimal amounts shown in the above chart may be attributable to the fact that fat was practically nil in their systems."

1959 Summer Without Birds

Few, if any, summer resident birds were observed from mid-spring through the summer. The first robins within the area were noted during the last week of July. The first one was banded on July 30th, while in other years over 150 robins would have been banded during April, May, June, and July.

With the lack of birds in the Blue Island area this year, only time will tell if nature's balance has been upset. What may have looked like a catastrophe in the eyes of some, could also have been a greater catastrophe if the beetles had spread to a hundred square miles instead of only twenty-five. It is hoped that this will provide an incentive for scientists to work out more specific insect killers.

Unfortunately, the Japanese beetle program is still being conducted and thousands of acres have now been deluged with Heptachlor by federal and state agencies. No one can foresee the total harm which may result from this careless use of strong chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides. We now know the seriousness of the more immediate results, but the residue of the chemical will remain in the soil for three to six, or more, years! What will happen to the micro-organisms in the soil during this long period? What will happen to the insect larvae, the worms, the reptiles and amphibians, the rodents, and other life in the soil which form important food chains that are essential to nature's balance?

When part of the vital food-chain is broken or weakened, a whole complex of related forms must suffer. This disturbs all thinking conservationists and impels them, and us, to demand that broadcasting of toxic chemicals for control of the Japanese beetle (and other pests) be stopped in favor of local treatments to known infestations.

A new regulation of the Food and Drug Administration announced on October 27, 1959, has reduced the spray-residue tolerance for Heptachlor and Heptachlor epoxide on 34 fruits and vegetables from 0.1 part per million to ZERO. Included in this list of 34 products is alfalfa, clover, and grass! How, then, can the U.S.D.A. and state agencies continue broadcasting of Heptachlor on pasture and croplands? The residue cannot be washed off fruit and vegetables. The U.S.D.A. distributes a sheet of precautions to persons whose properties are to be treated. These sheets state that "leafy vegetables in your garden, such as lettuce, cabbage, turnip greens, etc., should be covered prior to application of insecticides and then washed before eating." But who can cover a field of vegetables?

Since the residue in the soil may wash into streams, ponds and even into public water supplies, medical and public health authorities are increasingly disturbed at the hazard to people. Heptachlor accumulates in the bodies of people as it does in the bodies of wild or domestic animals, birds, and other organisms.

The Food and Drug Administration should have more inspectors to examine milk, meat, fruit, and vegetables for Heptachlor content in order to prevent shipments containing chemical residue from reaching the market. Historically, the use of Heptachlor and insecticides is dramatic, but now how long must we reap the unfortunate results — **why should spraying be continued?**

LITERATURE CITED

1. **Organic Gardening and Farming**, 1959: "The Case Against Poison Spray."
2. **Peters, Harold S.**, 1959: "Late News from the Fire Ant Front." National Audubon Society, 55th Annual Convention.
3. **Southeastern Association of Game & Fish Commissioners**, Columbia, S.C.: "The Fire Ant Eradication Program and How It Affects Wildlife." Proceedings Symposium, 1958.

2528 Collins Ave., Blue Island, Ill.

Dove Protection — Interim Report

By PAUL H. LOBIK

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY received in April a list of all candidates for State Offices who favored our proposal to place Mourning Doves on the list of protected birds in Illinois. It is gratifying to know that the successful candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, as well as one or more candidates for the General Assembly from a majority of the state senatorial and congressional districts, favor dove protection.

The September *Audubon Bulletin* will contain a list of all candidates favoring dove protection in the districts in which there is a contest for a seat in the General Assembly. (In many districts, there is no contest, as three candidates—two from one party, and one from the other—are elected automatically.) If there is a contest in your district, please remind the candidate of your choice that you want him to support a dove protection bill; if there is no contest, be sure to express your views to all candidates from your district.

In the meantime, evidence of support for a bill to protect doves is mounting. Resolutions have been received from the Evanston Bird Club, the Animal Welfare League, and the Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club. Petitions bearing over 500 signatures endorsing dove protection have been received from various chapters of the Illinois Division, Daughters of the American Revolution. Apparently the sentiment for dove protection in this state is greater than most of us have realized.

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

DATA ON PRAIRIES WANTED

ANYONE HAVING INFORMATION on remaining native prairie areas is asked to send complete details, with as exact a location as possible, together with approximate acreage, to Mrs. Jane Tester, 2029 Oxford Street, Rockford, Illinois.



New Publication on Effects of Insecticide

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Dr. Thomas G. Scott, Head, Section of Wildlife Research, State Natural History Survey Division:

"It has occurred to me that, in view of the intense interest which has been stimulated in the problem of insecticide-wildlife relationships, you might wish to include a notice in the *Audubon Bulletin* about the availability of a recent publication. The paper discusses our observations on 'Some Effects of a Field Application of Dieldrin on Wildlife.' Single copies of this publication are free upon request to the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois."

New I. A. S. Affiliates Formed

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

DURING THE FIRST half of this year, a committee headed by the writer and **Mr. LeRoy Tunstall**, 323 E. Wesley St., Wheaton, Ill., has visited a number of communities in a radius of 100 miles from Chicago in attempts to establish local Audubon Societies. The following procedure has proved most practical: contact is established with a local student of wildlife, usually an I.A.S. member who has ascertained that enough people in the area are interested in nature and the out-of-doors so that there is some hope of success. The contact determines a time and place for the meeting (as a nearby church, school, or lodge hall) and announces the meeting through church and school announcements, articles in the local press, and so on. The I.A.S. is notified when their speakers will be needed.

At the prearranged time, Mr. Mostek, Mr. Tunstall, and others when available have traveled to the meeting place to address the local audience. A short movie on wildlife is shown (the Illinois State Museum in Springfield has many 10-minute movies available free for this purpose). Mr. Mostek outlines the need of local conservation organizations in Illinois to help preserve existing parks and forest preserves and to establish new ones as needed. He describes the objectives of the I.A.S. in preserving birdlife and the native landscape. The listeners are urged to form a local Audubon Society and to affiliate with the I.A.S. and/or the National Audubon Society.

Next a longer movie is shown, such as "Wild Alps of the Stehekin," a color picture on the need for preserving the Northern Cascades wilderness area. Then Mr. Tunstall, founder of the DuPage Audubon Society, describes how his group has grown to a club of over 100 members in less than four years. The club, with headquarters in Wheaton, has field trips throughout the year, an annual dinner in January, a picnic each summer, and monthly lecture meetings in a science hall in Wheaton College. Now the club is attempting to preserve a sizeable marsh west of Wheaton as a wildlife sanctuary. Dues are \$6.50 a year, which includes concurrent membership in the National Audubon Society and a subscription to the national *Audubon Magazine*. The club is also an affiliate of the I.A.S.

Finally, participation is asked of the audience: volunteers are sought to form a temporary committee with the purpose of establishing a new local nature club. The effectiveness of these meetings may be judged by the reports that follow:

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



WILL COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY

THE FIRST MEETING was held in the Joliet Y.M.C.A., Ottawa and Webster streets, on Friday, Jan. 22, 1960, at 8:00 p.m. Over 25 persons attended, and another 12 expressed interest but were unable to attend. Since no one volunteered to act as temporary chairman, a second meeting is indefinite.

Persons interested in keeping the club active are asked to contact **Mr. John Dull**, 416 Grover St., Joliet, Ill., or **Fr. Reinhold Link, O.F.M.**, 404 N. Hickory St., Joliet (founder of the Springfield Nature League and former naturalist at Pere Marquette State Park).



FOX RIVER VALLEY AUDUBON SOCIETY

FEB. 19, 1960: First meeting was held in the Aurora Y.M.C.A., 460 Garfield Ave., Aurora, Ill. Following the program, several persons volunteered to serve as temporary officers and to arrange another meeting on Friday, March 25. Temporary Chairman: **Mr. Edward Klebe**, 1170 Jackson, Aurora; Field Trips Chairman, **Mr. D. W. Marti**; Treasurer, **Mrs. Howard E. Wyman**; Secretary, **Mrs. June Munday**. It was agreed that the club by-laws, dues, and program would be determined at the next meeting. Fourteen persons attended from the vicinity and thirteen more said they were interested but could not attend. This club is now in active operation and has regular meetings.



KISHWAUKEE AUDUBON SOCIETY

By HARLAN D. WALLEY

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING marked the first attempt to organize a chapter of the Illinois Audubon Society at Northern Illinois University. Thirty-seven people attended the meeting, which was held on Friday, March 18, in the Science Building of Northern Illinois University. **Mr. William E. Southern** of the Biology Department introduced the speakers, who were **Mr. LeRoy Tunstall** of the I.A.S. and **Mr. Lion Gardiner**, president of the DuPage Audubon Society. After the program, the following temporary officers were appointed: President, **Mrs. Merle Miner**, Box 801, Sycamore, Ill.; Vice-President, **Mr. William Southern**, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb; Secretary, **Mr. Harlan D. Walley**; Treasurer, **Mrs. Verna G. Cogley**, 128 College Ave., DeKalb. The members voted to meet again on April 4th to adopt a constitution and by-laws.

R.F.D., Sandwich, Ill.



MCDONOUGH COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY

By J. LOUIS HEAD

WE FIRST MET in the Science Building of Western Illinois University on March 24, 1960. A very interesting program was presented by **Mr. Ted Greer** of Joy, Illinois, a Director of the I. A. S. Twenty-three persons were present and the following officers were elected: President, **Mr. Louis Head**; Vice-President, **Dr. J. Henry Sather**; Treasurer, **Mr. Ray Inman**; Secretary, **Mrs. Melva Marshall**. On April 24 we had a field trip to Argyle Lake under the leadership of **Dr. Maurice Myers** and **Larry Hood** of the university. Another trip was held on May 1, to the woods near Bushnell.

We hope to form a Forest Preserve District soon in McDonough County. On May 12 we plan to meet with the Lamoine Saddle Club to discuss the possibilities of forming a district. The program will cover the legal and tax aspects and the benefits to be gained by establishing a Forest Preserve.

217 E. Calhoun St., Macomb, Ill.



I. A. S. RESOLUTION ON THE NORTHERN CASCADES

AFTER THE SHOWING of a motion picture on the Northern Cascades wilderness area at the Annual Meeting of the Society in Evanston, Raymond Mostek, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, proposed the following resolution, which was passed by unanimous vote of all members present:

Whereas, the numbers of visitors to our National Parks have increased tremendously in the last decade, and

Whereas, the Lake Chelan country in the State of Washington contains some of the most scenic wilderness in the United States, and the Forest Service has continually reduced the boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; that back in 1939, the proposed boundaries contained over 794,000 acres, which have been reduced by 1959 to a mere 422,000 acres, and

Whereas, the National Park Service has declared that the Lake Chelan country "... could outrank in scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, any existing National Park, and any other possibility for such a park, in the United States. . ."

Therefore, be it resolved by the Illinois Audubon Society, at its annual meeting in Evanston, Illinois, on May 21, 1960, that having acquainted itself with these facts, the Society hereby endorses the proposals of Congressmen Don Magnuson and Thomas Pelly of Washington State, which provide that the Congress should authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to Congress on the advisability of the establishment of a National Park in the Northern Cascades.

COME TO THE 1960 I. A. S. CAMP-OUT

PLANS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED for the Fall Camp-Out of the Society at White Pines State Park near Oregon, Illinois. Ted Greer, who has managed the previous Camp-Outs so successfully, urges all of us to "reserve the weekend of September 17 and 18." More details will be sent to all members in the Official Announcement to be mailed in August.

If you wish to reserve a cabin at the park, write NOW to Mr. John Maxson, White Pines Lodge, Route 1, Mount Morris, Ill. A large area will also be available for campers (no reservations needed).

FIELD NOTES—SPRING, 1960

By ELTON FAWKS

WINTER BIRDS HERE at Tri-Cities have included Purple Finches, Siskins, Rufous-sided Towhee, Common Redpolls, Golden Eagle, Black-crowned Night Heron, Brown Thrasher, Common Snipe, and the Goshawk. We have had many Goldfinches also.

Box 112, Route #1, East Moline, Ill.

*By* JACKSON L. BOUGHNER

ON MAY 1, 1960, I saw the Yellow-crowned Night Heron at Deer Grove Forest Preserve in Cook County for the first time this year. On May 22 I saw the female at her nest. She was still on the nest through June 5th. On May 15 and again on June 5, I saw the Blue Grosbeak. On May 15, I saw a partial albino Common Grackle. The lower half of each wing was pure white.

39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Ill.

*By* C. TURNER NEARING

ON OCTOBER 19, 1959, while visiting our farm one mile east of Cerro Gordo, Ill., on Route 105, we saw a huge white bird flying from the direction of Allerton Park. As it flew 35 feet above us, I suddenly realized it was a White Pelican. I took a photograph with my telephoto lens. It seems to me this is a record for this area.

On December 19 we heard that a Harlequin Duck had been sighted in Lake Decatur. The bird stayed well out in the water, but through telescopes we saw the three spots on the side of the head and the white curved band at the shoulder. He disappeared the day of our Christmas Census. The lake froze over, but on Dec. 30 we found ducks congregated at one of the few open spots, near Lost Bridge. Here was the Harlequin, as well as Mallards, a female Bufflehead, one Gadwall, one Coot, and one Pied-billed Grebe. The Harlequin stayed until the ice melted, about March 29, 1960.

Also on October 19, 1959, in a brush pile 1.1 miles north of Rae Bridge, we saw eight Harris' Sparrows in various stages of maturity. There were also White Throats, White Crowns, a Fox Sparrow, and several Song Sparrows. In this same brush pile, on Nov. 30, we also found the Chipping Field, Swamp, and Tree Sparrows.

On May 5, 1960, I saw a changing male Summer Tanager in Fairview Park. On May 17 we had two Forster's Terns and one Black Tern on Lake Decatur, both rare for our area. On May 23 a friend told us of finding Yellow-headed Blackbirds on a farm near Savoy, Ill.

Forgot to mention that on April 1 at Lake Decatur, we had Scaup,

Golden-eye, and Ruddy Ducks, along with the others described before. On April 18 we had one Little Green Heron, Blue Birds, and Barn Swallows at the Lake. On April 22 we saw and photographed a Hooded Warbler. April 27: Orange-crowned Warbler, Orchard Oriole. April 28: Nashville Warbler. May 4: Blackburnian and Wilson's Warblers, Tennessee Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat. May 7 at Allerton Park: Cape May Warbler, Indigo Buntings, Yellow-crowned Night Heron (they nest here), Prothonotary Warbler.

1400 West Macon Street, Decatur, Ill.



NEW I. A. S. MEMBERS SINCE FEB. 10, 1960

THE LIST BELOW covers all who have joined our Society from Feb. 10 to about the middle of May, 1960. Members who have joined since that time will be listed in the September *Audubon Bulletin*. We are happy to welcome you to our Society, and hope that you will want to join us in our work. See the list of Committee Chairmen at the end of each issue and volunteer your services as you wish. As before, the * denotes a contributing member; all are from Illinois unless otherwise indicated.

Miss June E. Balding, Stewardson
Dorothea Coughlin, Oak Lawn
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Louis G. Flentge, Wheeling
Mrs. Roland H. Grimes, Chicago
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Mrs. A. V. Knudson, Chicago
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Barbara K. Schaudy, Chicago
*Sol Segal, Chicago
Ruth G. Smith, Elmwood Park



Buy Duck Stamps Now!

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT issues a new \$3.00 stamp each year for use by duck hunters as a permit to hunt waterfowl. Money earned from sale of these stamps is used to purchase additional wetlands and cover for breeding grounds of ducks and other wildlife. Hence the Society urges all members, especially those who would never purchase the stamps for hunting purposes, to buy the "Duck Stamp" as a means of protecting our wild birds. Incidentally, these highly artistic stamps, each with a drawing of waterfowl by a noted illustrator, are prized by philatelists. Duck Stamps may be purchased at any U. S. Postoffice, or may be ordered through Paul Downing, President, Illinois Audubon Society, 459 Rogers Williams Ave., Highland Park, Illinois.

A Ruby-Throated Hummingbird Family

By MRS. GRACE E. LIGHTFOOT

June 4, 1957: This morning my husband, the Reverend LeRoy Lightfoot, called me to the big picture window of our home in Harbor Springs, Michigan. He pointed to a long, thin maple limb 15 feet above the driveway, and said: "There's a hummingbird building a nest right where you can observe it while you are washing the dishes."

Sure enough! About 30 feet from the window and ten feet from the trunk, the busy female hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) already had the nest foundation glued on and was adding a superstructure. She had chosen an ideal place for our watching, with plenty of sunshine all morning and good light in the afternoon. Other work kept us from our vigil at times, but guests, relatives and friends (including Dr. R. M. Strong of Chicago) came to observe and jot down notes on the pad left by the window.

June 13: Since early morning the mother hummingbird has been bringing nest material and completing the foundation. (Incidentally, we saw nothing of the male until the young made their first flight.) The female shaped the upper nest to her body while smoothing the outside with her bill. Each load looked as large as a pea. At noon she was away for six minutes and returned with a load. When it was placed, she sat for two minutes, then flashed away. She would place three loads on one side of the nest, then three on the other. She never left the nest in the same direction, but would fly up, hover, and dash off. There was a huge maple leaf right over the nest, and when it rained, she rested under the leaf.

June 14: The female gathered nectar from the Wood Betony under the nest tree.

June 18: The mother made only one trip to the nest at 7:20 a.m. and again at 7:45. We were away for the next two days.

June 21: The female hummingbird buzzed at our windows and flew off like a flash. We could not see that she was on the nest. The next three days we saw no work. Then she buzzed our window, but she was not at the nest that day. Two days later, the same visit. That same day (**June 26**), two courting White-breasted Nuthatches came to the bird feeding station under a nearby maple. Mother hummingbird appeared out of nowhere and dive-bombed until the nuthatches retreated over the house. Then we realized she was establishing her territory. We thought she had abandoned the nest.

July 3: At 8:40 a.m. the mother hovered around the feeding station and watched from a high perch on a twig. She flew off without going near the nest.

July 7: Two Robins and a Downy Woodpecker ventured too near, and the little bird drove all three away. From **July 11** to **July 14** we watched her making trips and definitely working on the nest. On **August 4** the Reverend Reinhardt Niemann reported that most of the day she was on the nest five minutes and off five minutes. For three days we thought she was gone.

August 9: We were thrilled to see two little mouths open for food. Just when the female laid her eggs and when she ever incubated them we never

knew. When smoke from our fire drifted over, she spread her wings above the nest to protect the young ones. She fussed over the nestlings, preened their wings, and cleaned the nest, throwing the refuse over the side. She drove off all intruders, even a Hairy Woodpecker. Later a Blue Jay came too close and she was after him at once. He alighted on the ground, but the female gave him a jab like lightning, and he was gone. She turned and poised in the air, then dashed to the nest to see that her young were safe.

August 17: Now, eight days after we first saw the young, one little bird stretched up and exercised one wing. The next day he exercised the other. The day after, whirr went both wings. I was afraid that "The Boy," as we called him, would take off without an escort. Soon the mother arrived and began feeding her young. After feeding, they would be still for about ten minutes, and then the Boy would try his wings again.

August 20: About 7:00 a.m., for the first time, the male hummingbird appeared. While he was on the telephone wire about 15 feet away, and while the mother hovered nearby, the Boy got to the east side of the nest and out on the limb. Then he tried to fly back but misjudged his distance, jumping over the nest and landing a foot away. After a moment he took off for the big maple in the flower garden across the road, chaperoned by his parents. We never saw him again.

August 21: Little Sister was restless and often exercised her wings. The female came back to feed and encourage the Girl. She flopped out on the limb, sat there about a minute, then flopped back. The mother left. The next day she came back with food and broke down the side of the nest with her bill. The Girl tried both wings, but made no effort to leave. The mother flew to the nest and tried to push the Girl out with her breast. The young one resisted, and the mother left again.

August 23: The Girl exercised her wings for an hour and a half. Suddenly out she flew, with both mother and father escorting her into the big maple across the road. We had glimpses of the family after they left the maple, but could not follow them.

Months later a Jay pecked at the nest and knocked it into the snow. It was about one and one-half inches in diameter at the top and about one inch deep. The bottom was shaped to the little limb. The materials seemed to be mosses, fine ferns, lichens, and spider webs, tightly woven together.

Many interesting details and questions remain in our minds. It appeared that the mother fed the young through a sort of tube-tongue placed in their throats, though at times we could see motions of her bill. We know that she was shaping the nest for the longest time, probably even after the eggs were laid. How did she hatch the eggs with these long absences? Sometimes she was gone for days at a time.

The next year one bird reappeared and began a nest near the former site. But when the structure was half an inch high it was abandoned. This bird also buzzed our windows, and once my husband followed her flight and discovered her new nest fifty feet to the west in a much higher tree. Because of the distance and height of the nest, it was not possible to add much to our earlier findings.

Harbor Springs, Michigan



Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. John R. Bayless*, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana.

I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

- Audubon Society of Park Ridge*, % Mrs. Lester Stolte, President
1600 Albion St., Park Ridge, Illinois
- Barrington Women's Club*, % Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
608 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club*, % Mr. Hiram Piper, President
R.F.D. # 3, Princeton, Illinois
- Cahokia Nature League*, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois
- Chicago Ornithological Society*, % Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Decatur Audubon Society*, Mrs. Rollin Pease, President
133 Cobb Ave., Decatur, Illinois
- DuPage Audubon Society*, Mr. Lion Gardiner, President
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- Forest Trails Hiking Club*, % Blanche Cone, Secretary
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3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois
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38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Illinois
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- Tri-City Bird Club*, Mr. Ivan Graham, President
2720 Ripley St., Davenport, Ia.
- White Pines Bird Club*, % Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, President
1304 - Fourth Ave., Sterling, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$3.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
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Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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Conservation Committee

Raymond Mostek, Chairman, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Floyd Swink, Chairman, Box 31, Willow Springs

Membership Committee

John R. Bayless, Chairman, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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ANYONE FOR DOVES?

By MRS. MADELINE DOROSHEFF

EVERYBODY LIKES DOVES. This much has been established through mild and uproarious sessions held in the Illinois Legislature to attempt dove protection. Opinions vary as to who loves Mourning Doves most — and for what. One segment admires them esthetically, another for sport. The latter group objects to their minor-key murmur as objectionable. The first finds their call plaintive, appealing, and the trusting nature of doves a characteristic of great charm.

When fall comes, however, and doves flock for a bit of avian sociability, their natures change. Now, assert marksmen, doves show their true selves — wily, wary, and a downright menace to the sporting world. It is nothing to doves if earnest hunters, intent on stopping the birds' unpredictable flight, pour blasts of pellets right into another party of gunners, likewise employed!

This erratic "sporting flight," hunters say, stamps the dove as a game bird, not a songbird. Songbirds just don't act that way. Game birds do. Of course, songbirds don't have to fly for their lives every year, as in Illinois, come September 1. If they are still nesting, as some 10% of the doves are, the parent songbirds are allowed to finish their childrens' nurture and education in the ways of birddom. If they wish to flock for a brief while, meantime cleaning the countryside of weed seeds, the law protects them.

In Illinois, the law and hunters have blocked efforts to "let nature take its course." We are of sturdy stuff. Rout the doves, send them scooting — then apply pesticides. This may be more trouble, but it certainly shows enterprise.

Five times in ten years — the Conservation Department claims twenty years, but it may only seem longer to this harassed body — bird lovers have descended upon the Illinois legislature with measures to protect doves. Four times, legislative committees have killed the bills. In 1953, Senator Robert McClory introduced a bill which escaped the committee but met defeat in the Senate. At the same session, Representative G. William Horsley wrested his measure from the committee by a House vote, and debate was temporarily prolonged. Subsequent bills have died speedier deaths; none reached the voting stage. Doves will be shot again this year in Illinois.

"Why," asked former Senator Jackson Boughner of Assistant Conservation Director Lew Martin, at the 1959 committee hearing, "does the Conservation Department oppose dove protection?"

Mr. Martin, flanked by a solid row of sportsmen, did not have to answer directly. He had already stated at the 1957 committee hearing: "Doves are not shot for food. They are fast-flying, sporting targets." Close to Mr. Martin's and the Conservation Department's thinking, also, is the hunting license money which dove hunters contribute. If doves are protected, some of these fees may be lost. What comparable bird can the Department offer

hunters, at no cost to itself? The answer, obviously, is, "none." Prairie Chicken, as game, is gone. The Heath Hen went long ago. Passenger Pigeons? Their story is well known.

Doves remain. Protected by Canada and 20 states around and north of us, they fly south every fall through Illinois, and the "harvest" begins. Noxious weed-seeds that they might have consumed, flourish untouched. Hunters converge to protect the state from these marauders and to uphold Illinois' reputation as a sporting mecca. Non-hunters are unable to effect any measure which protects doves until nesting is definitely over, or utilizes their beneficial gleaning habits during a leisurely, south-bound flight.

Senator Boughner and I stood alone for a few minutes in the State House corridor after the 1959 fiasco. We had just thanked Senator McClory, who introduced the bill. The hunters, too, had departed after the Assistant Director of Conservation had finished stating their case. We said little, for there seemed little to say; a powerful Department had led the fight against our "sentimental" bill. Yet still the feeling persisted that justice had miscarried. Just where or how to retrieve it, we did not know.

Days later, I watched one of the closing sessions of the state Senate from the visitors' gallery. From the leaflet explaining senate procedure, which I held, the words leaped up: "The measure of the worth of any bill is its value to the people of the State as a whole." This, then, might be our clue — the justification of a stubborn "reverence for life." There is value in nature's way. In the words of a qualified scientist: "We are faced with the problem — do we wish to continue a short-lived pleasure of hunting, or do we wish to maintain our wildlife for generations of non-killing pleasure, plus economic values?"

Some day our state will vindicate its "sentimentalists." Some day our meager ranks will grow, and an effective majority will vote "Aye!" for the benefit of "the State as a whole."

1241 W. Washington St., Springfield, Ill.

Bald Eagle Winter Survey

By ELTON FAWKS

FOR THE PAST few years the writer has been concerned about the ratio of immature to adult Bald Eagles. This concern has been shared by others in the eastern United States. Considerable correspondence has been carried on, and many of the findings have been published recently in several ornithological journals.

The National Audubon Society has started a study under the leadership of Mr. Harold S. Peters. However, lack of funds prevents a nation-wide effort. Intensive surveys are being made in Florida, where it appears that our national bird is doomed. We can be of much help to the National Society by conducting winter eagle counts. The writer is collaborating with observers in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Nebraska on this project, and it is hoped that other states will be represented. More people are also needed in the states mentioned.

Fairly detailed studies have been made around the Tri-Cities region during the past two winters, chiefly with the help of Mr. Peter Petersen, Jr., who is co-chairman of this project. We have counted eagles wherever seen, sometimes as we drove about during the business day and at times over all of our count area. This is the same area used for our annual Christmas Census, a 7½-mile radius centered on the Memorial Bridge over the Missis-

Mississippi. Many Bald Eagles were counted more than once in this all-winter survey. Extreme care was taken to separate the immature and adult birds.

The total Bald Eagle count for the winter of 1958-59 was 590. Of these, 487 were adults and 103 immatures, the percentages being 82.5424 to 17.4576. In the winter of 1959-60, we counted 1,327 Bald Eagles. There were 1,123 adults and 204 immatures, the percentages being 84.6237 and 15.3763. We did not actually have more eagles than in the previous winter, but simply made more counts.

Additional eagles were counted outside the study area and others were reported to us. When these are added, we have a total of 1,827 eagles, of which 1,556 are adults and 271 immatures — percentages, 85.167 to 14.833.

Specific areas in the count region were studied for unusual factors. Thus, it appeared that immatures favored certain open watch points over others. Some percentages varied to a marked degree. A recent report from Nebraska listed more immatures than adults. Weekly records show that we have more immatures early and late in the season. Perhaps young eagles migrate farther south in midwinter. The Jan. 31, 1960 count reported in the *Audubon Bulletin* showed 104 Bald Eagles, 82 adults and 22 immatures, giving percentages of 78.75 to 21.25. Separating the areas from Dubuque, Iowa to Tri-Cities, and Tri-Cities to Keokuk, we found: north half, 35 adults to 7 immatures, percentages 83.3 to 16.7; south half, 47 adults to 15 immatures, percentages 75.8 to 24.2.

Our proposed winter surveys will be of two types. One will be an all-season count as reported here. The other will be an intensive all-day count over the complete area. This will be on the week-end after the Fish and Wildlife Service Annual Duck Count. Eagles are also noted on this aerial survey, but not separated as to age. The aerial count covers only part of the winter eagle range. These counts would supplement each other and give us more accurate data on Bald Eagles. It appears that we have 500 to 750 eagles here during most winters.

Although these alarming ratios indicate that eagles are declining in numbers, we must realize that the total of Bald Eagles has not decreased in fact; evidently we have had more eagles all through the 50's than in other decades. We hope to answer other questions through these surveys. Where do the eagles roost? On what do they feed? How does plumage change as winter progresses? When do eagles arrive and depart? Peak dates? What dangers do they face, and what causes death? We have prepared a work sheet which will be mailed to observers on request.

Volunteers are needed throughout the Mississippi Valley. Here is a chance to learn more about Bald Eagles. Let's find out if the present ratios are truly alarming. For instance, from 1935 to 1940 the ratios for Bald Eagles passing over Hawk Mountain Sanctuary was 62% adults to 38% immatures. Figures for past years in our area are badly needed. Will you help us?

Route #1, Box 112, East Moline, Ill.

I. A. S. CAMP-OUT AND N. R. C. I. CONFERENCE

AS THIS ISSUE of the *Bulletin* goes to press, plans have been completed for two important Illinois conferences to be held on succeeding week-ends in September. The **Annual Camp-Out of the Illinois Audubon Society**, under the chairmanship of Ted Greer of Joy, Ill., will be held at White Pines State Park on Sept. 17-18. He has arranged a full program of lectures, a meeting on Hawk and Owl Protection, slide talks, and a field trip.

The Seventh Annual Conservation Conference of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, under the chairmanship of Dr. Richard H. Rodrian of the Cahokia Nature League, will be held on Sept. 23-24-25 at Camp Sagawau in the Palos Park Forest Preserve, south of Chicago. The theme of the meeting is "Conservation — Town and Country Style." Full reports of both meetings will be published in the December issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*.



Ecology of Land Birds of the Chicago Area — Part V

By FLOYD A. SWINK

OUR COMMON FLYCATCHERS are the subject of this article. Techniques used are the same as those described in the September, 1959, *Audubon Bulletin*. Observations of less than 4 for any given perching site are not itemized. Survey period is from 1955 through 1959.

CRESTED FLYCATCHER

Total Observations 72

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
white oak	10	13.9
bur oak	9	12.5
wild black cherry.....	7	9.7
hawthorn	6	8.3
oak sp.	6	8.3
cottonwood	4	5.6

KINGBIRD

Total Observations 199

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
telephone wire	23	11.5
apple	17	8.5
fence	17	8.5
willow sp.	17	8.5
cottonwood	9	4.5
black oak	8	4.0
oak sp.	8	4.0
box elder	7	3.5
white oak	6	3.0
American elm	5	2.5
dead shrub	5	2.5
pear	5	2.5

bur oak	4	2.0
grassy field	4	2.0
hawthorn	4	2.0
smooth sumac	4	2.0

PHOEBE

Total Observations 124

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
hawthorn	14	11.3
willow sp.	12	9.7
wild black cherry.....	8	6.5
apple	8	6.5
oak sp.	6	4.8
sugar maple	6	4.8
white ash	6	4.8
dead tree	4	3.2
fallen tree	4	3.2
slippery elm	4	3.2

WOOD PEWEE

Total Observations 59

Perching Site	No. of Observations	Per Cent of Total
white oak	10	16.9
bur oak	9	15.3
oak sp.	6	10.2
red oak	4	6.8

Interesting observations can be made by determining the percentage of times each of the birds has been seen in oaks (regardless of species). With the Phoebe, this figure is 10.5%, with the Kingbird 13.6%, and with the Crested Flycatcher 38.9%. However, the total oak percentage with relation to the Wood Pewee is a remarkable 59.3%. This helps bear out the fact that the Crested Flycatcher and the Wood Pewee are birds of woodland, while the Phoebe and Kingbird are more often in open country. The Kingbird is the only one of the four commonly seen on artificial perching sites, such localities accounting for 23.1% of the total. It may be noted that the Crested Flycatcher prefers a lofty perch in the forest, and that the Wood Pewee prefers to perch on dead snags of trees. Following is the semi-monthly distribution of the four species:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Time
Crested Flycatcher	0	0	0	0	13	5	3	4	2	0	0	0	1-15
	0	0	0	0	27	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	16-end
Kingbird	0	0	0	0	8	21	22	29	3	0	0	0	1-15
	0	0	0	1	34	20	35	26	0	0	0	0	16-end
Phoebe	0	0	0	27	16	1	1	2	12	3	3	0	1-15
	0	0	3	20	11	0	2	1	22	0	0	0	16-end
Wood Pewee	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	11	4	0	0	0	1-15
	0	0	0	0	9	0	10	8	5	0	0	0	16-end

Three species have a summer resident pattern of May through September, but the Phoebe arrives more than a month earlier and stays more than a month later. Also, its numbers are markedly reduced during the hot days of summer.

Box 31, Willow Springs, Illinois

UNUSUAL RECORD FOR NORTHERN ILLINOIS

WE LEARN FROM the Spring, 1960 issue of the *Passenger Pigeon*, journal of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, that **Mr. Ralph Morse** of Rockton, Ill., saw a Black-throated Sparrow on a side road one mile east of Sugar River Forest Preserve in Winnebago County on May 3 and 4, 1960. He and his wife verified the discovery by comparison with the picture in Pough's *Audubon Bird Guide to Small Land Birds*. This Western sparrow is so uncommon in Illinois that Smith and Parmalee's *Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois* has only one record, for Lincoln Park, Chicago, in September, 1948. We have one regret about this new record: it was not first reported to the *Illinois Audubon Bulletin*!



The Chances for Dove Protection

By PAUL H. LOBIK

AS THE NOVEMBER ELECTION draws near, I.A.S. members and their friends should be aware that the outcome of the state races may well be the deciding factor in whether we will be able to stop hunting of Mourning Doves in Illinois soon or will have to "wait till next election." Each member must decide for himself how much he wants dove protection, and whether he will disregard his normal party affiliation if necessary to vote for the candidate who favors dove protection.

Articles in the March and June, 1960 issues of the *Audubon Bulletin* have outlined the work of the Society's Bird Protection Committee in canvassing all candidates for the Governorship and the State Legislature to determine how each stood on dove protection. The results of this survey were sent to all members on April 2, 1960, in a mimeographed two-page report, on dark gray paper, entitled "Affirmative Responses on Dove Protection." Since this report was published, two additional candidates for Representative in the State Assembly have declared their support: **Marion E. Burks** (R), Evanston, 7th District; and **Francis J. Loughran** (D), Joliet, 37th District. It is encouraging to know that over 113 candidates came out in favor of our Mourning Dove proposal.

In some Illinois congressional districts, there are three candidates to be elected as Representatives in the Legislature and only three names appear on the ballot. Hence the voter has no choice. Nevertheless, we feel it is important to know which candidates in the November election have declared

themselves in favor of dove protection, as shown below:

R — Republican; D — Democratic

GOVERNOR

Otto Kerner, D, Glenview

STATE SENATORS

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>
2	Wayne W. Olson, D,	North Riverside
4	Roman Domas, D,	Wheeling
6	James E. Dwyer, D,	Oak Lawn
8	Henry X. Dietch, D,	Park Forest
10	Seymour Fox, D,	Chicago
14	John Kevin Hunt, R,	Chicago
18	John E. Cassidy, Jr., D,	Peoria
22	Dr. W. E. Finney, D,	Danville
26	George L. Riggs, D,	Bloomington
38	Lewis D. Yaeger, R,	Litchfield
44	Wayman Presley, D,	Makanda
46	William L. Moore, D,	Mt. Vernon
52	Robert McClory, R,	Lake Bluff
	John G. Green, D,	Mundelein
54	Jerome J. Downey, D,	Rockford
56	Robert E. Keohane, D,	Mt. Carroll
58	George Wm. Smith, D,	Aurora

REPRESENTATIVES

in General Assembly

1	Mary Lee Inger, D,	Homewood
3	Jerry J. Brousil, D,	Cicero
4	Raymond J. Welsh, Jr., D,	Oak Park
5	William D. Walsh, R,	Bellwood
6	John W. Carroll, R,	Park Ridge
	Arthur E. Simmons, R,	Skokie

6	Bernard M. Peskin, D,	Northbrook
	Marshall Keehn, D,	Skokie
7	Marion E. Burks, R,	Evanston
	Robert Marks, D,	Evanston
	Frances L. Dawson, R,	Evanston
10	Albert W. Hachmeister, R,	Chicago
	Melvin A. Brandt, R,	Chicago
12	LaSalle J. DeMichaels, D,	Chicago
13	James P. Loukas, D,	Chicago
15	John I. Sobolewski, R,	Chicago
16	Peter M. Callan, D,	Chicago
	Robert F. McPartlin, D,	Chicago
19	Louis Janczak, R,	Chicago
22	Lycurgus J. Conner, D,	Chicago
23	Abner J. Mikva, D,	Chicago
24	Henry M. Lenard, D,	Chicago
25	Edward Schneider, R,	Chicago
	Peter J. Whalen, D,	Chicago
26	John P. Downes, D,	Chicago
33	John L. Knudsen, D,	Rockford
34	John K. Morris, D,	Chadwick
37	Warren L. Wood, R,	Plainfield
	Francis J. Loughran, D,	Joliet
38	Joseph P. Stremiau, D,	Mendota
46	John R. Horn, D,	Pekin
47	Herman L. Dammerman, D,	Lincoln
48	G. William Horsley, R,	Springfield
49	W. Roy Donohoo, D,	Pittsfield
51	Edward M. Finfgeld, R,	Arcola
	William P. Hancock, D,	Villa Grove
56	Ray Koehler, D,	Grayville
	Norman L. Benefiel, D,	Newton
57	Jacob Eisenhauer, R,	Duquoin
58	Dr. Thomas J. Thornton, R,	Chester

It is obviously impossible that every candidate in this list will be elected. However, if even half are successful, we will have a fine working nucleus in the Legislature. Our greatest hope for success, however, lies in the election of a Governor who favors dove protection. If Judge Otto Kerner wins in November, there is good reason to believe that he may support a Dove Protection Bill as an administration measure. If he is successful, all members should write to him late in December at the State Capitol, urging him to initiate action to place Mourning Doves on the songbird list in Illinois. Copies of your letter addressed to your State Senators and Representatives will then be doubly effective.

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

WHO'S YOUR BIRD SEED DEALER?

I. A. S. MEMBERS IN COOK, DuPage, and Lake Counties are invited to help the Membership Committee to acquaint everyone who operates bird feeders in the Chicago area with our Audubon Screen Tour Lectures. Will you please ask the storekeeper who sells bird seed to you whether he would like to make our Screen Tour Lecture Program sheets available to his customers? Write to Paul Schulze, 5549 Glenwood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill., stating how many programs are wanted (maximum, 50 to a store). Include your name and address and the name and address of the dealer to whom you will deliver the handbills. We'll appreciate it!

THE 1959 NESTING REPORT

MILTON D. THOMPSON, *Assistant Director,*
Illinois State Museum

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE SUBMITTED reports this year on nesting birds. Reports from additional observers are needed if these are to be as useful as they can be. All that is required is that you record your observations. Give the date, the status of the nest, the number of eggs or young when you can, and any additional data. Reports should begin in February with such early nesting species as owls and Horned Larks and continue through September with late nesting species like Mourning Doves.

We are glad to get reports on rare nesting species such as the Upland Plover, Black-billed Cuckoo, Whip-poor-will, Cliff Swallow, Bewick's Wren, and Black-and-White Warbler. But of equal value are the long series of reports that give a chance for summary. Mr. Don Prentice's reports on 58 hawk nests and nine owl nests from the Rockford area is outstanding. It was disappointing that he did not record the Swainson's Hawk again this year after locating it in this area for several preceding years.

Among the novel records, I would very much like to see pictures and read in some detail the story of the Bewick's Wren that built her nest in a tractor tool box and successfully raised three young even though the tractor was in regular use.

Also of interest were the non-nesting but intriguing reports of unusual birds, particularly, Margaret Schirding of Petersburg, Illinois, who reported a good view of a Golden Eagle at 50 feet, and Fred Lughy's report of a Flamingo on his lake in the Illinois River bottoms near Havana on September 28. The bird was later reported by Al Russ from Ingraham Lake near Snicarte, Illinois, in Mason County, on October 3. Let me again urge that more of you gather data this coming season either as individuals or as a club project and turn them in to me right after the first of October.

Illinois State Museum, Springfield

Nesting Reports

PELECANIFORMES — Pelicans and Cormorants

Double-crested Cormorant: June 7. Seven nests at Thomson, Ill. Adults on or near nest. Mississippi River Valley, Carroll County. **Keegan.**

CICONIIFORMES — Herons

Black-crowned Night Heron: July 17. Five nests. Four with young and one vacant on small island. Lake Decatur, Macon County. **Nearing.**

ANSERIFORMES — Ducks and Geese

Pintail Duck: June 17. Six young with female. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**

Wood Duck: May 18. Incubating eggs. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

June 2. Young left nest with female and traveled two blocks to edge of town. Easton, Mason County. **Robinson.**

June 7. Eight young, approximately two weeks old. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

June 14. Nine young with female. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**

August 16. Three young, one-third grown. Savanna, Carroll County. **Petersen.**

FALCONIFORMES — Hawks and Falcons

Cooper's Hawk: April 26. Incubating eggs. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

June 24. Feeding two three-day-old young. Young banded on July 16. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

June 27. Three eggs in nest. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

Red-tailed Hawk: May 2-24. Forty-four different nests located between May 2 and May 24 in Winnebago, Boone, DeKalb, and Stephenson counties by **Prentice**, who banded 73 young when they were three to four weeks old according to the following schedule: May 2, 1 nest; May 10, 2 nests; May 13, 1 nest; May 14, 2 nests; May 16, 13 nests; May 17, 10 nests; May 19, 1 nest; May 21, 4 nests; May 22, 3 nests; May 23, 3 nests; May 24, 4 nests.

Red-shouldered Hawk: April 11 — June 13. Seven different nests located between April 11 and June 13 in Winnebago County by **Prentice**, who banded eight young. Adults incubating eggs. Five nests, the dates as follows: April 7, 11, 26, 28, and May 9. Eight three- to four-week-old young banded on the following dates: May 24, three nests; June 13, one nest

Broad-winged Hawk: May 20. Incubating two eggs. Winnebago County. **Prentice**. (Note: third egg was found broken in nest.)

July 3. Three young banded in Rockford residential area. Winnebago County. **Prentice**.

Sparrow Hawk: June 3. Four young three to four weeks old. Winnebago County. **Prentice**. June 8. Five young three to four weeks old. Winnebago County. **Prentice**.

GALLIFORMES — Upland Game

Ring-necked Pheasant: May 30. Thirteen eggs. Nest on ground. York Center, DuPage County. **Mostek**.

CHARADRIIFORMES — Plovers and Sandpipers

Killdeer: May 6. Two young with adult. Whiteside County. **Hagans**.

May 10. Four young with adults. Green River Reserve, Lee County. **Shaw**.

Upland Plover: June 4. Five young out of nest. Capital Airport, Sangamon County. **Kaszynski**. June 6. Three young out of nest. Capital Airport, Sangamon County. **Kaszynski**.

COLUMBIFORMES — Doves and Pigeons

Mourning Dove: Nineteen different nests reported. In fourteen cases there were two eggs or young. Four cases, only one egg or young reported; and one case, three young reported. Nesting ran continuously from the first date reported on March 18 to the last date reported, Sept. 10. Ten nests were reported containing eggs, ten nests were reported feeding young, and seven reports were of young out of the nest. Reports were from Sangamon, DuPage, Richland, Lee, Macon, Whiteside, Carroll, and Winnebago counties by **Hopkins**, **Smith**, **Scherer**, **V. Shaw**, **Keegan**, **Nearing**, **H. Shaw**, and **Prentice**.

CUCULIFORMES — Cuckoos

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: July 28. One young out of nest; died following day. Minonk, Woodford County. **Webster**.

Sept. 1. One half-grown young in nest. Campbell's Island, Rock Island County. **Fawks**.

Black-billed Cuckoo: June 18. Two eggs and one chick. Two chicks on June 2. Sangamon County. **Hockenyos**, **Allyn**, and **Hodge**.

STRIGIFORMES — Owls

Screech Owl: May 12. Three young out of nest. Ogle County. **Keegan**.

May 26. Two young in nest. Banded. Winnebago County. **Prentice**.

June 9. Five young out of nest. Sangamon County. **Hodge**, **Thompson**, and **Parmalee**.

Horned Owl: March 2. Incubating eggs. One young banded, April 18. Winnebago County. **Prentice**.

March 8. Incubating eggs. Two four-week-old young banded on April 12. Winnebago County. **Prentice**.

March 22. Incubating eggs. Two young in the nest from April 6 to April 23. Young out of nest April 30. Macon County. **Nearing**.

April 15. Incubating eggs. April 18. Three 3-week-old young banded. Stephenson County. **Prentice**.

April 18. One young banded. Winnebago County. **Prentice**.

April 19. One young banded. Boone County. **Prentice**.

April 22. Two young banded. Winnebago County. **Prentice**.

April 26. Two young banded. Winnebago County. **Prentice**.

CAPRIMULGIFORMES — Goatsuckers

Whip-poor-will: June 9. Two eggs. Sangamon County. **Hockenyos** and **Hodge**.

Common Nighthawk: June 29. Two eggs incubating. First hatched July 13. Second, July 17. Macon County. **Nearing**.

APODIFORMES — Swifts and Hummingbirds

Chimney Swift: May 16. Building nest. June 2. Feeding young. Whiteside County. Hagans.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: June 9. Building nest. Winnebago County. Prentice.

PICIFORMES — Woodpeckers

Yellow-shafted Flicker: April 24. Building nest. Winnebago County. Prentice.

May 22. Incubating eggs. Six birds hatched. Ogle County. Dusing.

May 24. Seven eggs. Stephenson County. Prentice.

June 28. One young out of nest. Ogle County. Keegan.

July 1. Two young out of nest. Woodford County. Webster.

July 20. One young feeding. Whiteside County. H. Shaw.

Pileated Woodpecker: May 27. Feeding 3 young. June 7. young out of nest. One on ground climbed tree. Whiteside County. H. Shaw.

Red-headed Woodpecker: May 20. Feeding young. Winnebago County. Prentice.

June 22. Three young in nest. Lee County. Keegan.

June 24. Feeding one young. JoDaviess County. H. Shaw.

July 23. Feeding two young. Woodford County. Webster.

Downy Woodpecker: June 24. Feeding one young. JoDaviess County. H. Shaw.

PASSERIFORMES — Perching Birds

Eastern Kingbird: June 7. Four eggs. Winnebago County. Prentice.

June 21. Feeding one young. JoDaviess County. H. Shaw.

June 21. Feeding three young (out of nest). Marshall County. Webster.

June 25. Two young in nest. Lee County. Keegan.

Eastern Phoebe: May 17. One phoebe egg and one cowbird egg. Winnebago County. Prentice.

May 17. Two eggs in nest. Piatt County. Lobik.

May 24. Five young, about four days old. Winnebago County. Prentice.

June 3. One nest. Five young. Lee County. Keegan.

June 4. Feeding three young. JoDaviess County. H. Shaw.

June 13. Two nests. Nine young. Lee County. Keegan.

June 25. Eight young in one nest. Ogle County. Keegan.

July 5. Nest with young. Ogle County. Keegan.

July 12. Nest with young. Rock Island County. Petersen.

July 15. Nest with young. Ogle County. Keegan.

Horned Lark: April 16. Nest with two eggs and one young. Ogle County. Keegan.

Tree Swallow: June 1. Building nest. Winnebago County. Prentice.

Bank Swallow: June 19. One nest with six young. Lee County. Keegan.

June 21. Two hundred holes in clay bank. Feeding young. Carroll County. H. Shaw.

Rough-winged Swallow: June 5-19. Parents feeding young (colony). DuPage County. Lobik.

Barn Swallow: June 10. Two nests (and young). Lee County. Keegan.

June 11. Feeding two young in nest. Later second brood in same nest. Whiteside County. H. Shaw.

June 14. Two nests. Five young. Lee County. Keegan.

June 24. Four young left nest. Macon County. Nearing.

June 25. Three young in nest. Ogle County. Keegan.

July 5. Four eggs in nest. Winnebago County. Prentice.

July 13. Four eggs in nest. Hatched July 20. Macon County. Nearing.

Cliff Swallow: May 21. Nest on building. Whiteside County. H. Shaw.

September 10. Twenty-one nests on barn at Joslin. Rock Island County. Fawks.

Purple Martin: April 1. Arrived at nesting house. Began building nest May 15. Successfully raised twenty-one young in six nests. All left August 12. Springfield, Sangamon County. Hopkins.

April 1. Five pair arrived at nesting box. Each pair raised two young. All left August 10. Sangamon County. Hopkins.

April 20. Ten pair began building nests. All left by July 20. Whiteside County. H. Shaw.

Blue Jay: April 16. Incubating eggs. Richland County. Scherer.

June 6. Crow took three young from nest. Nest deserted, June 7. DuPage County. Lobik.

Common Crow: March 14. Building nest. Whiteside County. Keegan.

March 20. Two birds in nest. Lee County. Keegan.

May 25. Four young out of nest. Winnebago County. Prentice.

Black-capped Chickadee: May 3. Building nest. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

May 17. Five young. Boone County. **Prentice.**

May 29. Eight young. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

May 29. Three young in nest in 2½" pipe. Open at top and 3 feet deep. Campbell's Island. Rock Island County. **Fawks.**

June 7. Six young. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

White-breasted Nuthatch: April 17. Incubating. April 25. Feeding young. Nest in cavity up in white oak. Richland County. **V. Shaw.**

May 18. Feeding young. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

House Wren: Fifty-six nests were reported: 36 nests. Lee County. **Keegan.** 2 nests. Woodford County. **Webster.** 2 nests. Whiteside County. **Hagans.** 16 nests. Ogle County. **Keegan** and **Dusing.**

The earliest was May 12, the latest August 13, with 24 of the reports between June 12 and July 31. The peak came on July 31 when **Keegan** banded 57 young from eleven nests. The number of eggs or young per nest was as follows: 7 nests — 1 young; 3 nests — 3 young; 8 nests — 4 young; 12 nests — 5 young; 17 nests — 6 young; 1 nest — 7 young; 1 nest — 9 young; 7 nests — no number given.

Using the forty-nine nesting reports that listed data on numbers of young per nest, the average was 4.6 young per nest.

Bewick's Wren: May 30. Three eggs in nest. Lee County. **Fawks.**

June 28. Three young and one infertile egg. Young left nest on June 25. (Note: "This nest was in the tool box of a tractor which was in use during the entire nesting period.") Rock Island County. **Petersen.**

Carolina Wren: April 5. Incubating eggs. Young left nest on April 27. Richland County. **Scherer.**

June 14. Four young in box on garage window sill. Left nest on June 17. Richland County. **V. Shaw.**

Mockingbird: June 21. Four young in nest. Out of nest June 26. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

August 19. Three young in nest in climbing rose. All but one left nest August 21. Macon County. **Nearing.**

Catbird: May 11. Incubating. May 31. 4 young. June 4. Left nest. Macon County. **Nearing.**

May 31. Building nest. June 20, one young in nest. Whiteside County. **Hagans.**

June 8. Four eggs in nest. Two young, June 14. Four young, June 15. Four left nest, June 25. Woodford County. **Webster.**

June 14. Four young in nest. Whiteside County. **Keegan.**

August 3. Two young in nest. Sangamon County. **Hopkins.**

Brown Thrasher: May 25. Nest in hawthorn tree. Two young, May 30. Nest deserted, June 6. DuPage County. **Mostek.**

May 25. Nest in tree. DuPage County. **Mostek.**

May 25. Nest in tree. DuPage County. **Mostek.**

June 28. Feeding two young. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**

July 1. Three young out of nest. Woodford County. **Webster.**

Robin: Twenty-seven nestings reported. Earliest April 8; latest July 31; median May 13. Nest building reported from April 13 to June 12. Number of eggs per nest varied from one (presumably incomplete) to four. Twenty young from nine different nests were observed to have successfully left the nests. Reports were from: Richland, Whiteside, DuPage and Cook, Macon, Ogle, McLean, Sangamon, Woodford, DuPage, Piatt, and Lee counties by **Scherer, V. Shaw, H. Shaw, Hagans, Mostek, Nearing, Dusing, Irwin, Hopkins, Webster, Lobik, and Keegan.**

Common Bluebird: Seventy nests were reported which produced 154+ birds. The earliest date reported was April 10 when eight pairs were reported as building nests in the houses erected by **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw** on their bluebird trail. The latest date was reported as August 28, three young in a nest reported by **Jack Keegan** in Lee County. **Keegan** maintains a bluebird trail of 100 houses which sheltered 57 nests and raised 136 young. Clutches of eggs reported from May 4 to August 24; young in the nests from May 11 to August 28. In all these reports, no mention was made of any loss by predation. Reports were submitted by: **Prentice, Keegan, Irwin, Lobik, and H. Shaw** for Winnebago, Lee, Macon, Piatt, and JoDaviess counties.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: April 17. Incubating eggs. Nest 3 feet up on horizontal limb of oak tree. Richland County. **V. Shaw.**

Loggerhead Shrike: April 19. Nesting. May 29, eight young, approximately two and one half weeks old. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**

April 26. Five eggs. Lee County. **Shaw.**

- May 13. Three young in nest. Three young out of nest, May 24. Whiteside County. **Hagans.**
- May 26. Four young. Boone County. **Prentice.**
- Bell's Vireo:** May 17. Building nest 6 feet up in Shingle Oak. Piatt County. **Lobik.**
- June 3. Building nest. One egg and one cowbird egg (removed) on June 5. Second cowbird egg removed, June 7. Vireo egg infertile. Nest abandoned. Macon County. **Nearing.**
- June 10. Nest almost complete. Macon County. **Nearing.**
- Red-eyed Vireo:** June 10. Three half-grown young in nest. Rock Island County. **Fawks.**
- Black-and-White Warbler:** July 12. Adult feeding young out of nest. Rock Island County. **Petersen and Fawks.**
- Prothonotary Warbler:** June 4. Building nest. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**
- June 7. Feeding young. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
- Yellow Warbler:** June 6. Two nests with nine young. Whiteside County. **Keegan.**
- June 13. Three nests with young. Whiteside County. **Keegan.**
- June 14. One nest with four young. Whiteside County. **Keegan.**
- June 18. One nest with four young. Whiteside County. **Keegan.**
- June 20. Young in nest. Whiteside County. **Keegan.**
- July 7. Large young in nest. Rock Island County. **Fawks.**
- Yellow-throat:** May 8. Nest in bush. Macon County. **Irwin.**
- June 20. Eggs in nest. Whiteside County. **Keegan.**
- American Redstart:** May 24. Building nest. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
- House Sparrow:** May 17. Parents feeding young in Martin house. Sangamon County. **Hopkins.**
- Common Meadowlark:** May 16. Four eggs and one cowbird egg. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**
- May 23. Two young and two eggs. Three young on May 24. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**
- June 13. Three young almost ready to fly. Ogle County. **Keegan.**
- July 4. Four young with adult pair. Whiteside County. **Hagans.**
- August 1. Parents gave alarm notes. One young flushed by lawnmower. DuPage County. **Lobik.**
- Western Meadowlark:** May 23. Two eggs and two young. May 24, one egg and three young. Whiteside County. **Prentice.**
- Yellow-headed Blackbird:** June 14. A colony of twelve pair nesting in marsh north of Thomson. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
- Red-wing:** May 14. Two nests in cattails at edge of lake. Piatt County. **Lobik.**
- May 27. Nest with four eggs, in grass on ground. Ogle County. **Dusing.**
- June 4. Four eggs and one cowbird egg (removed). First egg hatched June 11. Four young, June 14. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
- June 6. Nine young in two nests. Lee County. **Keegan.**
- June 6. Twenty-one young in five nests. Whiteside County. **Keegan.**
- June 7. Two young in two nests. Carroll County. **Keegan.**
- June 18. Six young in two nests. Whiteside County. **Keegan.**
- Baltimore Oriole:** May 26. Nest high in tree. Adults feeding young. Ogle County. **Dusing.**
- June 2. Nest with five young. Lee County. **Keegan.**
- June 17. Nest completed. Birds present until August 7. Woodford County. **Webster.**
- June 28. Adults feeding young on ground. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
- July 10. Adults feeding two young. Whiteside County. **Hagans.**
- Orchard Oriole:** May 17. Nest just completed. Piatt County. **Lobik.**
- Common Grackle:** April 21. Building nest. May 31, two young off nest. Whiteside County. **Hagans.**
- May 3. Six eggs. Nest destroyed. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
- May 14. Nest. Macon County. **Irwin.**
- May 24. Four young in one nest. Lee County. **Keegan.**
- June 3. Three young. Lee County. **Keegan.**
- June 6. Six young in one nest. Lee County. **Keegan.**
- June 14. Adults feeding fully grown young out of nest. DuPage. **Lobik.**
- June 14. Six young in nest. Lee County. **Keegan.**
- Brown-headed Cowbird:** May 8. One egg in Song Sparrow's nest (abandoned). Macon County. **Nearing.**
- May 16. One egg in nest with four Meadowlark eggs. Winnebago. **Prentice.**
- June 4. One cowbird egg (removed) with four Red-wing eggs. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
- June 5. One cowbird egg (removed) in nest of Bell's Vireo. Two cowbird eggs (removed) in same nest June 7. Macon County. **Nearing.**

- June 7. Two Meadowlarks feeding fully grown young. DuPage County. **Lobik.**
 June 27. Adult cardinal feeding one cowbird and one cardinal. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
Cardinal: April 14-21. Building nest. Three eggs, May 1. One young dead and one alive, May 9. Feeding one young, May 22. Woodford County. **Webster.**
 April 15. One egg. April 24, one cowbird egg added. Nest abandoned. Richland County. **V. Shaw.**
 April 17. Nest discovered. Young hatched, April 30. Nest empty, May 15. Richland County. **V. Shaw.**
 April 25. Nest with one egg. Richland County. **Scherer.**
 April 30. One egg in deserted nest. Richland County. **Scherer.**
 June 5. Adult pair feeding sunflower seeds to fully grown young. DuPage County. **Lobik.**
 June 5. Four young in nest. One dead. Three left nest June 14. Woodford County. **Webster.**
 June 17. One young in nest. Lee County. **Keegan.**
 June 18. Nest completed. June 24, two young later destroyed. Woodford County. **Webster.**
 June 18. Nest with two eggs. Hockenys Farm, Sangamon County. **Hockenys, Allyn, and Hodge.**
 June 25. Adult feeding cowbird and two young cardinals. Observed regularly June 29, July 10, and August 4. Woodford County. **Webster.**
 June 27. Feeding one young cardinal and one cowbird. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
 August 12. Adult feeding one young. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
Rose-breasted Grosbeak: May 10. Nesting. Sangamon County. **Hopkins.**
 June 2. Four young in nest. Lee County. **Keegan.**
 June 13. Four young in nest. Lee County. **Keegan.**
 July 28. Feeding. Whiteside County. **H. Shaw.**
Eastern Towhee: June 3. One young out of nest. Lee County. **Keegan.**
 June 4. Nest with four eggs. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**
Vesper Sparrow: April 16. Building nest. Ogle County. **Keegan.**
Lark Sparrow: May 25. Nest with four young. Rock Island County. **Petersen.**
Chipping Sparrow: June 27. Nest with two young. Whiteside County. **Shaw.**
Field Sparrow: May 16. Nest with four eggs. Winnebago County. **Prentice.**
 June 21. Young left nest. Lee County. **Keegan.**
Song Sparrow: May 5. Nest with six eggs in Juniper. Three hatched, May 14. Nest destroyed, May 18. DuPage County. **Mostek.**
 May 8. Nest in spreader near house. Nest abandoned after one cowbird egg appeared. Macon County. **Irwin.**
 June 2. Nest in Juniper with four naked, blind young. Young with pin feathers on

SEND IN NESTING REPORTS NOW!

YOUR EDITOR NOTES with chagrin that the previous "Breeding Bird Census," published in the December, 1958 *Audubon Bulletin*, was mistakenly titled, "The 1959 Breeding Bird Census." It was, of course, a report on 1958 nesting, and we wonder why no one ever noticed the error until now. The report in this issue covers nesting during the 1959 season in Illinois, and Mr. Thompson is now collecting records for 1960. Much valuable data on unusual species and length of nesting is contained in the reports to date. It is felt that even better results would be obtained if the reports on nesting were published **during** the nesting season of the following year. This would remind members to conduct investigations and send in their findings while observations are still fresh in their minds. Hence the next "Nesting Report" will appear in the June, 1961 *Audubon Bulletin*, covering the 1960 season. All of you who have nesting records are urged to send your reports at once to Mr. Milton Thompson, Assistant Director, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois.

June 5. Young fully feathered on June 11. All left nest on June 13. DuPage County. **Lobik.**

July 4. Adult feeding young. Whiteside County. **Hagans.**

August 3. Young in nest taken by snake. Richland County. **Scherer.**



OBSERVERS

Allyn, Dr. Richard, 2020 Willemore, Springfield, Illinois (Springfield Nature League)

Dusing, Mark. R.R. 2, Polo, Illinois (13 years old)

Fawks, Elton, R.R. 1, Box 112, East Moline, Illinois (Tri-City Bird Club)

Hagans, Mrs. W. Ann, 1906 — 17th Avenue, Sterling, Illinois (White Pines Bird Club)

Hockenyos, George L., 923 North 5th, Springfield, Illinois

Hodge, Charles, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois

Hopkins, Ellen A., 431 South New, Springfield, Illinois (Springfield Nature League)

Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, 3337 Orchard Drive, Decatur, Illinois (Decatur Audubon Society)

Kaszynski, A. S., 816 South 12th St, Springfield, Illinois (Springfield Nature League)

Keegan, Jack, 803 Madison Street, Dixon, Illinois (White Pines Bird Club)

Lobik, Paul H., 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois (Illinois Audubon Society)

Mostek, Raymond, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. (Illinois Audubon Society)

Nearing, Mr. and Mrs. C. Turner, 1400 W. Macon St., Decatur, Illinois (Decatur Audubon Society)

Petersen, Peter, Jr., 620 East 30th Street, Davenport, Iowa (Tri-City Bird Club)

Prentice, Don Smith, 3230 West State Street, Rockford, Illinois

Robinson, Orvetta, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois (Springfield Nature League)

Scherer, Mrs. Violet, R.R. 6, Olney, Illinois (Ridgway Bird Club)

Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A., 1304 — 4th Avenue, Sterling, Illinois (White Pines Bird Club)

Shaw, Mrs. Vera Scherer, R.R. 2, Olney, Illinois (Ridgway Bird Club)

Smith, Mrs. Douglas, 614 West Maple, Hinsdale, Illinois

Webster, Mrs. R. W., 501 East 4th Street, Minonk, Illinois (Bureau Valley Audubon Club)



Dr. Egbert M. Fell, 1878—1960

One of Our Most distinguished members, Dr. Egbert Fell of Rockford, Ill., died suddenly July 15, 1960, at his home. He was a member of the Illinois Audubon Society, the American Medical Association, the Rockford Nature Study Society, the American Society of Plant Taxonomists, and many other scientific organizations. His son, George B. Fell, also of Rockford, was elected recently to the Board of Directors of the I. A. S.

Dr. Fell served many years as a psychiatrist for the Winnebago County Court and the Rockford Board of Education, retiring in 1950. He became interested in the ferns of Illinois in 1943, and soon developed, in his own words, into a "self-appointed botanist." He wrote **The Flora of Winnebago County** and contributed many articles on plant life and conservation to numerous medical and scientific journals, including the **Audubon Bulletin**. Dr. Fell donated over 3,500 specimens of Illinois plant life to the Rockford College herbarium. He was still actively working on the day of his death, leaving behind him an enormous contribution to the knowledge of the natural history of Northern Illinois.

ILLINOIS FIELD NOTES — 1960

By ELTON FAWKS

HERE IS ADDITIONAL information on some of the birds that wintered in the Tri-Cities area as mentioned in the *Audubon Bulletin*, June, 1960. For the past three winters many Purple Finches have been seen around the feeders in Moline. These records also account for the Goldfinches and Mocking-birds, and for the past two winters, for Brown Thrashers. The Rufous-sided Towhee was observed near a feeder but was not seen by the writer.

Common Snipes were seen all winter near Joy, Ill., by Ted Greer and Robert Trial. The Black-crowned Night Heron was an immature bird first called to the attention of Peter Petersen, Jr., of Davenport, Iowa, in that city on Feb. 16, 1960. We both observed the bird which spent a day in a tree in the residential area close to downtown Davenport. About four Goshawks were seen several times at four separate locations.

The Golden Eagle deserves more comment. We do not have many records, and some of our local observers doubted their own reports because the Golden Eagles were seen in Bald Eagle habitat and with Bald Eagles. However, this winter the Golden Eagle was definitely identified several times, first by the writer and later by others. Mr. Edwin Meyers of Davenport obtained some movies of an immature Golden Eagle plainly showing the white in the tail. The bird was first seen Feb. 29 sitting on the Mississippi river ice with several Bald Eagles. At times the Bald Eagles drove the Golden away. On March 3rd I found one adult Golden Eagle perching with 11 Bald Eagles. They were six to a side, evenly spaced as Christmas tree decorations, with the Golden Eagle the lowest on one side. He was considerably smaller than the others and was definitely a male.

We have had several reports of White Pelicans this summer. On June 1, James Hansen saw ten; on the third he reported 14. On July 18 a wedge of 11 flew over my house. Henry Hannah, Rock Island County Conservation Officer, reported that eight or nine Pelicans have spent the summer on the Mississippi river near Muscatine, Iowa. Red-headed Woodpeckers continue to increase. Yellow-crowned Night Herons are now found here each summer.

Route 1, Box 112, East Moline, Ill.

By CARL GYLLECK

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERONS nested this spring at Y.M.C.A. Camp Tu-Endie-Wei, five miles south of Elgin, Ill. The nest was located 60 feet above the ground in a tree by nature counselor Phyllis Schat. I came out to verify the find, identifying the bird by the distinct marks under the eye and the dark breast. Three young have been observed.

A partial albino young Bronzed Grackle appeared in my yard this June. The back and wings are sooty white, the eyes black rather than pink.

Early in June a pair of Indigo Buntings nested in a raspberry bush in my back yard. Shortly after the young hatched, the city sprayed my block with D.D.T. for mosquito abatement. Two days later, the nestlings were dead.

As I drove past a farm near Elgin last spring, I noticed a hawk's nest high in an elm tree. Overhead, an adult Red-tailed Hawk was circling, making plaintive cries. On the ground two young hawks lay dying; another

young hung from the nest, already dead. They had evidently been shot by the farmer's help. I sent the farmer a leaflet on what hawks eat, underlining the Red-tailed Hawk. How can we convince farmers that hawks are beneficial and are now protected by law?

Route #1, Box 351, Elgin, Ill.

Mrs. W. D. Richardson

WE REPORT WITH deep regret the death of Mrs. W. D. Richardson, Honorary Vice-President of the Illinois Audubon Society, at her home in Green Acres, Indiana, on July 5, 1960. Mrs. Richardson served with distinction as Vice-President of the Society from 1931 to 1950 — the longest term of any person in that office. Both she and her late husband were leading bird students; her husband, a chemical engineer, was also an outstanding photographer of birds on the nest.

In addition to her service to the Society, Mrs. Richardson was active for many years in the work of the Illinois Wildflower Preservation Society. During the past few years she had been living in retirement at Green Acres, on the edge of the Indiana Dunes. With the assistance of Mr. C. O. Decker, former Treasurer of the Society, and legal counsel, she recently established her home and surrounding property in Green Acres as a perpetual Bird and Wildlife Sanctuary under the laws of the state of Indiana.

I. A. S. SCREEN TOUR LECTURES — 1960 - 1961

By the time this issue of the *Bulletin* is in the mails, all members will have received their Screen Tour Program cards for the coming season. For the record, and for those members who may have given their programs to their church or school, here is the schedule of our Museum lectures:

Oct. 9, 1960 — FRAN WILLIAM HALL — Hawaii, U.S.A.

Nov. 20, 1960 — LAUREL REYNOLDS — The New World Rediscovered

Dec. 18, 1960 — JOHN MOYER — Jungle Trek in India

Feb. 19, 1961 — EBEN McMILLAN — The Shandon Hills

Mar. 19, 1961 — CHARLES MOHR — Pastures of the Sea

June, 1960 Audubon Bulletins Wanted!

We hate to admit it, but our attempts to coordinate the number of new I.A.S. members with the number of *Audubon Bulletins* needed have again gone awry. We have practically no copies of the June issue (No. 114) left for our files at the Museum. If you have one or more copies to spare, please mail them at once to The Illinois Audubon Society, c/o Dr. R. M. Strong, Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, Illinois. Thanks for your help!

The Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*)

By ANNA C. AMES

OF THE THIRTY-ONE states that have adopted an official bird by legislation, six have chosen the Cardinal — Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia. The Cardinal has also been chosen by school children as the state bird of West Virginia. The Cardinal Grosbeak, so called because he wears the brilliant garb of a dignitary of the church, is the outstanding member of the *Fringillidae* family. Formerly a bird of the South, he has so expanded his territory that he is a permanent resident of the Chicago area. In fact, his range now extends from east of the Plains to southern New York, and from Lake Erie (southern Ontario) to southern Guatemala. He frequents towns, farms, roadsides, swamps, and parks. He is a resident wherever found.

The Cardinal is our only all red (except for a black patch about his bill) bird with a crest. The female is a pale brown with touches of red on wings, tail, and crest. Both have a large red bill. Female cardinals vary greatly in depth and amount of coloring.

Cardinals sing the year around. In spring the male cardinal is ardent in pursuit of the lady of his choice. According to Gene Stratton-Porter, he calls: "Come here! Come here!" He knows she is won when she accepts food from his bill. The song of the Western Cardinal is appreciably different from that of the eastern bird in that the final notes of the Western are rather harsh.

The female Cardinal sings almost as well as her mate, but in a softer strain. The first time that I heard one I thought, "That sounds like a Cardinal, yet doesn't seem quite right." So I hunted the singer until I found her.

Cardinals are not particular about the location of their loose nests, but do like a site with a considerable cover, such as a heavily-leaved grapevine, vine-covered stump, brush heap, or thicket of dense bushes. The eggs, 2, 3, or 4 in number, vary in color from white to bluish, grayish, or greenish, but they are always splotched with various shades of brown, purple, and lilac. The nest is lined with rootlets and, if available, horsehair.

The male is very attentive to his mate, staying near and singing while she is building the nest, and, during the twelve days of incubation, bringing food when she asks for it. Both parents assume care of the young during the nine or ten days that they remain in the nest. When the young are able to fly a little, the father takes sole charge and guards them for three weeks or more while the mother is busy hatching a second set of eggs. I have seen the father chaperoning the dainty little fawn-colored birds when as yet they showed no sign of the color that later was to be theirs. They resemble the mother except for the lack of any red. Even the bills are black. By fall they have attained adult plumage. Cardinals raise two and sometimes three broods in a season.

Cardinals, with their large, stout bills, are very useful birds, as they feed not only on fruits and nuts but also on the seeds of injurious weeds and on a great variety of destructive insects. The species has been introduced in Hawaii and Bermuda.

929 Brummel Street, Evanston, Ill.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. John R. Bayless*, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana.

I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

- Audubon Society of Park Ridge*, % Mrs. Lester Stolte, President
1600 Albion St., Park Ridge, Illinois
- Barrington Women's Club*, % Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
602 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club*, % Mr. Hiram Piper, President
R.F.D. # 3, Princeton, Illinois
- Cahokia Nature League*, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois
- Chicago Ornithological Society*, % Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Decatur Audubon Society*, Miss Myrtle Jane Cooper, President
412 W. Main St., Decatur, Illinois
- DuPage Audubon Society*, Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, President
323 E. Wesley St., Wheaton, Illinois
- Evanston Bird Club*, % Mrs. Jane Bergheim, Secretary
1314 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois
- Forest Trails Hiking Club*, % Blanche Cone, Secretary
905 Cedar Street, Willow Springs, Illinois
- Freeport Audubon Society*, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois
- Garden Club of Evanston*, Mrs. John Potts Barnes, President
2306 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Illinois
- Garden Club of Lake Forest*, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois
- Illinois Valley Garden Club*, % Mrs. Sidney Whitaker, President
Silver Spoon Farm, R.F.D. Granville, Illinois
- Lincolnwood Garden Club*, % Mrs. J. F. Cochran
2221 Jenks St., Evanston, Illinois
- Lincolnwood Neighbors*, % Mrs. W. N. Hall
3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois
- Little Garden Club of Evanston*, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois
- Nature Club of Hinsdale*, Mrs. John Fisherkeller, President
N. Washington St., Hinsdale, Illinois
- North Central Illinois Ornithological Society*
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois
- Palos Park Garden Guild*, % Mrs. William Fahrberg, President
Palos Park, Illinois
- The Prairie Club*, Room 1010
38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Ridgway Bird Club*, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois
- Tri-City Bird Club*, Mr. Ivan Graham, President
2720 Ripley St., Davenport, Ia.
- White Pines Bird Club*, % Mr. Jack Keegan, President
803 Madison St., Dixon, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$3.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$10.00 annually
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00
BENEFACTORS.....	\$500.00
PATRONS.....	\$1,000.00

I.A.S. Committees

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

Raymond Mostek, Chairman, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard

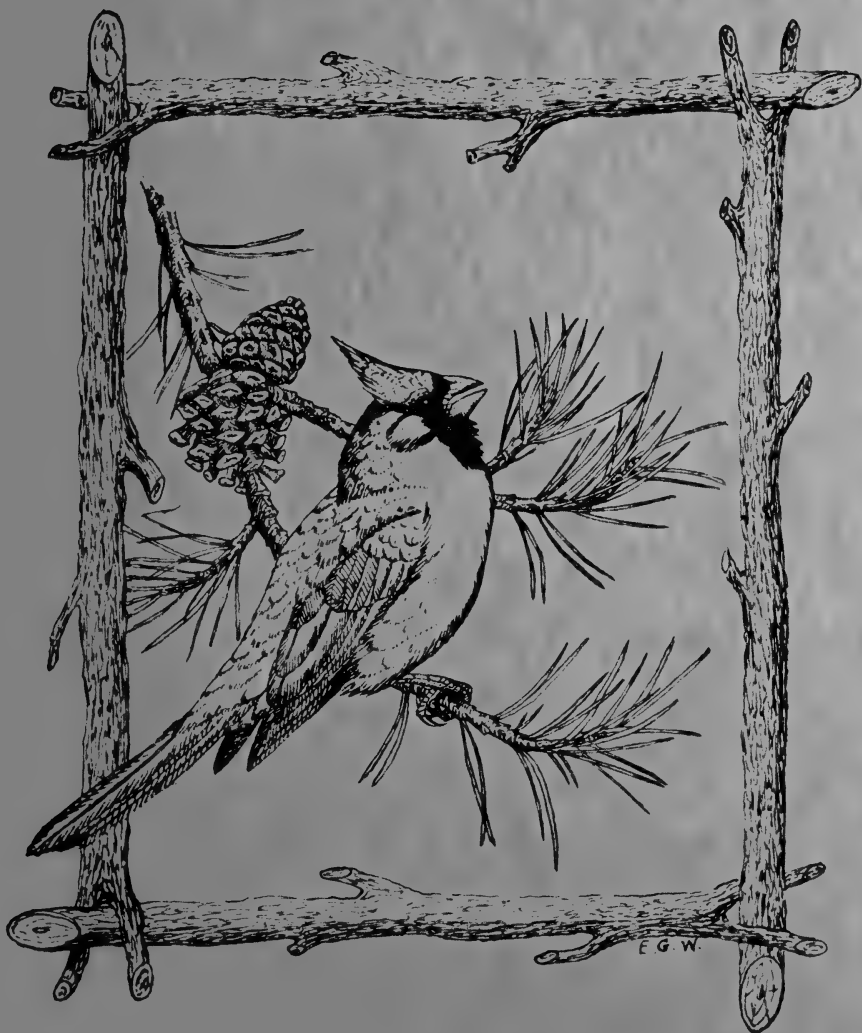
Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Floyd Swink, Chairman, Box 31, Willow Springs

Membership Committee

John R. Bayless, Chairman, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana

THE
AUDUBON
BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS - - Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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Number 116

December, 1960

Dove Protection — A Step Forward

By PAUL H. LOBIK

WITH THE ELECTION last month of **Judge Otto Kerner** as Governor of Illinois, we have made a most important move toward the passage of a bill to place Mourning Doves on the songbird list. In 1961 we will have a chief executive in the State House who will listen favorably to our proposal. This represents a long forward step — but the journey has just begun, and it will be long and rocky.

Many races for the legislature were extremely close, and in some cases the outcome still is not known at this writing. For the record, however, here is the list of successful candidates who favor the dove bill, as gleaned from a list provided by the Republican Towns Organization of Berwyn, Illinois. A few of these results may be changed by the official canvass late in December:

R—Republican; D—Democratic

STATE SENATORS

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>
10—	Seymour Fox, D,	Chicago
18—	Hudson R. Sours, R,	Peoria
52—	Robert McClory, R,	Lake Bluff

REPRESENTATIVES in General Assembly

4—	Raymond J. Welsh, Jr., D,	Oak Park
5—	William D. Walsh, R,	Bellwood
6—	John W. Carroll, R,	Park Ridge
	Arthur E. Simmons, R,	Skokie
	Bernard M. Peskin, D,	Northbrook
7—	Marion E. Burks, R,	Evanston
	Frances L. Dawson, R,	Evanston
	Robert Marks, D,	Evanston
10—	Albert W. Hachmeister, R,	Chicago

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>
11—	Hugh J. Schwartzberg, D,	Chicago
12—	LaSalle J. DeMichaels, D,	Chicago
13—	James P. Loukas, D,	Chicago
16—	Peter M. Callan, D,	Chicago
	Robert F. McPartlin, D,	Chicago
19—	Louis Janczak, R,	Chicago
22—	Lycurgus J. Conner, D,	Chicago
23—	Abner J. Mikva, D,	Chicago
24—	Henry M. Lenard, D,	Chicago
25—	Edward Schneider, R,	Chicago
	Peter J. Whalen, D,	Chicago
26—	John P. Downes, D,	Chicago
34—	John K. Morris, D,	Chadwick
37—	Warren L. Wood, R,	Plainfield
	Francis J. Loughran, D,	Joliet
38—	Joseph P. Stremmlau, D,	Mendota
47—	Herman L. Dammernan, D,	Lincoln
48—	G. William Horsley, R,	Springfield
51—	Edward M. Finfgeld, R,	Arcola
56—	Norman L. Benefiel, D,	Newton

The names of **State Sen. Hudson R. Sours** and **Rep. Hugh J. Schwartzberg** are new to this list — their cards supporting our views arrived too late to be included in the September article.

The official list of winners will be published in the March *Audubon Bulletin*. Of the 59 candidates who favored our proposal, 32 appear to have been elected to the State Legislature — a fine record. It is likely that many more legislators will be agreeable to dove protection if they know that their constituents earnestly desire such a change in the game law.

What is to be done? It is too early to write your representatives now. **After** the bill has been introduced, letters should go to the legislators in your district urging support. If the bill is introduced as a house measure, write your State Representative; if a senate measure, write your State

Senator. Be especially sure to write to the legislators from your district whose names **do not appear** in the preceding list.

This should be done now: Write at once to **Governor-Elect Otto Kerner, State Capitol Building, Springfield, Illinois**. Thank him for his interest in dove protection and ask him to introduce a bill to place Mourning Doves on the list of protected birds **as an administrative measure**. Our chances for success will be multiplied enormously if the Mourning Dove bill is proposed by the administration. Let's all get behind a dove protection bill this year and work for passage in 1961!

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



The 1960 Christmas Census

COMPILERS OF OUR CENSUS should keep three important changes in mind as they make their surveys and prepare their reports. First of all, the Board of Directors of the Society have agreed that, with one exception, no more out-of-state censuses will be published in the *Audubon Bulletin*. The single exception is the Lake Geneva Census, which has been conducted by the Chicago Ornithological Society for many years and which is reported in no other journal.

The second change is that all reports should be mailed to the Assistant Editor, as follows:

**Mr. William Southern,
Department of Biological Sciences
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, Illinois**

The Christmas Census period for 1960 will be from December 23 through January 2, 1961. The basic requirements for a Census — 15-mile diameter area, eight hours in the field, varied terrain, etc. — should be followed as closely as possible. Reports should be prepared in narrative style, following the style of Census Reports published in the March, 1960 *Audubon Bulletin*.

The third change is not a variation but a reminder: all writers should adhere to A.O.U. terminology, as published in the *Check-List of the American Ornithologists' Union*. Many have neglected to follow the new nomenclature and/or spelling in previous reports; some have even failed to list birds in the logical order of species which appears in all field guides. Please study the following article by Mr. Southern on name changes for American birds and guide yourselves accordingly.

All members are welcome to join the Christmas Census walks in their local area. See the list of affiliated clubs on the inside back cover of this issue and write or call the group nearest to you. Census Reports are due by January 30, 1960, and **should be mailed to the Assistant Editor** as shown above. Good birding, Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year to all!



Name Changes Affecting the Avifauna of Illinois

By WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN

AFTER EDITING THE 1959-60 Christmas Census it was obvious to me that many contributors, and probably other members of the Society, were either unaware of many of the recent (1957) changes in common names of birds (*A.O.U. Check-List of North American Birds*, Fifth Edition), or, if they were aware of the changes, tended to use names they had previously memorized. Indeed, changes are always difficult.

Although perhaps not readily apparent, the changes in common names, as well as scientific, are warranted and are not intended to lend themselves solely to the confusion of the layman. The fourth edition of the *A.O.U. Check-list* was published in 1931. Several factors have necessitated a revised edition: (a) Extensive research has extended our knowledge regarding the ranges of species and subspecies; (b) Records of new species for the continent have been obtained; (c) We face the necessity of a still better series of accurate common names. These points have been stressed in the new edition.

This paper is an attempt to verify the need for these changes in common names and to encourage their usage by ornithologists and lay persons in the State. The revised names should be used not only in print, but in our conversations and discussions pertaining to observations, etc. Those of us studying and enjoying the avifauna of North America are indeed fortunate to have common names which have become standardized throughout the continent. Thus, whenever a Cardinal is mentioned, persons from all parts of the continent visualize the same species. With some other organisms (e.g., gopher) it will be found that the same amount of clarity does not exist. Standardized common names are not meant to serve as substitutes for scientific names. Both are necessary and have their places in ornithological work.

Following are some points discussed by M. A. Evans (1957:125-127) which the new common names were intended to remedy:

(a) The check-list committee concluded that common names of birds should be, when possible, descriptive and distinctive. Hence, Holboell's Grebe was changed to Red-necked Grebe, but Olive-backed Thrush was changed to Swainson's Thrush because more than one species of thrush has an olive back. Whenever a descriptive name was not possible, the name of the man who either first found or described the bird was often used in the bird's name.

(b) Sometimes one group name is used for several species (e.g., "crow"). In many such cases the species within the group having the widest range received the modifier "common," and the other species received appropriate modifiers (e.g., Fish Crow).

(c) It is important in species which range to the Old World that our nomenclature corresponds with theirs. Our American Egret is but a geographical race of the Common Egret found in the warmer areas of the entire world. Thus, for accuracy and simplicity, the American Egret has been changed to Common Egret. Another example is that of the Red-wing. In America a Red-wing is a member of the black-bird family (*Icteridae*) whereas in Europe a Red-wing is a thrush (*Turdidae*); therefore, the new name of Redwinged Blackbird.

(d) The fourth edition of the *Check-list* gave common names for subspecies (*e.g.*, Eastern Robin, Southern Robin, Northern Robin, etc.). These subspecies, based on differences evident in a series of study skins, usually cannot be distinguished in the field. Therefore, common names of subspecies are eliminated in the current *Check-list*; subspecies are designated by scientific names only. Now the name Robin refers to all geographical races of the species no matter where they are found.

(e) Hyphens have been dropped except when two or more words form a single adjective preceding a noun.

Following are corrections to the common names of birds recorded in Illinois. Common names appearing incorrectly in Smith and Parmalee (1955), indicated by **, and/or Peterson (1947) are listed in their correct form.

Improper Name	Correct Name from A.O.U. Check-list
<i>Colymbiformes</i> (Order of Grebes)	<i>Podicipediformes</i>
<i>Colymbidae</i> (Family of Grebes)	<i>Podicipedidae</i>
Holboell's Grebe	Red-necked Grebe
Water-turkey	Anhinga
Man-O-War Bird	Magnificent Frigate-bird
American Egret	Common Egret
Eastern Glossy Ibis	Glossy Ibis
Baldpate	American Widgeon
Canvas-back	Canvasback
Greater Scaup Duck	Greater Scaup
Lesser Scaup Duck	Lesser Scaup
American Golden-eye	Common Goldeneye
Barrow's Golden-eye	Barrow's Goldeneye
Buffle-head	Bufflehead
Old-squaw	Oldsquaw
American Scoter (Black Scoter)**	Common Scoter
American Merganser	Common Merganser
American Rough-legged Hawk	Rough-legged Hawk
Ferruginous Rough-leg	Ferruginous Hawk
Duck Hawk	Peregrine Falcon
Eastern Pigeon Hawk or Merlin	Pigeon Hawk
Sparrow Hawk or Kestrel	Sparrow Hawk
Prairie Chicken**	Greater Prairie Chicken
Bob-white	Bobwhite
Hungarian or European Partridge**	Gray Partridge
Florida Gallinule	Common Gallinule
Coot	American Coot
Semipalmated Plover	Ringed Plover
Golden Plover	American Golden Plover
Woodcock	American Woodcock
Wilson's Snipe	Common Snipe
Hudsonian Curlew	Whimbrel
Greater Yellow-legs	Greater Yellowlegs
Lesser Yellow-legs	Lesser Yellowlegs
Red-backed Sandpiper	Dunlin
Dowitcher	Short-billed Dowitcher
Avocet	American Avocet
Kittiwake	Blacked-legged Kittiwake
Horned Owl**	Great Horned Owl
Richardson's Owl	Boreal Owl
Flicker	Yellow-shafted Flicker
Arctic Three-toed, or Black-backed Woodpecker	Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker
Western, or Arkansas, Kingbird	Western Kingbird
Crested Flycatcher	Great-crested Flycatcher
Alder, or Traill's Flycatcher	Traill's Flycatcher
Wood Pewee	Eastern Wood Pewee
American Magpie	Black-billed Magpie
Raven	Common Raven
Crow	Common Crow
Brown-capped Chickadee	Boreal Chickadee

Improper Name

Correct Name from A.O.U. Check-list

Marsh Wren**	Long-billed Marsh Wren
Sedge Wren**	Short-billed Marsh Wren
Olive-backed Thrush	Swainson's Thrush
Common Bluebird**	Eastern Bluebird
American Pipit	Water Pipit
Greater Waxwing**	Bohemian Waxwing
Great Gray Shrike**	Northern Shrike
Blue-headed Vireo	Solitary Vireo
Black and White Warbler	Black-and-White Warbler
Black-poll Warbler (Black-poll'd Warbler)**	Blackpoll Warbler
Oven-bird**	Ovenbird
Northern Water-thrush	Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Water-thrush	Louisiana Waterthrush
Yellow-throat	Yellowthroat
Pileolated Warbler**	Wilson's Warbler
House, or English Sparrow	House Sparrow
Common Meadowlark**	Eastern Meadowlark
Red-wing (Redwing**)	Redwinged Blackbird
Purple Grackle** & Bronzed Grackle	Common Grackle
(Eastern) Cowbird	Brown-headed Cowbird
Redpoll	Common Redpoll
Common Goldfinch	American Goldfinch
Towhee; Chewink	Rufous-sided Towhee
Eastern Towhee & Spotted Towhee	Rufous-sided Towhee
Lecote's Sparrow	Le Conte's Sparrow
Harris's Sparrow	Harris' Sparrow

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Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.



NEW SANCTUARY ESTABLISHED

DR. R. M. STRONG, HONORARY PRESIDENT of the Illinois Audubon Society, was the principal speaker at a memorial service near the site of the former home of the late **Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Richardson** at Dune Acres, Indiana, on Saturday, October 29, 1960. In a simple ceremony, the Richardson Wildlife Sanctuary was acknowledged as a permanent memorial. The sanctuary consists of an impressive, modern building housing an outstanding library of books on natural history, recently constructed on a hill overlooking six acres of sand dunes with a 500-foot frontage on Lake Michigan. Later the ashes of Mrs. Richardson were strewn over the dunes and beach she loved so well. **Mr. Charles Decker**, honorary vice-president of this Society, has been appointed the president of a corporation established to preserve the sanctuary indefinitely in its natural state.



Field Notes — Fall, 1960

By MRS. R. W. WEBSTER

AN ALBINO YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER visited our yard on September 22. He was completely white except for the usual red patch on his head. There were six or seven normal flickers in the yard, and one seemed to stay closer to the albino than the others. When he flew towards me, the yellow patches under the wings were very noticeable. The albino fed on the ground for about 20 minutes; other species in the yard at the time (5:00 p.m.) included Blue Jays, Robins, House Sparrows, and a Red-bellied Woodpecker. The albino finally flew into another yard and out of sight.

501 East 4th Street, Minonk, Ill.

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The 1960 I. A. S. Campout

By TED GREER, *Campout Chairman*

THE FIFTH I. A. S. FALL CAMPOUT was held on September 17-18 at White Pines State Park, Mount Morris, Illinois. Over 80 persons attended. We were especially pleased to meet over 14 officers and directors of the Society. It was also encouraging to note that good numbers of teenagers and junior members were present! About a dozen families brought their tents and camped out. We would like to see more of this sort of participation.

On Saturday afternoon about 20 directors and members attended a conference at White Pines Lodge on increased enforcement of the new Hawk and Owl Protection Law. (*Ed. Note:* See the article by Chairman **Raymond Mostek** elsewhere in this issue.) The Saturday evening program was highlighted by a slide show, "Nature at Your Doorstep," given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw of Sterling. A color movie on "Birds of Midway" was also shown. We were especially pleased to have a nice lot of slides from members of the nature subjects they had photographed. Plan now for another slide fest next year!

Sunday morning was cool and gray, with intermittent drizzle and rain, but over 50 members went out on three separate bird trips. One went to the mud flats along the Rock river, where many shore birds were seen. Another contingent, led by **Miss Marie Nilsson** of Chicago, covered the camping and picnic areas, finding over 15 species of fall warblers. The hike through the pines, led by **Mrs. David Stenmark**, naturalist of White Pines State Park, located a Great Horned Owl. However, he did not appear to be JASPER, the half-tame owl who has been a favorite of the visitors for so many years. Altogether, 74 species of birds were reported by the three groups.

The members of the White Pines Bird Club were most helpful in planning the activities of the Campout, and we extend a hearty "Thank You!" to all of them. The management of the park also deserves praise for the efficient handling of meals, lodging, and the delicious banquet. Everyone seemed to have a grand time, and we will be looking for all of you again next fall!

Partial List of Campout Participants

Della Abbey, Chicago	Miss Blanche Mahoney, Chicago
Fern Anderson, Batavia	Vivian Maxson, Mount Morris
Rockne Anderson, Batavia	Edith Mayger, Chicago
Bertha Bannert, Homewood	Mickey McCordle, Dixon
Karl Bartel, Blue Island	Helen McMillen, Evanston
Mrs. Lyman Berghom, Chicago	Henry Metz, Addison
Elizabeth Borland, Addison	Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Mostek, Lombard
Irene Buchanan, Evanston	Edward Murphy, Dixon
Mildred Clemenson, Chicago	Richard Murphy, Dixon
Helen Dixon, Dixon	Peter Nichols, Dixon
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Downing, Highland Park	Frances Nilsson, Chicago
Mrs. W. G. DuMont, Evanston	Marie Nilsson, Chicago
Dorothy Ericson, Chicago	Mrs. Ross Norton, Glenview
Mr & Mrs. Elton Fawks, East Moline	Amanda Olson, Chicago
Darlene Fiske, Woodstock	Mrs. Walter Peaslee, Elizabeth
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Flentge, Prospect Heights	Signe Pearson, Chicago
Beatrice Foster, Springfield	Mrs. Peter Petersen, Davenport, Ia.
Florence Fox, Dixon	Peter Petersen, Jr., Davenport, Ia.
Martha Fried, Chicago	Mr. & Mrs. Don Price, Davenport, Ia.
May Fried, Chicago	Julia M. Raftree, Polo
Ted Greer, Joy	Olive K. Raftree, Polo
Katherine Gronberg, Dixon	Alfred Reuss, Blue Island
Betty Groth, Oak Park	Orveta Robinson, Springfield
Carl Gylleck, Elgin	Mrs. Charles Rowland, Polo
Mr. & Mrs. Max Hagans, Sterling	Mrs. C. F. Russell, Decatur
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Harnew, Oak Lawn	Frances Schacke, Springfield
Vera Heatley, Chicago	Catherine Schaffer, Chicago
Dorothy Hild, Davenport, Ia.	Paul Schulze, Glenwood
Henrietta Howe, Oak Park	Nelle Seise, Polo
Mrs. W. S. Huxford, Evanston	Arthur Sharp, Chicago
Florence Johnson, Chicago	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw, Sterling
Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Kaecker, Ashton	Mrs. Jerome Sloncen, Northbrook
Jack Keegan, Dixon	Ruth Smith, Elmwood Park
Katharyn Kennedy, Oak Park	Robert Trial, Aledo
Dr. & Mrs. A. Klinger and Family, Chicago	LeRoy Tunstall, Wheaton
Margaret Lehmann, Chicago	Mr & Mrs. E. W. Webster, Minonk
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Lobik and Linda, Glen Ellyn	Shirley Williams, Elizabeth
Steve Logaw, Dixon	Helen A. Wilson, Chicago

Enchanted Hill Garden, Joy, Illinois



The Hawk and Owl Education Campaign

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

AT THE RECENT White Pines Campout, the Conservation Committee of the Illinois Audubon Society inaugurated a vigorous education program to inform the general public of passage of legislation in 1957 and 1959 which affords protection to all hawks and owls in Illinois. It is urgent that the battle to protect these birds should not be lost through failure to keep Illinois citizens aware of their responsibility.

Elton Fawks has been assigned the task of learning the extent of violations of the law. **Peter Petersen, Jr.** has been instructed to write to all school districts, colleges, universities, and museums in the state. He will urge them to bring their exhibits on predators up to date.

Karl Bartel and **Paul Lobik** will arrange for publication of articles in technical magazines. **Dr. William Beecher** will be asked to compile a list of educational material that may be made available to all I. A. S. affiliates. **Mrs. Erickson** of the Evanston Bird Club will check with the National

Audubon Society to learn what extra publicity is being given to these legislative changes by gun manufacturers, Junior Audubon Clubs, and leading magazines.

Plans are under way to declare the month of October, 1961, "Hawk and Owl Month." Requests will be made to **Governor Otto Kerner** and to the presidents of the ten forest preserve districts in the state to issue proclamations. Mr. Mostek will request farm bureau organizations to inform their members through their meetings and publications that Illinois law now protects all hawks and owls.

LeRoy Tunstall of 323 E. Wesley St., Wheaton, has a 15-minute tape broadcast on hawks and owls which is available free to all I. A. S. affiliates and other conservation groups. This tape was prepared by the Illinois Conservation Department and has been used on the radio several times.

Fifty years ago hawks had little or no protection. Now over 42 states protect practically all species except the accipters, and over 13 states grant protection to all hawks. It is the opinion of those who have long studied the problem that few gunners can tell one hawk from another. If any species of hawk is unprotected, a law protecting certain species is very difficult to enforce. Audubon members would do well to report violations of the new law to their county sheriff or game warden, and to inform their friends in casual conversation of the legal protection now afforded these magnificent predators.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



Rose-Throated Becard in South Texas

By MRS. MARY BERTHA HUXFORD

IT WAS OUR GOOD fortune to see the male and female Rose-throated Becard and their large globular nest when we visited south Texas in April, 1960. A friendly bird watcher whom we met at the Sun Valley Motor Hotel near Harlingen told us that we must not miss Bentsen State Park, for here could be found the most northward-ranging species of the *Cotingidae* family, the Rose-throated Becard, a bird which breeds in small numbers just north of the Mexican border in Texas and Arizona. Olin S. Pettingill wrote of the nesting becard in Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge in the *Guide To Bird Finding West of the Mississippi*, p. 516, "where a pair of Rose-throated Becards has been known to nest," a rather discouraging reference. Therefore it was good news to have definite, recent information about the bird.

Early the next morning, April 27, we left Harlingen and drove west 43 miles over U.S. 83 to Mission, Texas. Continuing three miles west and two miles south of this city, we came to the entrance of Bentsen State Park. A short drive brought us to the home of the hospitable and friendly manager, Luke McConnell. When we inquired about where to find the becards, he said that the nest would be difficult for strangers to locate but that he would take us there after he finished a few necessary jobs. While we were waiting we looked around this more populated area of the park. Our bird count included Tropical and Western Kingbirds, Solitary Vireo, Mallard Duck, Curve-billed Thrasher, Painted Bunting, Yellow and Black-billed Cuckoos, Cardinal, Common Grackle, White-winged Dove, Phoebe, Black-crested Titmouse, and Green Jay.

Mr. McConnell, driving his truck, guided us through the park to a place where the road ended at the foot of a fallen tree. We rubbed on mosquito repellent and started up the trail. (You don't need anything quite as large as a mouse-trap to catch Texas mosquitoes.) Two Ladder-backed Woodpeckers were flying back and forth, a Wood Pewee was sitting on a nearby branch, and a little further on was a Black-chinned Hummingbird. Isabel Wasson was much interested in the flora as we walked along; Mr. McConnell, in his casual way, helped her identify southern species. He talked about the small wilderness area we were in, saying that it was cherished by members of the Lower Rio Grande Audubon Society and that they soon hoped to bring water into a dry resaca (river bed) which runs through it. Our path led us into a lowland forest with Spanish moss hanging heavy from the branches of red elms. Here, too, were ash and hackberry trees, Texas ebony and anaqua shrubs, and understory vines.

The noisy Green Jays kept us company as we walked along the bank of the resaca to a Rio Grande elm from whose limb, extending over the gully, hung the large, globular nest of the becard. The nest was woven of Spanish moss and seemed to have two openings, one at the side near the bottom, the other on the opposite side near the top. Our guide said that the birds were continually weaving more moss into the nest, never quite finishing it. First the female becard flew in, like a flycatcher in appearance, about the size of a large Wood Pewee, with a beautiful rusty brown lower back, breast light buff, cap dark. Soon we spotted the male perched on a nearby limb. His blackish cap came down over the cheek, the back and tail were dark grey, and the beautiful rose-colored throat gave him distinction. Both birds had rather thick, heavy bills. (Peterson describes them as catchers of flying insects and eaters of berries.) The becards were interesting to watch, but their nest intrigued me because it was so out of proportion to the size of the birds. The birds were about 6½ inches; the nest approximately 11 inches long, 9 inches wide.

This small wildlife sanctuary where the becards nested (there were two old nests not far from the new one) was a rewarding and delightful place to visit. As we were enjoying a final chat in the cool living room, Mr. McConnell called our attention to the many activities and facilities of Bentsen State Park. There is picnicking and boating on the Rio Grande, places for boy and girl scout activities, and an area for tents and mobile homes. Best camping time starts in January and lasts until the end of April. When you travel to the lower Rio Grande valley, be sure to visit this interesting park where you will probably find a nesting Rose-throated Becard.

3027 Thayer St., Evanston, Ill.



Bird Illustrations Donated to I. A. S.

H. J. JOHNSON, F.P.S.A., of the Chicago Nature Camera Club, who has served for 15 years as Chairman of the International Exhibition of Nature Photography, has generously donated over a dozen halftones of outstanding bird photographs to the Society. These illustrations, made from the top slides and prints in previous exhibitions, will appear in future numbers of the *Audubon Bulletin*. The Board of Directors has sent a letter of appreciation to Mr. Johnson for his thoughtful gift.

NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION

THE NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS in our Society are invited to participate in the 16th International Exhibition of Nature Photography, sponsored by the Chicago Nature Camera Club and the Chicago Natural History Museum. Deadline for entries is January 16, 1961. Accepted prints will be exhibited in a hall of the Museum from February 5 to February 25, and accepted color slides will be projected on two Sundays, February 5 and February 12, at 2:30 p.m., in the James Simpson Theater, where our Screen Tour Lectures are presented.

Illustrated at right is one of the accepted photographs from a previous exhibition. All natural history subjects are acceptable. One of the judges will be an I.A.S. Director, Floyd Swink, now naturalist of the Morton Arboretum. Others will be John Millar, Curator of Botany, and Dr. C. Earle Smith, Jr., botanist, of the Chicago Natural History Museum; and two outstanding photographers of the Chicago area, J. Harry Boulet, Jr., and J. Musser Miller, A.P.S.A. For entry blanks, please write to Paul H. Lobik, Editor, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.



"Early Birds" by W. A. Young



The Mockingbird

By ANNA C. AMES

OUR COUNTRY'S MOST famous songbird, the Mockingbird, is by legislative action the state bird of Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas. Although he has a lovely song of his own, his name comes from his ability to mock other birds so cleverly that even they are deceived. However, ornithologists differ in their views on this subject. The late naturalist, Roy Bedichek, declared that the Mockingbirds of Texas do not mock other birds, and Roger Tory Peterson agrees that, though northern Mockingbirds do mimic other birds, those of the deep South "mimic little, if at all."

A. C. Bent, writing of the Mockingbird, quotes a Mr. Simmons, who says that in Texas the Mockingbird imitates eight southern birds and "countless others; an individual bird frequently has as many as three dozen imitated songs." Other writers mentioned by Bent add a long list of birds imitated

by the Western Mockingbird. The Mockingbird is an abundant resident in Georgia and Louisiana. Thomas D. Burleigh and George H. Lowery, Jr., who have written, respectively, on the birds of these two states, in their books dwell emphatically upon the Mockingbird's powers of mimicry.

The Mockingbird sexes are similar; they are plainly garbed, largely gray above and white below. In addition to white wing-bars they have large white patches on the wings and white banner marks in the long tails. In the spring the Mockingbird sings all day and often at night. He has a great variety of phrases, each of which he repeats several times before going on to the next. He likes a lofty perch from which to give his repertoire, and in bubbling enthusiasm he sometimes springs a few feet into the air while singing. He gives the impression of unwearied vitality. Often he is so ebullient that song alone does not satisfy him and with head lifted, tail down, mouth open, and throat quivering, he turns flip-flops, fluttering upward for a somersault and coming down with wings and tail wide-spread, without missing a syllable.

Courtship performances of the Mockingbird are unique. In spring the male sometimes pauses a moment in his song and stretches his wings high above his head, exposing large white wing patches. This act may be repeated two or three times. In their prenuptial dance the pair face one another about a foot apart with heads held high and tails cocked up. They hop up and down, moving gradually to one side and then back again. After this dance the birds fly off, usually in opposite directions.

This songster prefers more or less open places. He avoids the thick woods, but clearings and slashings that follow logging operations soon attract one or more pairs. He haunts thickets and underbrush, and is found in both town and country.

The nest of the Eastern Mockingbird is usually in a bush or sapling, a stretch of underbrush, or sometimes in a tangle of wild vines three to ten feet from the ground. The nest is bulky, built of rootlets, weed stems, grasses, and dead leaves, and lined with fine rootlets and horsehair. Often the nest is so covered over with leaves that it is not readily noticed. Mockingbirds raise several broods annually, occasionally beginning as early as February. The clutch consists of three to five greenish-blue eggs, spotted or blotched with cinnamon or rufous. The nest is seldom located far from a human dwelling.

The Eastern Mockingbird is resident from central Nebraska, southern Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Maryland south to eastern Texas and the Gulf coast of Florida. It penetrates occasionally to the Great Lakes, New York, and Massachusetts. The Western Mockingbird breeds from central Colorado to Oregon (rare), and southern Wyoming south to Mexico. It is a larger, paler, more buffy edition of the eastern bird. Throughout its range the western bird exhibits the same traits as its relative of the east.

The Mockingbird insists on being monarch of all he surveys. At winter feeding stations most of the other birds leave when this truculent bird arrives. Most of them are pugnacious, at least in the breeding season, and do not hesitate to attack any cat or bird that disturbs them. Only the Kingbird overcomes a Mockingbird.

The Mockingbird is beneficial, as it feeds largely upon insects such as ants, flies, wasps, bugs, caterpillars, beetles (including curculios), and spiders. In late summer and autumn it feeds chiefly on wild fruit.

The 1960 N.R.C.I. Conference

By MRS. JANE TESTER

THE THEME OF the 7th Annual Conference of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, Sept. 23, 24, and 25, was "Conservation, Town and Country Style." The meeting was held at Camp Sagawau in Palos Park, Cook County Forest Preserve. The conference was called to order by **Dr. Richard Rodrian**, chairman.

How can we be more effective conservationists? This question was the theme of the round table discussion held on Friday evening. Session chairman **George Fell** of Rockford asked: "What techniques can we use as individuals, clubs and state organizations to make our conservation activities successful?" Points brought out in the discussion showed that a good place for a local club to begin would be with a local conservation problem. For instance, an organization could spot the possible loss of a local marsh and take action before the land is sold. Other topics included practical ways of meeting the pesticide problem.

The Saturday morning session centered around the topic, "Conservation on Farm and Public Lands." **Dr. B. K. Barton** stated that conservation programs must be dynamic and look to future needs instead of worrying about the mistakes man has made in the past. **Bruce Clark** of the U. S. Department of Agriculture told about the soil conservation districts in Illinois. **Paul Hudelson**, an Illinois State Department of Agriculture watershed expert, showed delegates a map of Illinois depicting the major drainage areas of the state. He explained how Public Law 566, the small watershed flood control act, works. There are now 19 watershed projects in Illinois that have been approved under the new law.

Members of the Illinois Department of Conservation explained their roles in conservation of farm and public lands. **Fred Seimert**, forester, pointed out that there are two phases to forestry: financial and aesthetic. The farm forestry program of the department is set up to show the woodlot owner how to manage his area best. **William Harth** of the Division of Hatcheries discussed problems in the field of fish conservation, with emphasis on habitat. **Tom Evans** told the conference delegates some of the problems of game management.

Raymond Mostek, I.A.S., was chairman of the Saturday afternoon session on "Conservation, Urban Style." **Charles Kirshner** of the Sangamon County Planning Commission explained that in order to obtain and expand a park system, the public must be educated to the need for saving open land. **Frank Lupton** of the Rockford Park District described Rockford's outdoor education program.

Arthur Schultz of the Chicago Park District spoke of the "Private Pressures on Public Parks." He predicted that 40 years from now there will be twice as many people. By 1973, when vacant lands are completely developed, the Chicago Park District will have to look to the urban renewal program for new lands.

Robert T. Sasman of the State Water Survey Division spoke on "The Urban Citizen and the Water Table." He explained that we need more understanding of water resources. While there is no water shortage in the state as a whole, there are problems of distribution. Deep wells have shown the greatest drop in water levels. **Robert C. Morris** of the Lake County Regional Planning Commission discussed "Urban Areas and the Control of Flood Plains."

Roland Eisenbeis of the Cook County Forest Preserve District spoke of the Salt Creek issue. The problem revolves around the possible deepening of the creek for flood control purposes. A system of impounding the flood water and letting it out later seems to be a better plan.

Highlight of the three-day conference was the talk by **Congressman Barrett O'Hara** of the 2nd Congressional District, who spoke on "The Significance of the DesPlaines Wildlife Refuge Victory." First Mr. O'Hara reviewed the history of the controversy. About 2,414 acres of the Reserve were made available to the Department of the Interior and operated as a Public Hunting Area by the State of Illinois. In 1958, the Army decided the land was "surplus" and wanted to sell it for industrial use. In 1959 Congressman O'Hara and **Senator Paul H. Douglas** introduced bills to save the area. Early in 1960, conservationists agreed to a compromise. Of the DesPlaines Wildlife Refuge, two parcels were to be sold for industrial use. Parcel three could be used by the public during the week, but was reserved for the Army on weekends. Parcel four was sold to the State of Illinois.

The Sunday morning session opened with a talk by **Miss Emma Lundgren**, principal of Bloom School, Rockford. Miss Lundgren explained how the Bloom School Nature Area grew from "Rubble Heap to Nature Laboratory." **J. W. Galbreath** of the Cahokia Nature League gave the delegates the latest report on the Prairie Chicken situation.

William Garrigan of the Boone County Anglers recommended that the non-political commission type of Conservation Department be established in Illinois. **Karl Bartel** of the Friends of Our Native Landscape spoke on the "Biological Effects of Heptachlor on Non-Target Wildlife." **Mrs. Estelle Brown**, Conservation Chairman of the Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club, spoke on "A Proposal for an Illinois Recreation Resource Survey." A business meeting followed the program. The following officers and directors were elected:

Chairman: **Dr. Richard Rodrian** (Cahokia Nature League) Caseyville; 1st Vice-Chairman: **William Garrigan** (Boone Anglers) Belvidere; 2nd Vice-Chairman: **William H. Brown** (Illinois Agricultural Association) Bloomington; Recording Secretary: **Raymond Mostek** (Illinois Audubon Society) Lombard; Corresponding Secretary: **Mrs. Emma Brittain** (Cahokia Nature League) East St. Louis; Treasurer: **Miss Katie Hamrick** (Champaign County Audubon Society) Champaign.

Directors elected to 3-year terms were **Les Elliot** (Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs) Fairmount, and **Frank Marquis** (Izaak Walton League) Moline. Elected to a 2-year term was **Mrs. Jane Tester** (Illinois Audubon Society) Rockford.

2029 Oxford Street, Rockford, Ill.



Recreational Survey Needed

By MRS. ESTELLE BROWN

A STATEWIDE SURVEY of outdoor recreational needs is urgently needed in Illinois. We plan at the state level for highways, water control, education, forest and agricultural land use. We plan at the county, urban and local levels for these factors and for recreation as well. We have regional plans such as the Wabash Valley Compact, between Indiana and Illinois, the recent Great Lakes Shorelines Surveys of the National Parks System, and

the proposed Chicago area recreational survey of the Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission.

What we should have is a state-financed survey to coordinate all of these plans into a coherent system of outdoor recreational facilities for the state as a whole. Such a survey would estimate present and future population trends; seek out and analyze existing and potential recreation areas; evaluate competitive demands — meaning competitive between recreational, industrial, and residential development; investigate the authority of various levels of government in their jurisdiction over public outdoor recreational resources; explore funding devices for present and future recreational facilities; establish zones of need for the state as a unit, within which the nature, location, size and development of the state's recreational water and land facilities can be related to present and future requirements.

To plan effectively we must know our aims and our potential. We have the facilities, the universities, the planning commissions, the related agencies at all levels of government, and the organized groups of interested citizens such as ourselves. What is needed is a mandate from the state, an authorization for surveying the problem of public outdoor recreation, and the funds to cover a comprehensive program of fact finding, by a staff technically qualified to study the problem and evaluate solutions.

The Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club earnestly asks your cooperation in urging immediate action of the Illinois Legislature on such a recreational survey.

16 Crest Drive, Chesterton, Indiana



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Book Review

BENT'S LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. VOLUME I, WATER BIRDS; VOLUME II, LAND BIRDS. Edited and abridged by Henry Hill Collins, Jr. Harper and Brothers, New York. 1960. Vol I, xxvii + 356 pp.; Vol. II, ix + 374 pp. \$5.95 each.

To date 20 volumes, covering the *Gaviiformes* through *Thraupidae*, have been published in the Bent series. Most of the volumes are out of print and available only from used book dealers at prices ranging up to \$250 per set. The original volumes covered the species of birds breeding in North America north of Mexico and included data, available at that time, on spring and fall migration, location and description of nests, clutch size and description of eggs, development of young, plumages of young and adults,

food, behavior, voice, enemies, field marks, and distribution. This work, by one of our leading ornithologists, was indeed a major ornithological contribution and is today a must for the field ornithologist.

The volumes here reviewed include a selection of excerpts from the originals and portray Bent's writings and thoughts or, in some instances, those of his day. Although the complete life cycle is not condensed for each species, certain portions are well chosen as excerpts to familiarize the student with some aspects, *e.g.*, voculatory behavior of the Upland Plover, description of breeding colonies of Laughing Gulls, courtship flight of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, conservation trends, etc. A bibliography is contained in volume two.

The editor states that the volumes are for the field man and the student of birds to use as a supplement to the standard field guides. The passages will indeed enhance the impressions of the amateur birder. It is worthwhile to have even a limited amount of information at your fingertips for each species of bird breeding north of Mexico in North America. It would seem even more valuable, however, to have two condensed volumes of pertinent information regarding the life cycles of North American birds, *e.g.*, clutch size, incubation periods, care of young, etc., for use by the field ornithologist.

William E. Southern, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.



Publication Received

WINTER FOODS OF THE BOBWHITE IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, by Edward J. Larimer, presently Biologist, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. "Biological Notes No. 42" of the State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois. May, 1960; 8½ x 11; 36 pp., 8 illust., 4 tables. Single copies free upon request to the State Natural History Survey.

The author reports his detailed analyses of the crops of 4,606 Bobwhites contributed by hunters in the 34 southernmost counties of Illinois during the hunting season of 1950-51. This paper is the result of a cooperative research study by the Natural History Survey and Southern Illinois University. Tables cover kinds of food eaten, volumes of each type, and frequency of occurrence of the various foods. In winter Bobwhites live principally on corn, 27.79%; soybeans, 22.43%; lespedezas, 8.66%; acorns, 7.19%; wheat, 5.45%; ragweed, 4.58%; sassafra, 3.80%; desmodium, 2.94%; slugs, 2.81%; and the remainder, weed seeds and insects. It is surprising that the Bobwhite is so largely dependent on agricultural crops and so little on "natural" foods in the winter. This booklet is another fine contribution to our knowledge of the habits and food requirements of Illinois game birds.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. John R. Bayless*, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana.

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- Audubon Society of Park Ridge*, % Mrs. Lester Stolte, President
1600 Albion St., Park Ridge, Illinois
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602 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Batavia Women's Club*, % Mrs. John R. Waterfield, Sr.
428 S. Batavia Ave., Batavia, Illinois
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38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Ridgway Bird Club*, % Mr. William Bridges, President
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- Tri-City Bird Club*, Mr. Ivan Graham, President
2720 Ripley St., Davenport, Ia.
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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

THE I. A. S. CREDO

1. To promote among the people of Illinois an interest in native birds because of their great economic, cultural, and recreational value.
2. To conserve the wildlife and natural beauty of Illinois in all possible ways.
3. To cooperate with other organizations which are working for the conservation of all natural resources.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS	\$3.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS	\$5.00 annually
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PATRONS	\$1,000.00

I. A. S. Committees

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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Editorial Committee; Education Committee

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John R. Bayless, Chairman, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 117

March, 1961

NATURAL
HISTORY SURVEY

MAR 31 1961

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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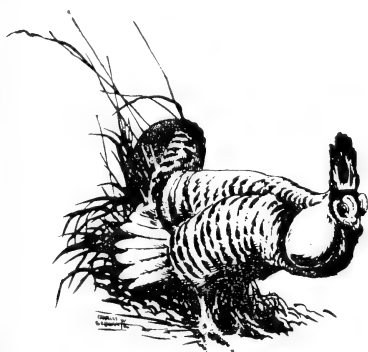
March, 1961

Will the Booming of the Prairie Chicken Continue in Illinois?

By J. W. GALBREATH

The Need for Action

Twenty species of wildlife in America have become extinct since Colonial times. Fifty-seven species are seriously threatened. The Prairie Chicken is included as far as our Illinois wildlife heritage is concerned. I recently covered much of the present range of the remaining flocks. Habitat changes are taking place even in the remote areas of the Prairie Chicken range. Red top grass seed prices fluctuate and the crop is difficult to harvest. Corn and beans are better suited to modern mechanized agriculture, with mile long corn furrows and bare fence rows; hedges are being pulled out; and remaining grasslands are being plowed. Remnant flocks of Prairie Chickens are being crowded onto islands of ungrazed or lightly grazed pasture lands, into backward farming areas, unimproved red top fields, and waste lands.



Wildlife biologists know the problems and know the solution: unmolested nesting and brood-raising grassland is needed today. Tomorrow, lime and phosphate may be applied to the remaining red top areas to convert them to modernized agriculture. The Prairie Chicken habitat will be destroyed, and the Prairie Chicken in Illinois will become extinct before our very eyes. We may rant about the market hunters and others who wiped out the Passenger Pigeon in the late nineteenth century, but a new tragedy gradually is being enacted in an age when we are re-

sponsible and can still reverse the situation.

The Prairie Chicken can be saved. It will take time and money, but in this great state we cannot afford to sit idly by and let this species become extinct. We know what to do; much remains to be done. It must be done, and quickly. Our children's children will bless us for preserving this portion of our rich American wildlife heritage.

Need for a Grasslands Laboratory

Illinois has been called "the prairie state." As the early pioneers pushed their covered wagons westward they were amazed to see the waving blue-stem grasses in much of the central and northern part of the state. The abundant flora and fauna of the open prairie was glorious to behold. We

desperately need to re-establish some of the typical open big bluestem country as a symbol of our rich historic background. Educational benefits could be derived by using the preserve for research as an outdoor laboratory for universities and colleges. Aesthetic appreciation of wide open spaces could be enjoyed by all. The Prairie Chicken, Upland Plover, Meadowlark, and Bobwhite would prosper in such a restored habitat. To my knowledge, there is no large tract of virgin prairie grassland remaining in the state, except some narrow strips along railroad right-of-ways; however, we might be surprised to see how rapidly some of the suitable spots would revert to native flora if properly managed. There are several areas in southern Illinois that have not been plowed for a number of years; much native vegetation has already returned, and in some instances, even Prairie Chickens.

Areas Most Suitable for Restoration

The Prairie Chicken has selected its own reservation. Remnant flocks are now concentrated in three counties: The Bogota-Hunt area in Jasper county; the Cisne-Rinard-Ziff area in Wayne county, and the Farina-Zenia area in Fayette county. Much of this land is in pasture, red top, lespedeza, and weeds. Some lime has been added in places, but the gray soil is not too productive. All is level, native prairie grassland. The objective of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois is to establish a scatter pattern of 20 to 40 acres of nesting and brood-rearing grassland cover throughout this area as fast as funds can be provided.

Fund-Raising Methods

a. Practically all the money raised to date has been through the voluntary contributions of concerned individuals and groups.

b. Foundations and industries have in many instances provided funds for refuge work, as for the "Tucker Prairie" area in Missouri. With proper approach and follow-up, this could be done in Illinois.

c. Pittman-Robertson Funds. Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, and Oklahoma have made some use of matching federal excise tax monies under the direction of their conservation departments. By recent action of the Board, the Illinois Audubon Society has set the goal of requesting the use of \$50,000 of Pittman-Robertson Funds to be used each year for Prairie Chicken restoration, research, land acquisition, and management. Remember, however, that these are *matching* funds, to equal the donations from Illinois groups and individuals.

d. Direct legislative action could set aside a stipulated amount for Prairie Chicken restoration as has been done for lake building and other land acquisition in Illinois.

Sponsoring Organizations of the Prairie Chicken Foundation in Illinois include: The Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, the Illinois Audubon Society, the Illinois Division of Izaak Walton League of America, and the Illinois Chapter of Nature Conservancy, Inc. Cooperating in the project are the Illinois Natural History Survey and the State Department of Conservation. Other interested groups are invited to join in our efforts.

The officers of the Foundation are: J. W. Galbreath, Chairman, East St. Louis; Ralph Smith, Vice-Chairman, Chicago; Mrs. Madeline Dorosheff, Secretary, Springfield; and George B. Fell, Treasurer, Rockford.

Committees Include: Finance: Elton Fawks, Chairman; Publicity: Royal McClelland, Chairman; Land Acquisition and Advisory: Thomas G. Scott and R. E. Yeatter, Co-Chairmen; Legal: Lewis Stannard, Chairman (also Liaison and Purchasing Agent).

The Speakers Bureau consists of: Chairman, Publicity Committee, Royal McClelland, 508 West Charles Street, Champaign, Illinois; Assistant in Publicity is James S. Ayars, Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. Please contact Mr. McClelland if you would like to have a qualified person speak before your nature society or club on the Prairie Chicken. We have one or more speakers "on call" in each of the four geographical zones of Illinois, and they will be happy to present illustrated talks on the Prairie Chicken problem.

We have located a number of 40-acre test plots which could be set aside as Prairie Chicken reserves. Purchase of the first area has already been authorized. At this moment, the need for additional funds is urgent to get the land acquisition program under way. Have you done your part? Contributions should be mailed **now** to: Mr. George Fell, Treasurer, Prairie Chicken Foundation, 819 Main Street, Rockford, Illinois.

9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Ill.



The I. A. S. 1961 Annual Meeting

ATWOOD OUTDOOR RECREATION CENTER, Rockford, Illinois, will be the headquarters for the I. A. S. Annual Meeting on the week-end of May 20-21, 1961. Complete details will be sent to each member next month, as well as the reservation form. A full program of field trips, lectures, and scientific papers has been arranged, with "Shore Birds" to be the main topic. Remember the time and place: **The Annual Meeting, Rockford, May 20-21!**



More June Bulletins Needed!

RESERVE COPIES of the *Audubon Bulletin* for June, 1960 (No. 114) are still in extremely short supply. If you have extra copies of this issue, or if you would care to donate yours to the I. A. S. files, please send any you have available to the Illinois Audubon Society, c/o Dr. R. M. Strong, Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, Illinois. Thanks!



ERRATA—December *Bulletin*

IN THE ARTICLE on "Name Changes Affecting the Avifauna of Illinois" by **William E. Southern** in the *Audubon Bulletin*, No. 116, p. 4 (Dec., 1960), the Semipalmated Plover and the Ringed Plover should be transposed. Semipalmated Plover is **correct** in accordance with the *A. O. U. Check-list*. The Ringed Plover is an old world species.

It's Time to Act on Dove Protection

By PAUL H. LOBIK

I. A. S. MEMBERS SHOULD write letters NOW if they wish to see a Dove Protection Bill enacted in the Illinois Legislature this year. Our main hope for success lies in persuading **Governor Otto Kerner** to propose an administration measure placing Mourning Doves on the songbird list. If the Governor does not recommend such a measure in the next four weeks, we shall ask a State Representative to introduce a Dove Protection Bill.

As soon as the bill is announced, each member should write to his own state senator and representatives, asking that they support the bill. For the record, here is the list of **elected** state legislators who have expressed themselves favorably regarding our Mourning Dove proposal:

R—Republican; D—Democratic

STATE SENATORS

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>
10—	Seymour Fox, D,	Chicago
18—	Hudson R. Sours, R,	Peoria
52—	Robert McClory, R,	Lake Bluff

REPRESENTATIVES

in General Assembly

4—	Raymond J. Welsh, Jr., D,	Oak Park
5—	William D. Walsh, R,	Bellwood
6—	John W. Carroll, R,	Park Ridge
	Arthur E. Simmons, R,	Skokie
	Bernard M. Peskin, D,	Northbrook
7—	Marion E. Burks, R,	Evanston
	Frances L. Dawson, R,	Evanston
	Robert Marks, D,	Evanston
10—	Albert W. Hachmeister, R,	Chicago

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>
12—	LaSalle J. DeMichaels, D,	Chicago
13—	James P. Loukas, D,	Chicago
16—	Peter M. Callan, D,	Chicago
	Robert F. McPartlin, D,	Chicago
19—	Louis Janczak, R,	Chicago
22—	Lycurgus J. Conner, D,	Chicago
23—	Abner J. Mikva, D,	Chicago
24—	Henry M. Lenard, D,	Chicago
25—	Edward Schneider, R,	Chicago
	Peter J. Whalen, D,	Chicago
26—	John P. Downes, D,	Chicago
34—	John K. Morris, D,	Chadwick
37—	Warren L. Wood, R,	Plainfield
	Francis J. Loughran, D,	Joliet
38—	Joseph P. Stremiau, D,	Mendota
47—	Herman L. Dammerman, D,	Lincoln
48—	G. William Horsley, R,	Springfield
51—	Edward M. Fingfeld, R,	Arcola
56—	Norman L. Benefiel, D,	Newton

We are happy to point out that this list of 31 official winners is identical to the previous list except for one name. Do not write to these legislators — or to those whose opinion is not known — until the dove bill has actually been introduced.

For the time being, we should concentrate on writing to **Governor Otto Kerner**, asking him to propose the introduction of a bill to protect doves in Illinois. Mark the beginning of spring with a positive step for bird protection — write to the Governor in the week of March 21st!

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois



WELCOME, NEW AFFILIATES!

FIVE MORE GROUPS have joined the Illinois Audubon Society as affiliates within recent months. We are happy to welcome the **Batavia Women's Club**, Batavia; **Bull Valley Garden Club**, Woodstock; **Fox Valley Audubon Club**, Aurora; **Springfield Audubon Society**, Springfield (an old friend with a new name); and **Vermilion County Audubon Society**, Catlin.

If you are an officer of one of our affiliates, please refer to the list that appears on page 24 and see whether the name and address we have is up to date. Send the names of your new officers to the Editor if corrections are necessary — just a card will suffice. Many thanks!

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

ILLINOIS CITIZENS MAY have their final opportunity to establish roadside standards on the new interstate highway system this year. The federal law providing a bonus for all states which have established highway billboard controls will run out on June 30, 1961. Our state is one of the few which has failed to act, though it would mean an added **four million dollars** in revenue for our highways. It would be unthinkable for the General Assembly to fail to take advantage of this law, especially when the finances of the state are so low. However, unless conservationists become stirred up over the billboard blight along our highways, no legislation will be forthcoming.

State Rep. Marion Burks of Evanston declares that he will again fight for a highway billboard control bill, as he did in 1959, when it lost by a close margin. With a new governor, it is possible that Illinois may achieve some maturity regarding its highway landscapes. The Garden Clubs of Illinois are leading the effort to establish controls. They are supported by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the Home Service Bureau (composed of farm wives), and the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. More support is needed from men, for legislators are more impressed by letters from male objectors to our billboard slums. Evidently, women are expected to have an appreciation of the esthetic.

In Connecticut, a few years ago, the Garden Clubs conducted such a vigorous drive for billboard controls that the legislators passed a bill in a hurry. Anyone who has driven over the highways of this state knows how badly controls were needed. The Pennsylvania Roadside Council has signed up over 52 organizations to battle for highway standards in that state. Let it not be said that Illinois citizens care less about their landscape. Audubon members interested in the campaign to add safety and beauty to our new highway system in Illinois are invited to send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the writer. By return mail, as long as the supply holds out, that person will receive a printed list of the "100 Largest Users of Outdoor Advertising," and a sheet of 14 stickers suitable for stationery, marked, "Fight Billboard Blight, Protect America's Roadsides."



NOTES FROM THE NEST: Bird observers interested in cooperating with the federal migration study should write to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, for a free copy of their migration report for Spring, 1961. Observations are later tabulated by punch cards and office machines. . . Membership in the National Audubon Society reached a new high of 32,137 in September, 1960. . . The Illinois Conservation Department has a new film depicting the 184 miles of the Fox river from Chain-O-Lakes Park to Ottawa and describing the state program for development of recreational facilities. . . The State has announced release of funds for establishment of a new state park in northwest DuPage county which will contain over 1,000 acres. . . The Florida Audubon Society has revived the Bald Eagle Club in an effort to raise \$50,000 for an investigation into the decline of our national bird. The \$1.00 membership fee may be sent to the Bald Eagle Club, c/o Florida Audubon Society, Box 825, Maitland, Fla. . . The U.S. Bureau of Public Roads has embarked on a long-range plan of landscaping 41,000 miles of our interstate highway system. Properly planted shrubs can screen headlights, con-

trol snow drifts, bar illegal crossing, screen unpleasant views, and abate noise. . . Illinois is constructing a new 1,400 acre park in Washington county which will contain a 330-acre lake. The area will have camping, picnic, and boating facilities, in addition to a nature trail. It is one of 14 lakes built in recent years, most of them in southern and central Illinois. . . Litterbugs and vandals cost the National Park Service \$750,000 in 1960. Some people complain when they find that the N.P.S. didn't even pick up the cans and rubbish they left last year. . . An Official List of State Officers of Illinois may be obtained free from the Secretary of State, State Capitol, Springfield. It contains names and addresses of legislators, congressmen, University of Illinois trustees, and state officers. . . A new leaflet describing the four Audubon Camps is available from the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N.Y.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



ILLINOIS FIELD NOTES — FALL, 1960

By MR. & MRS. MAX HAGANS AND MR. & MRS. HARRY SHAW

ONE LONE SNOW BUNTING was found feeding along a gravel road southeast of Rock Falls on October 26 by the Hagans. A flock of 25 **Snow Buntings** was observed on the rocks along the Mississippi river at Lock 13 (north of Fulton), November 2, by the Hagans and Shaws.

About 100 **Killdeers** were discovered in a field north of Sterling by the Hagans on November 6. They also identified **Prairie and Northern Horned Larks** and a few **Lapland Longspurs**.

Twelve **Red Crossbills** were carefully observed feeding on white pine cones at White Pines State Park on November 11 by the Hagans. This is the first record of crossbills ever seen in this park. A flock of a dozen **Red Crossbills** were photographed by the Shaws as they fed on spruce cones at Lowell Park, Dixon, on Sunday morning, November 13. Two **Pine Siskins** kept company with this flock.

Two dozen **Short-eared Owls** were flushed from a swampy field six miles east of the Green River Game Preserve on November 13 by a few members of the White Pines Bird Club. **Peter Nichols** had notified us previously of the whereabouts of this flock.

A lone **Solitary Vireo** in full adult plumage was observed Thanksgiving Day, November 24, eating berries in Lowell Park, Dixon, Illinois, by the Shaws.

Mr. & Mrs. Max Hagans, Como, Ill.

Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw, 1304 Fourth Ave., Sterling, Ill.



New Audubon Society Planned

TWENTY-FIVE INDIVIDUALS interested in forming a local Audubon Society selected an organizing committee during a meeting held in Science Hall on the Knox College campus, Galesburg, Illinois, on Friday evening, Nov. 18, 1960. Illustrated lectures on bird life were presented by **Peter Petersen, Jr.**, **Elton Fawks**, and **Ted Greer**, Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society.

Appointed to the committee to plan the new organization were **Ray Brown**, 900 Willard St., Galesburg; **Paul Shepard**, 245 N. Sparta, Wataga; **Carl Ohman**, Seymour Hall, Knox College, Galesburg; and **Dennis Kalma**, a Knox freshman from Lombard.

Paul Shepard, Dept. of Biology, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.



Self-Portraits in the Night

By JACKSON L. BOUGHNER

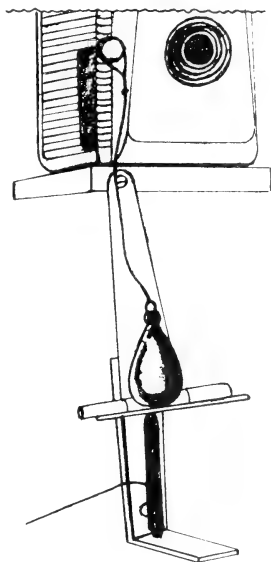
TWO YEARS AGO, just before we left our cottage in Northern Wisconsin, I set out a block of salt to attract animals. The next summer the returning deer took their own pictures. Last summer I again set my camera along a path used by deer, and was delighted to find that the path was also used by a raccoon.

The equipment needed is a simple flash camera with a lever shutter release. The lever is pulled down by a weight which rests on a hinge. The trigger stick stands on a corner brace screwed to the upper half of the hinge and holds the lower half of the hinge level. When the trigger is pulled, the lower half falls, releasing the weight.

The trigger stick is attached to a long piece of strong black thread. The other end of the thread may be tied across a game path to a tree, so that a passing animal will release the shutter. The string may be attached to a bait. Or you may encircle the area with thread, using cuphooks attached to trees. This was what I used to get deer pictures. No matter how hard the animal pulls the thread, he will not pull your camera over.

A convenient type of camera to use is the Star-flash, which has a built-in flashgun. A small transparent plastic bag, with a hole cut in it for the lens, is used as a cover, and the camera can then be left out in all weather. A simple mounting is constructed by sawing a piece of wood the size of the camera bottom and tacking two inches of sheet aluminum around the wood to hold the camera steady. Nail the mounting to a sturdy wooden stand, preferably with bark on it to look natural.

There should be enough slack in the line to the weight to activate the shutter release. Too long a line or too heavy a weight may damage the lever. Test the assembly first without film in the camera. The principal problem is attracting the animals. You might try trapper's lures, which are available for almost every type of fur-bearing mammal. Next summer I may try this for birds, with the string fastened to sunflower seeds or suet on a feeding tray.



*Illustrated above:
schematic diagram
of flash camera
shutter release.*

The 1960-61 Christmas Bird Census

Introduction by WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN

IN THE 1960-61 Christmas Census, 293 observers from 18 stations reported a total of 117 species and 299,646 individuals. Count dates were from December 22, 1960 to January 2, 1961, inclusive.

Compared with last year, the counts of waterfowl were higher in spite of the reportedly poor year for waterfowl in general. Twenty-two species of ducks, geese, and swans were recorded this year with a total of 221,221 individuals; last year, 17 species and 11,948 individuals were reported. Even if we exclude the estimated 200,000 Canada Geese at Horseshoe Lake (an area not censused last year), an increase of about 9,000 is evident. Mourning Dove counts were considerably higher, with 16 stations reporting 1,033 individuals contrasted to 1959, when 12 stations reported 350 individuals. One hundred and forty-five Bald Eagles were counted. Significant numbers of hawks and owls were also recorded. A Purple Sandpiper was reported at Waukegan. There were many interesting records of passerine species.

Some of the winter visitants recorded were Snowy Owl, Northern Shrike, Red Crossbill, Lapland Longspur, McCown's Longspur, and Snow Bunting. Although a Snowy Owl invasion was reported this winter (records as far south as Georgia), only one station reported the species for Illinois. The record of McCown's Longspurs was of special interest. The observers were able to compare McCown's and Lapland Longspurs in the field, and thereby made their identification more reliable.

Unusual species occurred in several areas. For most of these the station compilers submitted written evidence to support the observation. The initials of the observer(s) follow some of these species in the write-ups. In the future, we hope that all compilers will submit such valuable evidence. If we desire our sight records to be accepted and to be of value, we must be willing to substantiate them. Otherwise it is obvious that only data obtained from collected specimens can be relied upon by ornithologists. If you are in doubt, please leave it out! Some of these unusual records were: Mute Swan, Green-winged Teal, Turkey Vulture, Broad-winged Hawk, Peregrine Falcon, King Rail, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Myrtle Warbler, Vesper Sparrow, Oregon Junco, and Chipping Sparrow.

You will note that 14 counties were represented in the Christmas Census. Next year, if we all try, perhaps we can have as many additional counties censused. This will provide interesting and valuable data regarding distribution, concentrations of individuals, etc.

We wish to thank the contributors for their efforts to aid the Editor. It makes the Editor's task much simpler if the species are listed in correct order, the data typewritten and double spaced, and the same style followed as in the previous year's reports. Thanks again and keep up the good work!

Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb



•**Alexander County, HORSESHOE LAKE REFUGE.** Approximately a 15-mile diameter circle centered upon the refuge. Open water and flooded woodland, 60%; woodland, 20%; roadsides, 20%. This was not intended to be a Christmas Census of the area. The species listed were observed during the period of our field work. Since this area was not covered by other observers,

and since we found a few species not reported elsewhere, the report is included here. **Dec. 29;** 7:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Completely overcast, freezing rain during early a.m. No snow; some patches of open water. Two observers in one party. Total party-hours, 14 (6 on foot, 8 by car); total party-miles, 70 (10 on foot, 60 by car). — Canada Goose, 200,000 (estimate); Snow Goose, 1; Mallard, 250; Black Duck, 75; Lesser Scaup, 20; Common Goldeneye, 10; Red-tailed Hawk, 5; Red-shouldered Hawk, 4; **Broad-winged Hawk, 1;** Sparrow Hawk, 6; Bald Eagle, 26; Marsh Hawk, 2; Mourning Dove, 15; Barred Owl, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 2; Common Crow, 6; Carolina Chickadee, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 18; Mockingbird, 4; **Catbird, 1; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2;** Loggerhead Shrike, 4; **Myrtle Warbler, 2;** Eastern Meadowlark, 3; meadowlark sp., 35; Rusty Blackbird, 2; Cardinal, 10; Rufous-sided Towhee, 5 males, 1 female; Slate-colored Junco, 12; Tree Sparrow, 10; White-crowned Sparrow, 19; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 3. **Total:** 37 species; 200,583 individuals. — Eugene Morton, William E. Southern (Compiler).



Bureau County, PRINCETON. Circle with a 7.5 mile radius centered on Bureau Junction; includes Bureau Creek, Old Mill Road, Thomas and Callinan Woods, Illinois River area, Old Mark and Hennepin Pike Roads, and Tiskilwa area. Town, 10%; farms, 20%; highway, 20%; woods, 25%; river, 25%. **Dec. 29;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear; wind, SW, 8 m.p.h. Two inches of old snow; streams open. Twelve observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 68 (8 on foot, 60 by car); total party-miles, 212 (12 on foot, 200 by car). — **Great Blue Heron, 3;** Mallard, 7,000 (estimate); Red-tailed Hawk, 25; Red-shouldered Hawk, 4; Rough-legged Hawk, 4; Bald Eagle, 2; Marsh Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 11; Ring-necked Pheasant, 7; Herring Gull, 8; Mourning Dove, 38; Barred Owl, 3; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 11; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 16; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 13; Downy Woodpecker, 52; Blue Jay, 19; Common Crow, 86; Black-capped Chickadee, 240; Tufted Titmouse, 51; White-breasted Nuthatch, 57; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; **Eastern Bluebird, 3;** Cedar Waxwing, 1; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Starling, 6,010 (estimate); House Sparrow, 1,030 (estimate); meadowlark sp., 21; **Rusty Blackbird, 6;** Common Grackle, 25; Cardinal, 131; American Goldfinch, 62; Slate-colored Junco, 256; **Oregon Junco, 2;** Tree Sparrow, 308; **Field Sparrow, 8;** White-crowned Sparrow, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 8. **Total:** 42 species; about 15,533 individuals. Observed during period but not on count day: Great Horned Owl, 2; Screech Owl, 1. According to the game warden, about 200,000 ducks and 2,000 geese are wintering in the area. — Hazel Boyle, Orville Cater, Vinnie Dyke, Donnebelle Fry, J. D. Hawks, Peggy Kramer, Carl H. Kramer (Compiler), Ellis Rudiger, Vern Rudiger, Ruth Skinner, Mary Smith, Harry G. Thomas.



• **Carroll and Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA-FULTON.** Same area as in previous years. **Dec. 31;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Partly cloudy to overcast; temperature, 25° to 36° F.; wind, SW, 8-12 m.p.h. Ground covered with 2-4 inches of old snow; river 3% open. Twelve observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 28.5 (9.5 on foot, 18.5 by car, 0.5 by airplane); total party-miles, 370 (15 on foot, 315 by car, 40 by airplane). — Mallard, 4,750; Black

Duck, 60; Pintail, 8; **Green-winged Teal**, 1; Common Goldeneye, 3; Common Merganser, 150; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 21; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 8; Sparrow Hawk, 5; Ring-necked Pheasant, 8; Mourning Dove, 26; Great Horned Owl, 3; Barred Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 3; Short-eared Owl, 4; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 14; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 14; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 53; Horned Lark, 78; Blue Jay, 89; Common Crow, 297; Black-capped Chickadee, 113; Tufted Titmouse, 24; White-breasted Nuthatch, 15; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 4; **Winter Wren**, 1 (F.L.); Carolina Wren, 2 (F.L.); **Eastern Bluebird**, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; **Ruby-crowned Kinglet**, 1 (F.L.); Starling, 1,814; House Sparrow, 1,092; Eastern Meadowlark, 2; Western Meadowlark, 18; Redwinged Blackbird, 5; **Common Grackle**, 2; Cardinal, 175; Purple Finch, 3; American Goldfinch, 227; Slate-colored Junco, 446; Tree Sparrow, 626; White-crowned Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 45; Snow Bunting, 1 (L.B.). **Total**: 51 species; 10,236 individuals. Observed during count period but not on count day: Canada Goose and Herring Gull. — Lewis Blevins, Dale Dickinson, Elton Fawks, James Hodges, Sr., James Hodges, Jr., Fred Leshner, Jolene Leshner, Maurice Leshner, Jim Lewis, Peter Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Herbert Trosler, Mike Yeast.



Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered to include Sangamon river near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Trelease Woods, Brownfield Woods, and intervening farmlands. Woods 25%, forest-edge 35%, open country 40%. **Dec. 31**; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Overcast; 28°-43° F.; wind mild. Ground covered with snow. Thirteen observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 20 (15 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles, 108 (18 on foot, 90 by car). — Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 16; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Rough-legged Hawk, 15; Marsh Hawk, 7; Sparrow Hawk, 6; Bobwhite, 9; Ring-necked Pheasant, 56; Mourning Dove, 126; Barred Owl, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 9; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 22; Red-headed Woodpecker, 5; Hairy Woodpecker, 11; Downy Woodpecker, 34; Horned Lark, 33; Blue Jay, 30; Common Crow, 120; Black-capped Chickadee, 49; Tufted Titmouse, 42; White-breasted Nuthatch, 17; Brown Creeper, 9; Winter Wren, 2; Carolina Wren, 4; Mockingbird, 2; Robin, 1; Eastern Bluebird, 10; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Starling, 1,055±; House Sparrow, 920±; Eastern Meadowlark, 12; Common Grackle, 2; Brown-headed Cowbird, 2; Cardinal, 22; Purple Finch, 1; American Goldfinch, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 30; Tree Sparrow, 55; White-crowned Sparrow, 19; Swamp Sparrow, 3; Song Sparrow, 18; Lapland Longspur, 1. **Total**: 43 species; about 2,784 individuals. — R. W. Armstrong, R. B. Bates, O. K. Bower, Lois Drury, Leonard Erickson, Jean W. Graber, Richard R. Graber, Katie Hamrick, Joseph Kastelic, S. C. Kendeigh (Compiler), Carl S. Marvel, Frederick Sargent, W. W. Wohlfarth.



☿ **Cook County**, CHICAGO LAKE FRONT. Lake front from 95th street north to 55th street. **Dec. 22**; 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Partly cloudy; temperature, 5°; wind W, 15 m.p.h. Eight inches of snow; lake bays frozen. One observer. Total hours, 6; total miles by car, 10. — Common Goldeneye, 45; Hooded Merganser, 1; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Herring Gull, 24; Starling, 13; Snow Bunting, 18. **Total**: 7 species; 103 individuals. — Karl E. Bartel (Compiler).

Cook County, EVANSTON-CHICAGO. All points within a 15-mile circle centered at Touhy and Lincoln Aves., Lincolnwood. All lake front and Forest Preserve Districts in area; Graceland, Rosehill, and Memorial Park Cemeteries. City streets, 5%; lake front, 19%; golf courses, 2%; deciduous woods, 19%; rivers and canals, 10%; open fields, 10%; cemeteries, 10%; clay and gravel pits, 5%; feeders, 20%. **Dec. 31;** 7:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Clear during a.m., but cloudy during p.m.; temperature, 28-32°; wind, SW, 10-15 m.p.h. One inch of snow; Lake Michigan open, harbors mostly closed; rivers frozen. Thirty-two observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 56 (44 on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles, 205 (53 on foot, 152 by car). — Mallard, 212; Black Duck, 5; **Gadwall, 1;** Pintail, 3; Ring-necked Duck, 6; Canvasback, 3; Greater Scaup, 1; Common Goldeneye, 405; Bufflehead, 1; Oldsquaw, 169; Common Merganser, 364; Red-breasted Merganser, 84; Red-tailed Hawk, 11; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 16; Ring-necked Pheasant, 82; Herring Gull, 971; Ring-billed Gull, 64; Mourning Dove, 5; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 15; Downy Woodpecker, 74; Horned Lark, 14; Blue Jay, 13; Common Crow, 143; Black-capped Chickadee, 193; Tufted Titmouse, 4; Brown Creeper, 12; Robin, 6; Cedar Waxwing, 3; **Northern Shrike, 1; Loggerhead Shrike, 1;** Starling, 1,496; House Sparrow, 1,284; Eastern Meadowlark, 10; **Common Grackle, 7; Brown-headed Cowbird, 1;** Cardinal, 130; Pine Siskin, 3; American Goldfinch, 12; Slate-colored Junco, 165; Tree Sparrow, 42; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 14; Snow Bunting, 2. **Total:** 47 species; 6,058 individuals. Observed in area during count period but not on count day — White-winged Scoter; Short-eared Owl; Redwinged Blackbird; White-crowned Sparrow. — Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Anglemire, Laurence C. Binford, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Brechlin, Mrs. John Buchanan, Daphne Doster, Charles Easterberg, Richard Gordon, Everard Hall, Vera P. Heatley, Stanley Hedeon, Mr. & Mrs. John Helmer, Mrs. W. S. Huxford, Emil J. Malavolte, Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Mannette, Helen McMillen, Amanda C. Olson, Mrs. Lawrence Nobles, Louise North, Mrs. J. Norton, Robert P. Russell, Jr., Catherine Schaffer, Mrs. J. Slancen, Ruth G. Smith, Philip N. Steffen, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Ware (Compiler), Helen A. Wilson.



* **DeKalb County, DEKALB.** All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered upon DeKalb. Farmland, 75%; woodland, 10%; towns, 10%; rivers and marshes, 5%. **Dec. 26;** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Ninety percent overcast, light snow during early a.m.; temperature, 30°-42° F.; wind NW, 3-8 m.p.h. About three inches of old snow; rivers and marshes frozen. Thirteen observers in three parties. Total party-hours, 38 (8 by foot, 30 by car); total party-miles, 160 (7 by foot, 153 by car). — Mallard, 1; **Snow Goose, 200;** Red-tailed Hawk, 7; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 6; Sparrow Hawk, 8; Ring-necked Pheasant, 162; **Gray Partridge, 11;** Herring Gull, 1; Mourning Dove, 43; Barn Owl, 1; Screech Owl, 1; Short-eared Owl, 5; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Horned Lark, 296; Blue Jay, 4; Common Crow, 4,350 (estimate); Black-capped Chickadee, 29; Tufted Titmouse, 13; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Robin, 1; Starling, 379; House Sparrow, 332; meadowlark sp., 13; Cardinal, 15; Purple Finch, 1; **Oregon Junco, 1;** Slate-colored Junco, 97; Tree Sparrow, 225; **White-crowned Sparrow, 1;** Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 42; Lapland Longspur, 400 (estimate). **Total:** 37 species, about 6,664 individuals. Observed during count period but not on day of count:

Canada Goose, 50; **Snowy Owl, 1**. — Verna Gates Cogley, Mrs. Dayton, Mildred Freeman, Joyce Greely, Bert Male, Myrna Male, Merle Miner, Mrs. C. Nash, William Randall, William E. Southern (Compiler), James Tate, Jr., Harlan Walley, Ruth Weeden.



DuPage County, MORTON ARBORETUM, LISLE. Entire 800 acres of the Arboretum, Saganashkee Slough and forest preserve to its north, and Bemis Woods forest preserve (in Cook County) — same as last year. Semi-open area 15%; open fields and farm land 10%; oak woods 35%; pine & spruce stands 30%; river bottom 10%. **Dec. 26;** 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Snow flurries in morning, colder and clearing in late afternoon; temperature 33°; wind 15-20 m.p.h. Ground covered with 2 to 4 inches of snow, partly crusted, some drifts; all streams frozen. Negative 27° F. recorded four days prior to count. Thirty-one observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 46.5 (32 on foot, 14.5 by car); total party-miles, 132 (43 on foot, 89 by car). — Mallard, 17; Red-tailed Hawk, 22; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 9; Ring-necked Pheasant, 22; Herring Gull, 70; Ring-billed Gull, 45; Mourning Dove, 8; Screech Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 2; Long-eared Owl, 3; Saw-whet Owl, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 9; Downy Woodpecker, 65; Horned Lark, 113; Blue Jay, 16; Common Crow, 342; Black-capped Chickadee, 169; Tufted Titmouse, 25; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Brown Creeper, 14; Carolina Wren, 1; Robin, 8; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 13; Cedar Waxwing, 10; Starling, 337; House Sparrow, 626; Eastern Meadowlark, 21; Redwinged Blackbird, 152; Cardinal, 91; Purple Finch, 40; Pine Siskin, 103; American Goldfinch, 27; **Red Crossbill, 66;** Slate-colored Junco, 309; **Oregon Junco, 2 (M.L.);** Tree Sparrow, 470; **White-crowned Sparrow, 1 (M.L.);** White-throated Sparrow, 2; Swamp Sparrow, 4; Song Sparrow, 19; Lapland Longspur, 40; **McCown's Longspur, 20 (M.L.);** Snow Bunting, 50. **Total:** 47 species; 3,380 individuals. — Bertha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel, Mrs. Reba S. Campbell, Rheba Campbell, Peter Dring, Ed. Hall, Vera Heatley, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoyer, Ed. Johnson, Jane Kumb, Margaret C. Lehmann (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Lobik, Emil Malavolti, Carl McKnight, Claire McKnight, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Mostek, Amanda C. Olson, Alfred Reuss, Catherine Schaffer, Paul Schulze, Margaret Smith, Isabel B. Wasson, Charles Westcott, Carl Wilm, Kenneth Wilz, Donald Wyman, Howard E. Wyman, Pamela Wyman.



Lake County, WAUKEGAN. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered near the intersection of State Routes 120 and 131. Waukegan Harbor, lake front, woods and fields north of Waukegan, pines of Illinois Beach State Park, Public Service cooling pond and St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary woods. Lake edge 60%, pine and other evergreens 10%, open fields 15%, inland lakes and creeks 15%. **Jan. 1, 1961;** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy, some snow flurries, clearing late in day; temperature 26° to 28°; wind NW, 10-15 m.p.h.; ground covered with about one inch of snow; lake front open; small ponds and streams frozen. Eighteen observers in two parties. Total party-hours, 10 (8 on foot, 2 by car); total party-miles, 38 (8 on foot, 30 by car). — Pied-billed Grebe, 1; **Mute Swan (wild), 1;** Mallard, 8; American Widgeon, 1 (2 hybrid Mallard-Widgeon); Redhead, 1; Canvasback, 26; Greater Scaup, 76; Lesser Scaup, 101; Common Goldeneye, 329; Bufflehead, 10; Oldsquaw, 110; Common Merganser, 70; Red-

breasted Merganser, 29; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 7; Red-shouldered Hawk, 3; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 2; American Coot, 7; **Purple Sandpiper, 1 (M.L.)**; Herring Gull, 190; Ring-billed Gull, 10; Short-eared Owl, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 9; Common Crow (roost located) 10,000 plus; Black-capped Chickadee, 10; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Brown Creeper, 1; Starling, 104; House Sparrow, 12; Cardinal, 8; Pine Siskin, 16; American Goldfinch, 8; **Vesper Sparrow, 1 (M.L.)**; Slate-colored Junco, 51; Tree Sparrow, 229; Swamp Sparrow, 8; Song Sparrow, 9; Snow Bunting, 125 plus. **Total, 41 species; 11,588 plus individuals.** Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: **Winter Wren, 1.** — Amy Baldwin, Bertha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel, Mrs. Reba S. Campbell, Rheba Campbell, Richard Gordon, Ed Hall, Vera Heatley, Stanley Hedeon, Bertha Huxford, Margaret C. Lehmann (Compiler), Bob Russell, Catherine Schaffer, Paul Schulze, Jim Ware, Charles Westcott, Helen Wilson, Janet Zimmermann.



Mercer County, SEATON (western portion). Same area as last year. **Jan. 2, 1961; 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.** Light snow and clearing; temperature 24° to 33°; wind NW, 5-8 m.p.h. Twelve observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 33.5 (11.5 on foot, 22 by car); total party-miles, 316 (14 on foot, 302 by car). — Great Blue Heron, 1; Mallard, 350; Black Duck, 2; Lesser Scaup, 11; Common Goldeneye, 5; Common Merganser, 8; **Turkey Vulture, 1**; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 39; Red-shouldered Hawk, 8; Broad-winged Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 8; Bald Eagle, 15; Marsh Hawk, 7; Sparrow Hawk, 6; Bobwhite, 9; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Mourning Dove, 168; Screech Owl, 2; Great Horned Owl, 9; Barred Owl, 6; Long-eared Owl, 3; Short-eared Owl, 4; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 17; Pileated Woodpecker, 9; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 41; Red-headed Woodpecker, 4; **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1**; Hairy Woodpecker, 17; Downy Woodpecker, 60; Horned Lark, 45; Blue Jay, 57; Common Crow, 1,395; Black-capped Chickadee, 99; Tufted Titmouse, 40; White-breasted Nuthatch, 51; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 14; Winter Wren, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Mockingbird, 1; Robin, 2; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 15; Cedar Waxwing, 4; **Northern Shrike, 1**; Loggerhead Shrike, 3; Starling, 463; House Sparrow, 1,205; Eastern Meadowlark, 1; Redwinged Blackbird, 50; Cardinal, 252; Purple Finch, 2; American Goldfinch, 46; Slate-colored Junco, 231; Tree Sparrow, 800; Field Sparrow, 1; White-crowned Sparrow, 39; Swamp Sparrow, 7; Song Sparrow, 26. **Total: 60 species; 5,659 individuals.** Seen in area during count period but not on count day: Sharp-shinned Hawk, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Western Meadowlark, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, and Lapland Longspur. — Wendell Bergstrom, Lewis Blevins, James Brokaw, Elton Fawks, May Greer, Richard Greer, Theodore Greer, Robert Meyers, Merle Norris, Peter Petersen, Jr., Marjie Trial, Robert Trial (Compiler).



- * **Ogle County, OREGON, WHITE PINES** (Area 1). Seven and one-half mile radius centered one mile south and a little east of White Pines State Park; includes White Pines State Park, Grand Detour, Lowell Parks (north of Dixon), and the Rock river between Oregon and Grand Detour. Open fields and farm land, 65%; white pine forest, 10%; deciduous woods, 15%; rivers and creek bottoms, 10%. **Dec. 31; 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.** Clear and sunny during morning but cloudy in afternoon; temperature 20° F.; wind

0 to 10 m.p.h. Thirty-eight observers in 19 parties. Total party-hours, 98 (50 on foot, 48 by car); total party-miles, 341 (71 on foot, 270 by car.) — Great Blue Heron, 1; Mallard, 27; Lesser Scaup, 1; Common Goldeneye, 5; Common Merganser, 9; **Goshawk, 1**; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 4; Cooper's Hawk, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 29; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; **Broad-winged Hawk, 1**; Rough-legged Hawk, 15; Bald Eagle, 1; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 7; Bobwhite, 17; **Gray Partridge, 10**; Ring-necked Pheasant, 7; Herring Gull, 2; Rock Dove, 876; Mourning Dove, 63; Screech Owl, 2; Great Horned Owl, 1; Barred Owl, 4; Long-eared Owl, 5; Short-eared Owl, 2; Saw-whet Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 4; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 9; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 28; Red-headed Woodpecker, 6; Hairy Woodpecker, 50; Downy Woodpecker, 101; Horned Lark, 21; Blue Jay, 52; Common Crow, 243; Black-capped Chickadee, 339; Tufted Titmouse, 71; White-breasted Nuthatch, 154; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 49; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 35; **Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2**; Cedar Waxwing, 18; Starling, 718; House Sparrow, 1,631; Eastern Meadowlark, 5; Common Grackle, 1; Cardinal, 119; Purple Finch, 10; Pine Siskin, 5; American Goldfinch, 64; **Red Crossbill, 8**; Slate-colored Junco, 761; **Oregon Junco, 26**; Tree Sparrow, 173; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 11; Lapland Longspur, 22; Snow Bunting, 7. **Total:** 60 species; 5,841 individuals. — Dick Barnhart, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Beebe, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Bennett, Jim Berger, Bob Dietrich, Dave Dixon, Mrs. Sherwood Dixon, Mr. & Mrs. Justin Durrah, Mr. & Mrs. Ragnar Erikson, Mrs. John Fox, Mr. & Mrs. William Gronberg, Mr. & Mrs. Max Hagans, Mickey Herzog, William Hooks, Jack Keegan, Steve Lagow, Vivian Maxson, Mickey McCardle, Mr. & Mrs. Pete Miller, Bill Mulford, Ed Murphy, Richard Murphy, Bill Nealy, Mrs. John D. Roe (Compiler), Duncan Rowles, Mrs. J. G. Seise, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw, Mrs. D. A. Stenmark, Warren Stultz, Mr. & Mrs. Oscar Vietmeier.



• **Ogle County, OREGON, WHITE PINES** (Area 2). Seven and one-half mile radius centered one mile and a little north of Harmon, including the Rock river between Sterling and Dixon and the Green River Game Preserve. Open fields and farmland, 94%; deciduous woods, 5% rivers, 1%. **Jan. 2, 1961;** 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Snow flurries; temperature 20°; wind W, 15 m.p.h. Ten observers in five parties. Total party-hours, 35 (11 on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles, 148 (18 on foot, 130 by car.) — Lesser Scaup, 1; Common Goldeneye, 52; Common Merganser, 8; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 8; Rough-legged Hawk, 10; Bald Eagle, 2; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Bobwhite, 23; Ring-necked Pheasant, 31; Mongolian Pheasant, 4; Rock Dove, 48; Mourning Dove, 22; Great Horned Owl, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 5; Horned Lark, 19; Blue Jay, 23; Common Crow, 406; Black-capped Chickadee, 12; Tufted Titmouse, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 7; Starling, 161; House Sparrow, 407; Eastern Meadowlark, 8; Common Grackle, 16; Cardinal, 35; Slate-colored Junco, 44; Tree Sparrow, 262; Field Sparrow, 4; White-crowned Sparrow, 11; Fox Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 3; Lapland Longspur, 150. **Total:** 40 species; 1,814 individuals. Observed during count period but not on count day: **Peregrine Falcon, 1**; Brown-headed Cowbird, 30. — James Berger, Mr. & Mrs. Max Hagans, Jack Keegan (Compiler), Mickey McCardle, Ed Murphy, Richard Murphy, Bill Nealy, Mr. & Mrs. John D. Roe, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw.



Richland County, OLNEY, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Bird Haven. Deciduous forest, 10%; open farmlands, 90%. **Dec. 26;** 6:40 a.m. to 5:05 p.m. Partly cloudy; temperature 32°-38° F.; wind NW, 5 m.p.h. Creeks partly open, ponds frozen. Eighteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 37 (16 on foot, 21 by car); total party-miles, 372 (18 on foot, 354 by car). — Canada Goose, 160; Mallard, 11; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 49; Red-shouldered Hawk, 5; Marsh Hawk, 30; Sparrow Hawk, 30; Bobwhite, 23; Mourning Dove, 271; Great Horned Owl, 2; Barred Owl, 5; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 38; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 40; Red-headed Woodpecker, 31; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 10; Downy Woodpecker, 46; Horned Lark, 63; Blue Jay, 362; Common Crow, 141; Carolina Chickadee, 58; Tufted Titmouse, 31; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Brown Creeper, 4; Carolina Wren, 1; Mockingbird, 33; **Brown Thrasher, 1;** Robin, 1; **Eastern Bluebird, 4;** Cedar Waxwing, 5; Loggerhead Shrike, 4; Starling, 638; House Sparrow, 938; Eastern Meadowlark, 292; Redwinged Blackbird, 1; Cardinal, 361; American Goldfinch, 12; Rufous-sided Towhee, 13; Slate-colored Junco, 555; Tree Sparrow, 186; Field Sparrow, 27; White-crowned Sparrow, 146; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 51. **Total:** 44 species; 4,688 individuals. The following species were observed during count period but not on count day: Great Blue Heron; Ring-necked Pheasant; Greater Prairie Chicken; **Killdeer.** — Mr. & Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Bridges, Lulu Dehlinger, Minnie Hundley, Roy Lathrop, Florence Redman, Mrs. W. E. Redman, Mr. & Mrs. C. Scherer, Robert Scherer, Linda Shaw, Susie Shaw, Vera Scherer Shaw (Compiler), Richard H. Thom, Ricky Thom.



Rock Island County, TRI-CITIES. Fifteen-mile diameter circle centered at the toll house on the Memorial Bridge over the Mississippi River between Bettendorf, Iowa, and Moline, Illinois. **Dec. 26;** 5:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Overcast, with snow flurries in the a.m., clearing in p.m.; temperature 30°-32° F.; wind N, 10 m.p.h. Ground covered with 2 to 4 inches of old snow; river 5 % open. Forty observers in 25 parties. Total party-hours, 101 (36 on foot, 45 by car, and 20 misc.); total party-miles, 603 (49 by foot, 554 by car.) — Mallard, 45; Black Duck, 2; Pintail, 1; Redhead, 2; Ring-necked Duck, 1; Lesser Scaup, 16; Common Goldeneye, 364; Bufflehead, 1 (P.P.); Hooded Merganser, 2; Common Merganser, 305; Red-breasted Merganser, 3; **Goshawk, 2** (W.D., D.G., E.F.); Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 3; Red-tailed Hawk, 54; Red-shouldered Hawk, 6; **Broad-winged Hawk, 2** (W.D.); Rough-legged Hawk, 14; Bald Eagle, 91; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 9; Bobwhite, 4; Ring-necked Pheasant, 153; **King Rail, 1** (a crippled bird observed by R.T.); Herring Gull, 4; Ring-billed Gull, 5; Mourning Dove, 149; Screech Owl, 2; Great Horned Owl, 3; Barred Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 2; Short-eared Owl, 16; Belted Kingfisher, 4; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 16; **Pileated Woodpecker, 2;** Red-bellied Woodpecker, 61; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 51; Downy Woodpecker, 157; Horned Lark, 85; Blue Jay, 82; Common Crow, 467; Black-capped Chickadee, 281; Tufted Titmouse, 62; White-breasted Nuthatch, 59; Brown Creeper, 30; **Mockingbird, 1** (E.F., R.G.); Robin, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3; **Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 27** (D.D.); Cedar Waxwing, 5; Starling, 2,397; House Sparrow, 2,381; Eastern Meadowlark, 1; meadowlark sp., 1; Redwinged Blackbird, 2,834; **Common Grackle, 6;** **Brown-headed Cowbird, 83;** Cardinal, 218; Purple Finch, 12; Pine Siskin, 10; American Goldfinch, 57; Red Crossbill, 6; Slate-colored

Junco, 699; **Oregon Junco**, 1 (E.F., R.G.); Tree Sparrow, 1,362; Chipping Sparrow, 6 (W.D.); Field Sparrow, 2; White-crowned Sparrow, 12; White-throated Sparrow, 2; **Fox Sparrow**, 4; **Lincoln's Sparrow**, 1 (L.B.); Swamp Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 171; Lapland Longspur, 2 (P.P.). **Total:** 74 species; 12,940 individuals. — Carl Bengston, Lewis Blevins, Harry Carl, Larry Dau, Robert Dau, Walter Dau, Dale Dickinson, Mr. & Mrs. Leo Doering, Dave Eldridge, John Erickson, Elton Fawks, Mr. & Mrs. Floyd Gold, Henry Goldschmidt, Ivan Graham, Dick Greer, Jim Hanssen, Donna Johnson, Frances Johnson, Hazel Johnson, Dave Krause, Fred Leshner, Rev. Maurice Leshner, Jim Lewis, Mrs. Thomas Lewis, Mrs. Phillip McDermott, Tom Morrissey, Peter C. Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Mr. & Mrs. Peter C. Petersen, Sr., Mr. & Mrs. Don Price, Mrs. Paul Ryan, Joe Schropp, Martin Strenzaag, Pete Strohhahn, Bob Trial, Mrs. Harry Warner, Mike Yeast.

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Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. Seven and one-half mile radius centered in city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon river (same as last year). Water 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, plowland 40%, city parks 15%. **Dec. 26;** 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Overcast, some snow flurries; temperature 32° to 33°; wind N, 15 m.p.h. Snow on ground; lakes 95% frozen; river open. Twenty observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 39 (13 on foot, 26 by car); total party-miles, 307 (15 on foot, 292 by car). — Great Blue Heron, 1; Mallard, 518; Black Duck, 50; **Wood Duck**, 1; Canvasback, 1; Common Goldeneye, 30; Bufflehead, 1; Common Merganser, 20; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 16; Red-shouldered Hawk, 4; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 8; Sparrow Hawk, 15; Bobwhite, 19; American Coot, 8; Herring Gull, 3; Ring-billed Gull, 66; Mourning Dove, 77; Great Horned Owl, 1; Barred Owl, 5; Belted Kingfisher, 3; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 115; Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 29; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 46; Horned Lark, 83; Blue Jay, 124; Common Crow, 184; Black-capped Chickadee, 118; Tufted Titmouse, 77; White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; Carolina Wren, 3; Mockingbird, 8; **Brown Thrasher**, 3; Eastern Bluebird, 11; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Loggerhead Shrike, 3; Starling, 1,700; House Sparrow, 1100; Eastern Meadowlark, 2; Redwinged Blackbird, 8; **Brewer's Blackbird**, 1; Common Grackle, 4; Cardinal, 172; American Goldfinch, 40; Slate-colored Junco, 210; Tree Sparrow, 71; Field Sparrow, 1; White-crowned Sparrow, 8; White-throated Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 49. **Total:** 58 species; 5,050 individuals. — Dr. and Mrs. Richard Allyn, Erma Bixler, Mina Bixler, Gladys Coffin, Maurice Cook, Tom Crabtree, Armina S. Farfar, Vernon Greening, Katey Hamrick, Lena Hardbarger, Lois Hogan, Ellen Hopkins, Al Kaszynski, Emma Leonhard, R. C. Mulvey, William O'Brien, W. A. Sausaman (Compiler), Daisy Thompson, Richard Ware (Springfield Audubon Society).

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• **Will County, CHANNAHON.** All points along 15 miles of the following canal and rivers: South along tow-path of I. & M. Canal; northwest side of DuPage river; along Illinois river to Morris (in Grundy County); from Morris on southwest side of Illinois river, following Kankakee river and DesPlaines river back to Channahon. River edge, 60%; deciduous woodlots,

15%; plowed fields and pastures, 20%; cattail marsh, 5%. **Dec. 24;** 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear; temperature 25° to 35°; wind SW, 3-5 m.p.h. Three to eight inches of snow; main rivers open, backwaters frozen. Two observers in one party. Total party-hours, 8 (3 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles, 58 (5 on foot, 53 by car). — Mallard, 237; Black Duck, 31; **Gadwall, 3; Canvasback, 5;** Lesser Scaup, 1; Common Goldeneye, 11; Common Merganser, 243; Red-breasted Merganser, 121; Red-tailed Hawk, 5; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Rough-legged Hawk, 3; Marsh Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Bobwhite, 2; Ring-necked Pheasant, 11; American Coot, 1; Herring Gull, 16; Ring-billed Gull, 7; Rock Dove, 5; Mourning Dove, 17; Belted Kingfisher, 3; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 5; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 5; **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1;** Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Horned Lark, 29; Blue Jay, 1; Common Crow, 53; Black-capped Chickadee, 14; Tufted Titmouse, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 5; Carolina Wren, 1; Robin, 4; Starling, 35; House Sparrow, 162; Eastern Meadowlark, 1; Redwinged Blackbird, 9; **Brewer's Blackbird, 2;** Brown-headed Cowbird, 1; Cardinal, 19; Slate-colored Junco, 39; Tree Sparrow, 161; Field Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 13. — **Total:** 46 species; 1,308 individuals. Karl E. Bartel, (Compiler), Paul A. Schulze.



Will County, JOLIET TO CHANNAHON. All points within the 15 miles from Joliet to Channahon; along tow-path to the confluence of DuPage, Kankakee and DesPlaines rivers; fields west of Joliet. River edge, 50%; woodlots, 10%; plowed fields and pastures, 40%. **Dec. 28;** 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear to partly sunny; temperature 20° to 32°; wind W, 3-5 m.p.h. Main rivers open, backwaters frozen. Nine observers usually in three parties. Total party-hours, 20 (5 on foot, 15 by car); total party-miles, 50 (7 on foot, 43 by car). — Mallard, 1,000; Black Duck, 200; Pintail, 3; Red-head, 1; Canvasback, 7; Lesser Scaup, 5; Common Goldeneye, 150; Ruddy Duck, 5; Hooded Merganser, 4; Common Merganser, 300; Red-breasted Merganser, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 6; Red-shouldered Hawk, 4; Rough-legged Hawk, 5; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 4; Ring-necked Pheasant, 33; Herring Gull, 1; Ring-billed Gull, 30; Mourning Dove, 2; Screech Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 4; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 6; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 29; Horned Lark, 50; Blue Jay, 1; Common Crow, 27; Black-capped Chickadee, 13; Tufted Titmouse, 4; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Brown Creeper, 4; Starling, 320; House Sparrow, 300; Eastern Meadowlark, 14; Redwinged Blackbird, 1; Cardinal, 32; American Goldfinch, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 55; Tree Sparrow, 18; Song Sparrow, 6. **Total:** 41 species; 2,655 individuals. — Karl E. Bartel (Compiler), Mrs. E. D. Collins, G. N. Hufford, William L. Hughes, Fr. Reinhold Link, Hilda McIntosh, C. D. Stallman, Mrs. J. B. Wallin, George H. Woodruff.



•**Lake Geneva, WISCONSIN.** All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Williams Bay (same as last year). Around entire lake, stopping at suitable localities for observations; town and suburbs, 35%; deciduous woods, 25%; open water, 5%; pastures and fields, 20%; cattails and sprin-fied streams, 5%; tamarack swamp, 10%. **Jan. 2, 1961;** 7:15 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Overcast in a.m., clearing in p.m.; temp. 15° to 26°; wind NW at 5-10 m.p.h.; 2 inches of snow, lake mostly frozen. Ten observers in 5 parties. — Canada Goose, 1; Mallard, 2,000; Black Duck, 250; Wood Duck, 3; Ring-necked Duck, 3; Canvasback, 1; Lesser Scaup, 3; Common Goldeneye, 10;

Bufflehead, 1; Hooded Merganser, 6; Red-tailed Hawk, 15; Rough-legged Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 5; American Coot, 59; **Common Snipe, 2**; Herring Gull, 1; Ring-billed Gull, 1; Mourning Dove, 3; **Snowy Owl, 1**; Long-eared Owl, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 18; red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 14; Downy Woodpecker, 18; Blue Jay, 11; Common Crow, 8; Black-capped Chickadee, 27; White-breasted Nuthatch, 14; Brown Creeper, 12; Robin, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 8; Starling, 47; **Myrtle Warbler, 4**; House Sparrow, 87; Meadowlark, 1; Rusty Blackbird, 1; Cardinal, 11; Purple Finch, 2; **Common Redpoll, 2**; Pine Siskin, 35; American Goldfinch, 1; **Red Crossbill, 2**; Slate-colored Junco, 40; Tree Sparrow, 20; Fox Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 4. **Total: 47 species, 2,761 individuals.** Seen Dec. 26 but not on count day: Redhead, Ruddy Duck, Common Merganser, Marsh Hawk, Barn Owl, **Pine Warbler.** — Observers: Earl Anderson, Bertha Bannert, Karl Bartel, John Beckman, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist (Compiler), Paul Schulze, Roy Smith, Charles Westcott, Helen Wilson.

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SNOWY OWL IN HILLSIDE, ILL.

By ISABEL B. WASSON

ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, **Robert Bute** of 318 North Forest Ave., Hillside, discovered a big white owl sitting on a ridgepole of a house near his home. At first he thought it was a decoration, but then watched it slowly turn its head. Monday the bird had moved to the grounds of the Alcoa Co. Plant across from his home. He told **Mrs. Marguerite Shawvan** about it the next day. On Tuesday afternoon **Mrs. Isabel Wasson** drove over and with **Mrs. Bute** watched the owl for an hour in the snow storm. He sat quietly on the prairie within fifteen feet of the road, watching flocks of pigeons fly overhead from Hillside quarry but paying no attention to passing cars and children, who did not see him.

The owl was a large, handsome male with full white head and breast and black-edged feathers on top. Mrs. Bute said that he sat near the road from noon until 4:00 p.m. On following days several individuals and groups tried to find him without success. The occurrence was similar to that in 1955 when a Snowy Owl spent several weeks on a prairie near the Electromotive Plant a little farther south.

606 Thatcher Avenue, River Forest, Ill.

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WHAT'S HAPPENING TO THE BLUEBIRDS?

By JACK KEEGAN

AFTER HEARING OF the losses suffered by Eastern Bluebirds in 1958, I built and set out 100 Bluebird houses in the spring of 1959. That year approximately 25% of the houses were occupied and I banded 135, most of them immatures. In 1960, with the same number of houses in the same area, I banded only 36! What a come-down! Does anyone know what's happening to our Bluebirds?

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The Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

By ANNA C. AMES

PERHAPS THE ROBIN, a typical thrush, is the best known of American birds. The male bird has a rusty-red breast, an almost black head and tail, and slate gray back and wings. There are white spots on the tips of the outer tail feathers and around the eyes. The throat is white, with black streaks. The female is similar, but her head is grayish brown. In both sexes the terminal two-thirds of the bill is gradually turned downward. The young have speckled breasts.

The Robin's song is a clear, whistled carol, cheerful rather than melodious. Another characteristic note of the Robin is a rasping cry when danger is at hand. Robins sing most emphatically just before a rain. The song serves as an advance notice of spring. The notes have tones and undertones that show the Robin's relationship to the thrush family. He has charming low notes, rapidly repeated in a whisper, with which he woos his mate.

The Robin's nest is often placed in a crotch at the outer end of a limb of the largest tree available, and varies in height from ten to twenty feet. Yet Robins are adaptable and will, it seems, build almost anywhere. Usually the birds use mud with a foundation of coarse grasses and a lining of fine dry grasses. The nest is bulky and often deeply cupped. The three to five eggs are the familiar Robin's-egg blue. Two and sometimes three broods are reared in a season. Robins occasionally nest within 25 feet of each other.

The Robin is found in summer throughout all of North America, from tree limit on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and in winter through Mexico to the highland of Guatemala. There is a southward movement in autumn, although Robins are not altogether migratory, as some remain in the northern states all winter, where they roost among evergreens in swamps and feed on winter berries. Those that so winter are probably hardy birds that nest in Ungava and Labrador.

Robins not only resort to community roosting places in winter, but also establish summer roosts to which some of the old males begin to go nightly even in June. Later they are joined by the young birds, and finally old and young, male and female, resort to the roost at night. Thousands occupy these roosts nightly until the middle of September, when migration begins.

The economic value of the Robin has often been questioned, as it doubtless eats or injures a great amount of small fruit, especially cherries and berries. Yet it is an established fact that the Robin takes ten times as much wild as cultivated fruit. Its percentage of vegetable food is larger than that of any other American thrush. Noxious insects comprise more than one-third of the Robin's diet.

In the East the Robin's fondness for lawns — where it finds earthworms — makes it a dooryard bird, but in the West it prefers yellow pine forests of the mountains, and in parts of California it lives an uncivilized existence in the wild spruce country. The Robin has been chosen as state bird of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Connecticut.

929 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois



WORTHY OF IMITATION

*A red bird whistles just for fun
Against a pewter sky.
Putting Winter on the run,
A red bird whistles just for fun
And conjures up a bit of sun
When sun's in short supply —
A red bird whistles just for fun
Against a pewter sky.*

Emeline Ennis Kotula



SCIENTIFIC PAPERS WANTED

FIELD BIOLOGISTS, TEACHERS, and nature students in or out of school are invited to submit original articles based on original research and/or observations in all fields of natural history to the Editor for publication in the *Audubon Bulletin*. Articles should be typed double space on one side of 8½ x 11 paper and should include the author's name and address, as well as a list of references cited, if any.

Authors receive three complimentary copies of the *Bulletin* in which their article appears. If reprints are wanted, we can furnish 100 or more copies of the article at the printer's cost — currently about \$16.00 for four pages or less. Requests for reprints must be made prior to printing of the *Bulletin*. Please send your articles to Paul H. Lobik, Editor, *The Audubon Bulletin*, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.



ALONG CHICAGO'S LAKE FRONT

ON NOVEMBER 27, 1960, Miss Vera P. Heatley and Miss Catherine Schaffer of the Evanston Bird Club saw a Black-bellied Plover north of Montrose Beach on the sand near the sea wall. On the same day Mrs. Marvin Ericson saw a bird of the same species, but with one leg, also on Montrose Beach.



BOOK REVIEWS

A GATHERING OF SHORE BIRDS, by Henry Marion Hall. Edited by Roland C. Clement, with illustrations by John Henry Dick. The Devin-Adair Co., 23 E. 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y. January, 1961. 242 pp., 95 illustrations. \$10.00.

Three highly qualified contributors have combined their talents to produce a readable and informative text on the American shore birds. **Dr. Henry Hall** provides outstanding word pictures of sandpipers and plovers along beaches and marshes, drawing on a long lifetime of careful observation. **Roland Clement**, a staff member of the National Audubon Society, supplies the ornithological data on shore bird families, migration, field marks, range, and behavior. **John Henry Dick's** reputation as a superb bird artist has been fully documented in *The Warblers of America* (1958). His line drawings in the present volume are excellent. We would have preferred the addition of several color plates to the text, although the size of the book — $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$ — precludes its use as a field guide.

Since the general theme for the Annual Meeting of the I. A. S. this year will be "Shore Birds," this book should be of exceptional interest to our members. The 57 species of shore birds breeding in North America and Central America are covered in separate articles, each illustrated with finely detailed line drawings. Other sections describe "South American Shore Birds," "American Shore Birds in Europe," "European Shore Birds in America," and "Siberian Shore Birds in America." There is a helpful bibliography and an index; the terminology follows the latest *A. O. U. Checklist*. It has often been said that the shore birds are the most difficult of all bird groups to study in the field. Here we have a book that simplifies a complex subject and provides delightful reading without departure from its scientific purpose.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



THE WASTE MAKERS, by Vance Packard. David McKay Co., Inc., New York City. 1960, 340 pp. \$4.50.

Conservation of natural resources involves far more than providing adequate camping facilities, wildlife sanctuaries, a public park for week-end recreation, and sloughs where wild birds may be found. Here is a book well worth reading by those who are concerned with "conspicuous consumption" and the "planned obsolescence" that characterizes much of our society. The United States is consuming 50% of the world's non-renewable resources. Mr. Packard makes a devastating attack on those who feel that the main goal of the American economy is the consumption of more and more goods. He adds his voice to an increasing number of critics, including many conservationists, who feel that the goal of America is to provide a proper environment for living, rather than add to our storehouse of goods. A typical symbol of the America of the 1960's is a family picnic beside a polluted stream, near an eroded farm, with a bright new chromium-trimmed, tail-finned car a few feet away. We need a re-examination of our priorities, claims Mr. Packard. This book is the third of the author's recent studies on American society.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



MORE BOOK REVIEWS

THE KIRTLAND'S WARBLER, by Harold Mayfield. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. 1960. Frontispiece by Roger Tory Peterson. 242 pp. \$6.00.

The Kirtland's Warbler is one of the rarest and most interesting species of birds occurring in the United States. It currently breeds in the Jack Pine Plains of but five counties located in the central portion of Michigan's Lower Peninsula. The bird apparently winters in the region of the Bahama Islands. A 1951 census indicated that less than 1,000 individuals exist today. The Kirtland's Warbler is apparently a species destined for extinction by habitat destruction.

The text is a comprehensive coverage of the life cycle of the species. Mr. Mayfield's contribution represents over 50 years of accumulated data, much of which was gathered by himself and the late Dr. J. Van Tyne. Chapters are devoted to such topics as — The Nesting Ground; Wintering Ground and Migration; Mating and Territorial Behavior; The Nest; Eggs; Incubation; Nestling Period; Fledglings; The Cowbird. The chapter pertaining to cowbird parasitism and its effects upon the Kirtland's Warbler is especially interesting and thought-provoking. The text is well-documented and represents a work that is scientifically sound but still of interest to the amateur ornithologist.

William E. Southern, Biology Department, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.



THE I. A. S. CREDO

The *Illinois Audubon Society* is interested in and works for:

Protection of wild birds and other wildlife;

Conservation of all natural resources;

Preservation of natural areas and wildlife habitat;

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ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

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June, 1961

The Belligerency of a Pair of Wood Pewees

By MARGARET MORSE NICE

MOST OF US WOULD agree with Bent's (1942:173) statement on the Wood Pewee that "It is a seclusive, apparently peace-loving little bird, quiet, although very quick in its motions, and seldom asserts itself, being wholly free from the aggressiveness that marks the behavior of some of the larger flycatchers." Such an impression stems naturally from the sweet and plaintive daytime notes of this bird — phrases 1 and 2 — and the exquisite beauty of the twilight song in which phrase 3 plays the leading role in combination with 1 and 2 (Craig, 1943). Inspired by Dr. Craig, I have listened to and recorded this song in Massachusetts, Illinois and Oklahoma.

It was indeed a surprise to me to find the marked hostility of two parent Wood Pewees towards most other birds. On July 26, 1950, I had the good fortune to discover a nest of *Contopus virens* on Wooded Island in Jackson Park, Chicago. The nest was 12 feet up in a small bur oak, and both parents were feeding the two young. From the moderate amount of brooding seen on this and the two following days, and from the fact that the young left 11 days after the finding of the nest, I judged them to be about five to six days old. Bent (1942:271) gives an instance of a single nestling leaving on the fifteenth day, while Kendeigh's (1952:110) brood of three left at 16 or 17 days. I sat on the ground 30 feet east of the nest and watched both with and without my binoculars. The parents paid no attention to me even when I walked directly under the nest. Gabrielson's (1922) pair were equally indifferent to human beings. I spent an hour on the 26th, two hours on each of the next three mornings, an hour each day through August 4, and two hours on August 5 — 15 hours in all while the young were in the nest. On August 7 I watched the family one-half hour, on the 9th an hour. The 15 hours were all in the morning from 6:12 to 11:08, central standard time; the two later sessions in the early afternoon.

Most of the time the parents were distinguishable, especially in good light — partly by behavior, for she alone brooded and he alone sang, and partly by appearance, for her breast feathers looked somewhat ruffled in contrast to his trim lines; also his head was darker than hers. Until the last four days of nest life I was able to credit most of the feeding visits to the proper parent, but after that feeding became so rapid that I often had to record only a "p" for parent. In regard to other activities there was no difficulty in distinguishing the sexes.

Both parents had a favorite stance where they perched singly or together; this was a dead branch about three feet below the nest. They also watched for prey from dead branches in a nearby silver maple and at the very top of a great Carolina poplar.

Care of the Young in the Nest

The female brooded 45% of the time I watched on the first day, 32% on the second and 20% on the third. The mates often greeted each other with a soft chatter. The parents' share in feeding seemed about equal. Most of the meals brought were minute, but occasionally there were large objects — a cabbage butterfly, a damsel fly, and a crane fly. Only once did it appear that both nestlings were fed at one visit.

On two days I timed with a stop watch the duration of feeding visits. On August 2, when the young were judged to be 12 to 13 days old, the parents fed 28 times from 7:28-8:28; nine visits lasted 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, and 16 seconds — the last being decidedly exceptional. The next day from 6:10-7:10 they fed 55 times; eight visits lasted 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 2, 2, 2, and 3 seconds. The median time for the first day was 4 seconds, for the second 1.75 seconds.

This is far swifter work than was shown by Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*) in Ohio. One male was watched feeding three broods in 1929 and 529 of his visits were measured by stop watch. The time decreased consistently from a median of 36.8 seconds on the third day to 19.3 by the sixth, to 13 by the ninth and to 10 on the final (eleventh) day. On this last day the parents brought the four young 37 meals an hour during two hours (Nice, 1937:131).

During the first six days the pewees brought food from 12 to 18 times an hour, averaging 15.7; during the last five days they fed from 14 to 55 times an hour, averaging 29.2. The average for all 15 hours is 20.2. The average would have been lower if the nest had been discovered some six day earlier.

A much slower rate was recorded by J. A. Stanford (Kendeigh, 1952: 111) at a nest of three young Wood Pewees where the female furnished 90.5% of all meals observed. The nest was watched for 37 hours when the nestlings were 0, 2, 3, 9, 11, and 12 days old. The male participated only at the sessions at 9 and 12 days. The feeding rate ranged from 2.3 times an hour at 3 days to 5.5 at 12 days, the average of the six days being 4.5.

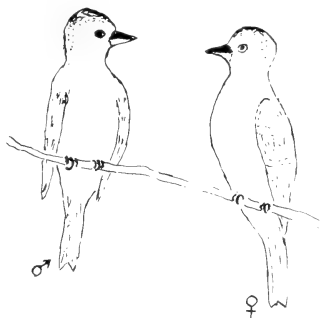
Development of the Young

The young were seen to preen themselves from August 1 to 5. On August 3 they stretched sideways, on the 4th they stood up and fanned their wings, and on the 5th they also stretched both wings up and down, scratched their heads, yawned, and pecked at the nest and branch. One of them stepped out of the nest at 8:55, but returned at once; at 9:25 it again stepped out on the branch and cuddled close to the nest. I left at 9:34 but returned at 5:52 p.m.; the young were sitting side by side two feet from the nest. The next day they were seen close together by friends of ours some 10 feet above the nest. On the 7th I found them side by side 30 feet up in a poplar 35 feet southwest of the bur oak. Two days later the parents were caring for them about 100 feet southwest of the nest.

The Daytime Phrases of the Wood Pewee

The Wood Pewee characteristically sings phrases 1 and 2 in leisurely fashion throughout the daytime hours. Another note, phrase 4, is less often heard.

Phrase 1 is described by Saunders (1951: 90) as "a three-note phrase with the first note highest in pitch, the second the lowest, and the third medium, and all three slurred together, 'peeahwee'." Phrase 2 consists of two notes, the first "high and the second low, in fact lower than the lowest note of the first phrase, 'peeoh'." Phrase 1 is usually sung three or four times, followed by a single phrase 2. Phrase 4, "used toward evening and in late summer at all times of day, is an upward slur of two notes, 'ahwee'." (Phrase 3 is not slurred; it is heard only in the rhythmic twilight songs accompanied by phrases 1 and 2.)



Pair on stance;
male left, female right

Craig (1943:73) suggests that: "Perhaps phrase 4 is a variant of phrase 1 due to fatigue after long-continued singing; but it is stereotyped, being the same in all individuals." It occurs "in late summer as contrasted with early summer." It may be heard in the postludes of both morning and evening twilight songs, but only in leisurely, not rhythmic, singing. My bird sang phrase 1 rarely and 2 somewhat more often after a feeding visit. His use of phrase 4, however, denoted no fatigue. On the contrary, it was a battle cry.

Hostility of the Parent Birds

During the 16½ hours that I watched the Wood Pewees, I saw them attempt to drive away from the vicinity of the young six species of birds and one mammal — the grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*). Only two species of birds were ignored: on August 4 two House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) on the ground beneath the bur oak, and the next day a Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) that came within a foot of the nest. The birds treated as enemies were a Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*), Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Robins (*Turdus migratorius*), Common Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula*), a Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), and a strange Wood Pewee. Whereas the two ignored species were only slightly larger than the pewees, all of the "enemies", except the last, weigh from five to eight times as much as a Wood Pewee. Of these five species we would consider only the grackle and Blue Jay as really potential enemies. This also would be true of the squirrel. Once the male pewee sang phrase 4 as a Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) passed high overhead.

Throughout the 16½ hours of observation, 66 encounters with individuals of seven species were recorded for the male pewee and 32 encounters with individuals of six species for the female.

Let us first consider those species which would seem harmless to our eyes. A Brown Thrasher came into the oak on July 30 and approached within three feet of the nest; both parents attacked, but it stayed. They desisted; it worked up near the nest, then left. Three times passing Starlings were chased by the male, once by the female. Both parents attacked a Starling that came into the tree near the nest; it left at once. On August 7, two days after the young were out of the nest, their father struck at a Starling perched on the west side of the bur oak some 20 feet from where the fledglings were sitting; the Starling squawked, yet stayed. The pewee sang phrase 4 four times.



Mother and babies, Aug. 3

Robins caused considerable annoyance to the pewees because of their obstinacy in remaining and returning despite pewee endeavors. On July 26, 28, and 29 it was a young bird with spotted breast that caused trouble. It alighted on the pewees' stance three feet below the nest; the male attacked; the Robin squawked, left, and returned. Here it stayed despite five more buffets from the male. Then both parents fell upon it; the Robin left, but returned, whereupon the male struck it again. Robin, in turn, threatened the female. Then all three repaired to different parts of the bur oak. Two days later both parents drove the intruder from a perch within two feet of the nest. Later it drove the male pewee. Again both parents attacked the visitor with cracking bills as it approached within two feet of the nest. A half hour later the Robin came within a foot of the nest; both parents fought it, whereupon it squawked and dropped to the ground. The next day there were further angry attacks when it persisted in coming within one to two feet of the nest.

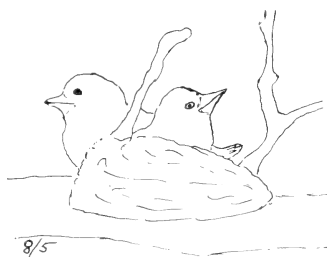
On August 2, 3, and 4 single adult Robins were driven from the vicinity of the nest; one of these visitors was hit in the back by the female, whereupon it fled with a squawk. On the 5th two encounters with Robins were recorded for the female and eight for the male, who gave phrase 4 eight times. Once the male set upon a young Robin approaching the nest; the Robin threatened and the male left it in peace for six minutes perched within a foot of the nest, then drove it off. Another Robin alighted on the stance; the male landed on its back; it squawked and remained but two minutes later was chased away. On August 7 the male attacked a Robin that came into the bur oak to feed its fledged young; the pewee babies at this time were some 30 feet distant.

The pewees attempted to get rid of all these innocuous intruders but at times tolerated them briefly. On the appearance of real potential enemies they acted far more vigorously. Grackles were chased and attacked with cracking bills and strenuous buffets. All that flew past were pursued. No grackle ever failed to leave in short order. Here are a few jottings from my notebook:

"Both attack a grackle walking on the ground 40 feet south of the nest; male gave phrase 4-11 times." "Male swoops down at a young grackle on the ground 12 feet from the bur oak; male gives phrase 4-17 times." "Male met a grackle, chased it, bill cracking." "Male sets upon a grackle southwest of the oak; great squawks ensue." "Grackle comes into the oak 10 feet from the nest; female attacks it furiously; it nearly lost its balance and left as fast as it could, while male sang phrase 4-17 times from the other side of the oak and continued for a bit after the attacker had returned to the stance."

Squirrels were treated much as were the grackles. On July 30 the male attacked one on the trunk of the bur oak; it went higher and disappeared. On August 2 the female swooped three times over a squirrel on the ground 20 feet from the nest; the male also swooped and the squirrel disappeared. On August 3 both chased two squirrels on the poplar, 35 feet to the southwest; the male sang phrase 4-22 times. They both chased off a squirrel on the home tree. Later the male again attacked a squirrel ascending the oak; he gave phrase 4 once.

Blue Jays were not recorded by us as nesting in Jackson Park before 1951 (Nice, 1952); before that they were uncommon visitors. On August 9 I heard one screaming in the general vicinity of the pewee family; the male pewee pursued it, giving phrase 4 eight times; he returned and gave 30 more of these songs — evidence of a high degree of disturbance. On June 25, 1949, I had heard the summer resident Wood Pewee on Wooded Island threatening a passing Blue Jay with phrase 4.



Baby out of nest, Aug 5

The intrusion of a strange Wood Pewee falls into a different category from that of the "nuisance" species or of species that might devour the young. On the day that the brood left the nest there was great excitement over such a visitor; both parents uttered soft twitterings as they flew madly about the bur oak, chasing the stranger to the east. My male gave phrase 4 nine times. Ten minutes later the stranger was singing phrase 2 at a distance; the home pair was still twittering and chattering, and the male gave phrase 4 nine more times.

Discussion

Although the Wood Pewees were intolerant of virtually all comers, they were most aggressive towards species that might pose a threat to their young. The number of hostile encounters of the male pewee with eight species and number of times he uttered phrase 4 is shown for the 16½ hours of observation in Table 1:

TABLE 1

Numbers of Hostile Encounters of Male Wood Pewee
with Eight Species and Numbers of Phrase 4 Sung

<i>Species</i>	<i>Encounters</i>	<i>Phrase 4</i>
Brown Thrasher.....	1	0
Great Blue Heron.....	1	1
Starling.....	5	4
Robin.....	26	10
Wood Pewee.....	1	18
Grey Squirrel.....	5	23
Blue Jay.....	1	38
Common Grackle.....	26	75
Total	66	169

The number of times phrase 4 was given can be regarded as a measure of intolerance. For example, Robins and grackles were each encountered 26 times; phrase 4 was given 10 times for the former, 75 times for the latter. It is clear that this phrase has a different motivation and different function from the other phrases of the Wood Pewee. Every time that I heard it, it denoted threat and hostility. Craig appears to have been quite mistaken in thinking this note was an expression of fatigue.

Another species nesting on Wooded Island had been even more belligerent than the Wood Pewees: a male Red-eyed Vireo on June 8, 1949, drove grackles 16 times in 80 minutes from as far away as 100 feet from his nest; he also chased House Sparrows and fought a Wood Pewee. The eggs hatched two or three days later (Nice, 1950).

Davis (1941) found comparatively little belligerency in the Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) towards harmless species; only the male showed such behavior and he became less and less aggressive during the course of the nesting cycle. He molested only birds that were "moving into, about, or from the nest tree." Both male and female vigorously pursued predators such as hawks, crows, and cats.

There are conflicting reports on this behavior in the Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*). We saw no hostility in the pair watched from a blind in Manitoba (Nice and Collias, 1961). MacQueen in her three-year study of a "colony" in Michigan "observed only one instance of interspecific conflict," namely, when a pair of Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) tore material from a flycatcher nest containing eggs. Davis (1959), however, gives a very different picture of the ten pairs watched by him and his students in Virginia. "The Least Flycatcher was seen to drive robins, vireos, White-breasted Nuthatches, Cedar Waxwings, Rufous-sided Towhees, warblers and Wood Pewees away from the nest and young."

It would be of great interest to follow a pair of Wood Pewees throughout the nesting season, checking the first appearance of the morning twilight song in relation to the building of the nest and noting particularly the use of phrase 4. I had hoped to make observations on early season behavior to supplement this mid-season study, but unfortunately none of these choice and spirited birds have nested on Wooded Island since 1950.

Summary

A nest of Wood Pewees with two young was found July 26, 1950, and watched from one to two hours daily until the young left August 5. The parents fed about equally, bringing food on an average of 15.7 times an hour in the first six days watched, and 29.2 times an hour in the last five days, the average rate of all 15 hours being 20.2. The parents drove off almost all other birds that came into the nest tree or flew within 20 to 40 feet. Except for a wandering Wood Pewee, all of these "enemies" weighed from five to eight times as much as the parents. In 16½ hours, 66 instances of belligerency were recorded for the male and 32 for the female. The male sang phrase 4 (Craig, 1943) as an expression of hostility; it was used 18 times against an intruding Wood Pewee, 23 times against squirrels, 38 times against a passing Blue Jay, and 75 times against Common Grackles.

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5725 Harper Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois



Illinois Field Notes — Spring, 1961

By Mrs. Vinnie T. Dyke

THE WEEK OF APRIL 30TH my husband and I hurried to a farm near the shore of the Illinois River not far from Bureau Junction to investigate reports of a "new" heron. We observed a Cattle Egret, the first one reported in Bureau county. Mrs. Alba Miller was first to see the bird. Her neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Einer Swensen, had the heron walking about their barnyard among the livestock.

The spraying for Dutch Elm disease has had its usual deadly aftermath and so far we have been unable to stop the slaughter. My own records of fatalities include a Hermit Thrush, Golden-crowned Kinglet, two Cedar Waxwings, and a dozen or more Robins.

404 N. Church Street, Princeton, Ill.



By C. Turner Nearing

WE HAVE SEEN quite a few hawks all winter; on January 11 we counted five Marsh Hawks, two Sparrow Hawks, and one Rough-legged near Decatur. On March 11 we saw three Gadwalls near Rea bridge, about six miles from town. Frank Irwin reported five Canvasbacks; they have been rare here. March 15, near Lost bridge, we saw two Horned Grebes. On March 23 Frank Irwin reported four Eared Grebes; we confirmed the identification the next day. On March 25 Mrs. Nearing and I saw our first-of-the season Green-winged Teal, and this completed our list of all the ducks normally seen in Illinois each winter.

With a few of the Champaign birders we traveled to Enos, Indiana on March 26 to look for Prairie Chickens. We found just one perched in a tree. The custodian at Willow Slough Reserve said he had canvassed the area the day before and had found only six of the species. This is the worst report in years. On April 4 we saw two Hooded Mergansers on the lake. On April 21 Mrs. Nearing and I found two Worm-eating Warblers in a brush-pile near the river at South Edward Street; nearby were two Prothonotary Warblers. We took several pictures.

1400 W. Macon St., Decatur, Ill.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION PENDING

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has endorsed a number of bills in the State Legislature and in Congress which will have vital effects on wildlife and our opportunities to study and enjoy nature in the years to come. These measures deserve the earnest support of all I. A. S. members:

ILLINOIS H. B. 993 has been introduced in the Legislature at Springfield, "creating a commission to study use, regulation, and sale of pesticides." This can be the first step toward control of indiscriminate spraying of poisons and wholesale wildlife destruction.

ILLINOIS S. B. 465, establishing a system of nature preserves in Illinois parks and other public areas, was drafted by the Citizens' Committee for Nature Conservation under the leadership of Director George B. Fell of Rockford.

U. S. BILL S. 174 is under consideration by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Senator Paul Douglas is one of the sponsors of the Wilderness Bill; this will set aside wilderness areas in our national parks, monuments, and wildlife refuges and help to protect such areas from mining, logging, road building, etc. Note that this is before Congress in Washington, D. C.

HIGHWAY BILLBOARD CONTROLS — no number available on this bill as yet, but scheduled for introduction before the Legislature at Springfield. The measure would eliminate unsightly billboards from our interstate highways and would help to solve the Illinois financial problem, as Federal funds go to each state passing such legislation. Governor Kerner needs encouragement to support the proposal.

DOVE PROTECTION BILL — We regret to report that we have failed to obtain introduction of this bill before the current session of the Illinois Legislature. Rep. Raymond J. Welsh of Oak Park, who prepared the bill, found that the Waterways, Conservation, Fish and Game Committee of the House would not approve the measure without some word of support from the administration. Apparently Governor Kerner has been so absorbed in finding solutions to the state's financial problems that he has not had time to respond to our appeals. We wish to thank the many members who have backed this proposal, and will begin to organize now for the introduction of a new bill in the next session. Rep. Welsh has expressed willingness to sponsor another bill, and next time we will see that it gets in early enough to receive fair consideration.



THE I. A. S. MEETING — 1961

AS THIS ISSUE goes to press, preparations are under way for the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society in Rockford on the week-end of May 20-21, 1961. A complete report will appear in the September *Audubon Bulletin*.



Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. John R. Bayless*, Membership Chairman, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana.

ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS FOR 1960

By MILTON D. THOMPSON

THE ACCOMPANYING NESTING records for the 1960 period are much reduced from last year, both in the number of observers and in the nests observed.

I wish to urge each affiliated club to appoint a member whose responsibility it will be to remind and encourage fellow-members to record and report their observations on breeding birds. Collected over a period of time, this information will become valuable in establishing records of the time of nesting of the different species in the various parts of the state. From these records we may also learn of new species of birds not formerly recorded for Illinois, this information to be included in the next issue of the "Distributional Checklist of Illinois Birds."

The Editor, Paul Lobik, has recommended that, in the future, these reports be published in the June issue so as to allow adequate time for the records to be gathered and transmitted to me at the Illinois State Museum where Miss Orvetta Robinson and I will organize and compile them for publication.

If you are not already compiling reports for this summer, won't you begin immediately? Send them in, showing for each nest observed: (1) species; (2) date; (3) status of nest, indicating clearly whether subsequent observations are for the same nest or for additional nests; (4) location, at least by county; (5) name of observer; and (6) local club affiliation, if any.

For long lists you can further expedite our report if you will list the birds in A.O.U. Checklist order. We wish to thank the faithful observers who sent their records in last year and urge all of you to join them this year. Miss Robinson, who is joining as co-editor and compiler of this list, is the Librarian of the Illinois State Museum and Secretary of the Springfield Audubon Society.

Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Ill.

CICONIIFORMES — Herons

Yellow-crowned Night Heron

May 1, returned to Deer Grove Forest Preserve, Cook Co. Boughner.

May 27, female on nest; June 8, female still on nest. Cook Co. Boughner.

GALLIFORMES — Upland Game

Ring-necked Pheasant

July 10 & Aug. 26, hen with 7 young. McLean Co. Hopkins.

CHARADRIIFORMES — Plovers and Sandpipers

Upland Plover

June 25, nest and 4 eggs. Springfield Municipal Airport, Sangamon Co. Thompson and Kasszynski.

COLUMBIFORMES — Doves and Pigeons

Mourning Dove

April 19, incubating in nest in red cedar tree; April 23, 2 eggs in nest; May 18, nest empty. Olney, Richland Co. Scherer.

April 19, making nest in multiflora rose; April 23, 1 egg in nest; May 14, 2 young in nest. Olney. Scherer.

June 10, building in hackberry tree. Princeton, Bureau Co. Dykes.

July 25, 2 young out of nest. Springfield, Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

PICIFORMES — Woodpeckers**Yellow-shafted Flicker**

- June 22, 2 adults feeding 3 young. Glen Ellyn, DuPage Co. Lobik.
July 25, 3 young with adults. Springfield. Hopkins.

Red-headed Woodpecker

- July 25, adults and 1 young out of nest. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.
Sept. 10, 1 young out of nest. Springfield. Hopkins.
Sept. 18, 1 young. McLean Co. Hopkins.

PASSERIFORMES — Perching Birds**Eastern Kingbird**

- July 25, 1 young with adults. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

Barn Swallow

- June 24, 5 young out of nest. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

Purple Martin

- March 31, first appearance; May 1, building nests; June 17, feeding young; (4 nests produced 3 young; 1 nest produced 4 young; 4 nests produced 2 young).
July 25 or 26, last young left nest but returned daily. Aug. 18, last seen. Martin house in Springfield. Hopkins.

Blue Jay

- April 9-13, nest in red cedar. Abandoned later. Olney. Scherer.
April 19, constructing nest in maple tree; April 23, 4 eggs in nest; May 14, 3 young in nest. Olney. Scherer.

Black-capped Chickadee

- July 16, adults feeding 3 or 4 young. Lake Springfield, Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

House Wren

- May 9-17, building in wren house; June 15-23, feeding young; June 28, at least 3 young left. Woodstock, McHenry Co. Fiske.
May 21, nest in coconut hung under hawthorn; June 4, feeding young; June 20, 6 young thought to have left nest; June 30, same pair building second nest in same place; July 5, abandoned. Glen Ellyn. Lobik.
June 8-15, building in bluebird house. By June 15, sparrows had driven wrens out. Woodstock. Fiske.
June 8, nest with 1 egg in cider press; June 11, 2 eggs; June 13, 3 eggs; June 15, 5 eggs; June 28, 4 hatched; Aug. 1, 5 hatched; Aug. 2, 3 young left nest; Aug. 12, 2 young left nest. Woodstock. Fiske.
June 10, 2 young out of nest. Springfield. Hopkins.
July 17 & 23, adults feeding young in bird house. Springfield. Hopkins.

Catbird

- June 9, female sitting on nest in syringa bush; June 17, nest abandoned. Springfield. Hopkins.
July 28-Aug. 4, feeding young in nest. Woodstock. Fiske.

Brown Thrasher

- April 29, nest in shrub near porch; raised two; both killed after apparent abandonment by parents after leaving nest. Princeton, Bureau Co. Dyke.
June 9, 4 eggs in nest in crab apple tree 5' above ground; June 11, only 2 eggs. Woodstock. Fiske.

Robin

- May 5, nest under eaves of house; May 15, feeding young; May 30, 3 young left nest. Glen Ellyn. Lobik.

PASSERIFORMES (continued)

June 10, second nest under eaves, built by same pair; June 25, feeding young;

July 9, 3 young left nest; later, found one infertile egg in nest. Glen Ellyn. Lobik.

April 23, 3 eggs in nest in red cedar; May 18, nest empty. Olney. Scherer.

June 1, nest with 4 young; June 5, young left nest. York Center. DuPage Co. Mostek.

June 8-9, many young out of nests. Springfield. Hopkins.

July 4, adult incubating eggs; July 11, 3 young in nest. Woodstock. Fiske.

Cedar Waxwing

June 29, feeding young in nest in oak tree; Aug. 27, young out of nest and fed by female. Woodstock. Fiske.

Loggerhead Shrike

June 24, 3 young out of nest but still with adults. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

Yellowthroat

Aug. 8, adult with 1 young. Woodstock. Fiske.

House Sparrow

June 1, 3 eggs in nest in rain gutter. Woodstock. Fiske.

June 4, nest found; June 28, feeding young. Woodstock. Fiske.

June 6, 6 eggs in nest in rain gutter. Woodstock. Fiske.

Eastern Meadowlark

June 17, 2 young with adults. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

Redwinged Blackbird

May 19, 3 eggs in nest in top of 10' lilac shrub. Olney. Scherer.

May 19, nest constructed with quantity of short pieces of old grain twine located in snowball bush about 8' from above nest. Olney. Scherer.

Baltimore Oriole

May 15-17, building nest in oak tree; June 6, young heard in nest; June 15-23, feeding young; June 28, young had left nest. Woodstock. Fiske.

July 3, 1 young out of nest. Springfield. Hopkins.

July 25, 2 young out of nest with adults. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

Common Grackle

June 10, adults feeding young cowbird; June 25, adults feeding two young. Glen Ellyn. Lobik.

Cardinal

April 23, 3 eggs in nest in red cedar. Olney. Scherer.

June 18, pair feeding 1 young out of nest. Springfield. Hopkins.

Aug. 16, pair feeding one fully grown young. Springfield. Hopkins.

Sept. 20, pair feeding fully grown young. Springfield. Hopkins.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

June 18, 1 young out of nest. Washington Park. Springfield. Hopkins.

Indigo Bunting

June 16-17, building nest in fence row; July 28-Aug. 4, adults very noisy "as though young were just out of nest." Woodstock. Fiske.

Dickcissel

July 25, 1 young with adults. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

Chipping Sparrow

June 4, feeding young; June 12, adults feeding 4 young out of nest. Woodstock. Fiske.

July 17, 2 young and 1 unhatched egg; Aug. 4, 1 unhatched egg still there; had small puncture. Woodstock. Fiske.

OBSERVERS

Boughner, Jackson

710 E. Kenilworth, Palatine, Ill. (Cook Co.)

Dyke, Vinnie T.

404 N. Church St., Princeton, Ill. (Bureau Co.)

Fiske, Mrs. Kenneth V.

Route 3, Woodstock, Ill. (McHenry Co.)

Hopkins, Ellen A.

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Lobik, Paul H.

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. (DuPage Co.)

Mostek, Raymond

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. (DuPage Co.)

Scherer, Violet

R.R. 6, Olney, Ill. (Richland Co.)

Thompson, Milton D.

26 Lambert Lane, Springfield, Ill. (Sangamon Co.)



“Snake-Stop,” a Repellent Chemical

By HARLAN D. WALLEY

WITH THE INTENSE interest being stimulated in the problem of insecticide-wildlife relationships, you might be interested in hearing of another new chemical, “Snake-Stop,” which repels and kills snakes.

Animal Repellents Inc., Griffin, Georgia, will manufacture and distribute “Snake-Stop,” developed by Dr. James H. Jenkins, (Professor of Wildlife Management, University of Georgia School of Forestry). This chemical was used several years ago and declared successful, but has not been marketed until now. “Snake-Stop” is granular (coarser than ordinary salt) and has an odor like that of civet musk. The chemical is made to be applied at the rate of one pound per 420 square feet of soil.

The repellent might prove useful in reducing poisonous snakes near human habitations, but it would also kill numerous small, inoffensive, and highly beneficial species. What effect would “Snake-Stop” have on lizards and other forms of wildlife? Representatives of state and federal conservation agencies should make a special effort to keep informed about the use of “Snake-Stop.” This chemical should be restricted to competent persons and not to the public, who would be unaware of the potentially great harm “Snake-Stop” could cause if used indiscriminately.

Information on “Snake-Stop” was drawn from the *Albany Herald* and *St. Petersburg Times*, Sept. 11, 1960, as reviewed in *Bull. Philadelphia Herp. Soc.*, 1960 (Sept.-Oct.): 1, 12, and *Herpetological Newsletter*, accompanying *Herpetologica*, 1960, 16, 4.

R.F.D. 1, Sandwich, Illinois



A Bi-Partisan Conservation Commission for Illinois

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

FOR THE FIRST TIME in many years, Illinois sportsmen and conservationists in scores of outdoor clubs have undertaken a vigorous campaign to establish a Bi-Partisan Conservation Commission for Illinois. Only about eight states still have the old, politically-dominated conservation departments where heads roll with every new governor. Our neighboring states of Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan have long had conservation commissions. Tourists have been impressed with the superiority of the state parks and streams of those states, compared to those of Illinois.

As the Fairmount Chapter of the Izaak Walton League has pointed out: "The Conservation Department in Illinois is a big operation. It manages our state forests, state parks, wildlife refuges, and public hunting areas; it controls and licenses boating on all public waters. It makes and enforces hunting and fishing regulations, and sells over 800,000 fishing licenses and 500,000 hunting licenses annually. It received over \$360,000 in Pittman-Robertson funds in 1960. The budget is over 12 million dollars each year."

Would a Bi-Partisan Conservation Commission have allowed our state parks to become so run down? A visitor is greeted by some of the most miserable entrance roads to any state park in the middle west. When he visits the camping ground, if he can locate it, the visitor finds disgraceful accommodations. Where other parks in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin provide excellent showers, toilets, and parking facilities, the Illinois visitor is likely to find a privy; perhaps one or two sinks for several hundred campers, and a shortage of picnic tables.

After the visitor is settled, he may attempt to find the park naturalist so that he might take a nature walk. He is told there is no naturalist. Instead, he is directed to an old museum. This museum has been neglected for many years; its exhibits are covered with dust, the labels almost unreadable. Disgusted, he leaves and goes walking along the "nature trail." Of course, he becomes lost several times because of the lack of trail signs, or because the old broken signs have not yet been replaced.

If he is a Chicagoan, his closest park will be the Illinois Beach State Park near Waukegan. There he will find a lavish three million dollar lodge with high cost meals and lodging; poor camping grounds — possibly the worst in the state; no naturalist, and a neglected "nature area" that has been threatened by a road and by the big lodge. He will find a park far too small for the 30,000 persons that visit it each summer week-end; yet the state has failed to expand by purchasing land to the north.

If he goes south to Shawneetown, he will find an old church and two minor buildings which the State of Illinois purchased as a "museum" for \$100,000 in 1959. The Legislature appropriated \$150,000; the property was "valued" at \$129,000 by the church's self-appointed appraisers two months AFTER the money was voted, and later \$100,000 was released by former Governor Stratton at the request of Conservation Director Glenn Palmer. Up to now, the church is still being used as a church and not one cent has been paid to the state in rent. Would a Bi-Partisan Conservation Commission have allowed this to happen?

Though some progress has been made in the Illinois Conservation Department, much remains to be done. Illinois needs a far better outdoor education program; other states publish excellent literature and a monthly

magazine, but Illinois with its semi-annual "Outdoors in Illinois" will soon have no outdoor publication due to lack of funds. While some advancement has been made to protect upland game birds and provide refuges for them, most of the Pittman-Robertson funds have been spent for waterfowl. This is in direct contrast to states like Missouri and Indiana which have spent large sums for the preservation of upland birds.

The Bi-Partisan Conservation Commission, as proposed in House Bill 1243 now before the General Assembly in Springfield, would be composed of six members, all appointed by the Governor with consent of the Legislature. They would be appointed on a staggered-term basis. The Commission would have power to hire and fire the Conservation Director. The Commission would be required to issue an audit of all receipts and expenses; they would meet quarterly, with at least two of the meetings public. One meeting would be held north of Springfield, and the other south. The members would receive no salary but would receive reimbursement up to one thousand dollars for expenses upon presentation of itemized bills.

The proposal has the support of the Illinois Division of the Izaak Walton League, the Illinois Federation of Sportsmens' Clubs, and the Illinois Audubon Society. Whether such a commission is established this year will depend greatly on the earnest — and written — support of conservationists in the state.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



NEW AUDUBON CLUBS TO BE FORMED

THE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE and the Extension Committee of the Illinois Audubon Society will cooperate to form new Audubon Clubs in Quincy, Charleston, Jacksonville, Bloomington, and Joliet. An enthusiastic effort will be made in the fall of 1961 with several I.A.S. directors participating. Possibly clubs may also be organized in Libertyville, Waukegan, and Kankakee. Audubon members living near any of the above-mentioned towns who desire to attend such meetings may write to Mr. Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois, for further information.



Izaak Walton Chapter Receives Dr. Lewy Award

THE GENESEO CHAPTER of the Illinois Division of the Izaak Walton League was the recipient of the Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award for 1961. The chapter, located in Henry county near Rock Island, cleared away an eight-acre site to make it more suitable for a public park. Located on the Illinois-Mississippi canal, the park contains a boat dock, picnic tables, and other recreational facilities. The effort was part of the chapter's "Save Our Shorelines" project. The award was given at the Chicago Natural History Museum on March 19th, with Raymond Mostek, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, making the presentation in behalf of the Society. Mr. Elmer Neuleib, President of the Geneseo Chapter, accepted the honor. Among the books presented were, "Birds at Home," "How to Watch Birds," "Audubon Water Bird Guide," "Traveling With the Birds," "All the Birds of the Bible," and "Songbirds in Your Garden." These books will be distributed to public schools and libraries in the county.

PESTICIDES — THE UNDECLARED WAR

By PAUL H. LOBIK

DR. GEORGE J. WALLACE, Michigan State University zoologist, recently stated in the *Jack Pine Warbler*, journal of the Michigan Audubon Society, that the current pest-eradication and other spraying programs will soon result in "... a greater extermination of animal life than in all the previous years of man's history on earth." As Dutch elm disease marches westward across the United States, more and more communities are resorting to spraying with D.D.T. in an effort to save their trees. We are witnessing the spread of an undeclared war that seems certain to wipe out many of the songbirds we can least afford to lose.

In the last two months your Editor has appeared before village board meetings in Downers Grove and Lombard, Illinois, to testify against spraying for Dutch elm disease control. We have pointed out that spraying destroys the natural controls of pest insects — the birds, parasitic wasps, and lady bird beetles — so that increasingly heavy applications must be made each year to keep unwanted insects checked. We stated that when the balance of nature is upset, new pests and diseases appear to plague the plants, and that therefore spraying is not the proper solution to the elm disease problem. . . . In each instance the village board, already committed to an expensive spraying program, voted against our recommendations.

In other communities the results have been happier. The National Audubon Society's *News and Views and Leader's Conservation Guide*, Vol. 1:16 (Dec., 1960) reports that a committee of five citizens met in DeKalb, Ill. last September to study the Dutch elm disease there. After a conference with a news reporter, city councilman, and others present, it was agreed that more public information was needed. Our Assistant Editor, William Southern, wrote a series of local newspaper articles on the disease, the effects of spraying, and the merits of replacing dead elms with a variety of trees. In a few weeks the city decided not to spray, and obtained bids for tree removal. The Junior Chamber of Commerce offered to buy trees to replace dead elms removed by home-owners. The local garden club, Audubon Society, and other groups volunteered to plant trees recommended by landscape experts.

The December issue of *News and Views* also contained an excellent "Recommended Model State Law for Controlling the Use of Pesticides." The Wisconsin Legislature is presently considering such a law, which has already been adopted in several other states.

The same publication describes how Toledo, Ohio stopped spraying after seven years: "Toledo started massive spraying of elms in 1953 and repeated the treatment annually through 1959, according to Donald B. Kendall, president of the Toledo Naturalists' Association. An outbreak of cottony maple scale in 1958 and the subsequent failure of the chemical malathion to check the scale, caused City Forester Joseph Sweeney to take a second look at the elms and the results he was failing to get with D.D.T.

"Sweeney examined the elms in surrounding Lucas County, which had not been sprayed, and found them less affected by the disease than the D.D.T.-treated city trees. He then made his decision to stop the spraying, which he concluded was destroying the natural controls for Dutch elm disease as well as the cottony maple scale. . . . Various civic groups are helping with the new Toledo program, removing the diseased elms and replacing them with other trees."

The effects on bird life of insecticide spraying have been well-documented in previous *Audubon Bulletins*. See Mrs. A. E. Montgomery's article on "Bird Mortality in Elmhurst" (Sept., 1956) and Karl Bartel's article on "Japanese Beetle Control and Effect on Birds" (June, 1960). Village councilmen who argue that D.D.T. spraying is the only effective means of Dutch elm disease control are misstating the facts. *Sanitation* — removal and destruction of diseased and dead trees, elm logs, and elm bark by burning — has proved to be effective and does not harm birds. In a private communication, Dr. Thomas G. Scott of the State Natural History Survey Division has stated: "Dr. Cedric Carter, who is in charge of elm disease studies for the Illinois Natural History Survey, recently advised me that sanitation ranks ahead of spraying. He advises that spraying be carried out only if money remains after completely adequate sanitation has been provided for. . . . Dr. J. G. Matthysse . . . recommends *sanitation only*, no spraying, for New York."

A recent development, and a most alarming one, is the implication that there may be a human health hazard in the indiscriminate and continued spraying of chlorinated hydrocarbon poisons in oil solutions. Speaking before the 23rd Annual Convention of the National Wildlife Federation in New York on Feb. 27, 1959, Dr. M. M. Hargraves of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., stated his personal opinion as follows: "There is a health hazard to existing individuals in the habitat, both from the effect of actual personal contact with the agent and from the need for habitat readjustment. . . . In my opinion it is this susceptible or hypersensitive individual who runs the greatest risk of reacting adversely to the various hydrocarbons used as pesticides. It has long been known that chronic intoxication by benzol will produce aplastic anemia, leukemia, or lymphomas in certain susceptible individuals. . . ."

There is a grave possibility that the village councils and park districts, in carrying out their undeclared war against wildlife, may in truth be conducting war against the human race itself. When your village council or similar governing body next meets to consider an appropriation for pesticide spraying, it will behoove you to speak in protest. It now appears that you will not only be speaking in defense of birds . . . you will be speaking for yourself.

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

"BLACKBIRD CONTROL" SCHEME PROPOSED

EARLY IN APRIL the United Press-International news service carried a story quoting a statement by Rep. E. C. Gathings of Arkansas that "birds were doing \$100 million dollars worth of damage" annually to agricultural crops — rice crops in particular — and that an appropriation would be sought to "eliminate or control these depredations." Director John Bayless saw the story in his newspaper office and immediately forwarded it to our Conservation Vice-President, Raymond Mostek. He in turn sent an air mail letter to the National Audubon Society warning them of this threat to songbirds.

Within a few days Mr. Carl Buchheister, President of the National Audubon Society, had written to Congressman Gathings, the U. P. I., and the Arkansas Audubon Society, protesting the suggestion that the Federal government should embark upon a wholesale bird destruction campaign. Mr. Buchheister pointed out that the \$100 million figure was highly exaggerated; that songbirds do far more benefit than harm to crops by de-

stroying insects, weed seeds, and rodents; that any method of poisoning or light-trapping starlings, grackles, and Redwinged Blackbirds would be sure to kill many other songbirds which we are pledged to protect under migratory bird treaties with Canada and Mexico. So far, nothing more has been heard from Rep. Gathings or of his proposal, but it may come up again before Congress adjourns. If so, members of all Audubon Societies should unite in their protests. The type of alertness and teamwork displayed by John Bayless and the others is just what is needed if we are to continue to protect our wildlife from thoughtless destruction.



PROGRESS ON THE BOOMING GROUNDS

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

THE CAMPAIGN TO SAVE the Prairie Chicken in Illinois has already had several beneficial results. The dog trials which have been held each spring in the Lee County Conservation Area, and which have plagued efforts to preserve the birds in that reserve, have been ended by special order of the new Director of Conservation, William Lodge. The Conservation Department also announced that plans are under way to survey an area in Jasper county with the possibility of leasing 250 acres on a temporary basis. The Department is seeking land elsewhere with the thought of transplanting some Prairie Chickens. This will be in the nature of a pilot project. Over 400 persons in Illinois from a dozen organizations have contributed over \$4,500 to the Prairie Chicken Foundation in its campaign to purchase several 40-acre tracts in Southern Illinois. Since we have over 600 members in the Society, many of our members have "forgotten" to send in any contribution up to now. This can be corrected by sending a check or money order to the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, 819 N. Main St., Rockford, Ill.

615 Rockdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



What's Happened to Our Bluebirds?

IN THE MARCH 1961 *Audubon Bulletin*, Mr. Jack Keegan reported that the population of Bluebirds at his nesting boxes had declined alarmingly in a year, and asked, "What's happened to our Bluebirds?" From Indio, California, Dr. H. M. Weber has replied: "The Bluebirds have been dying from the slow cumulative effects of protoplasmic poisons. In many cases the birds are not killed . . . but are rendered sterile." Considering the fact that Bluebirds are birds of the orchard, where spraying of insecticides has been conducted for many years, it is quite likely that such a cumulative effect has indeed become evident.

Going one step further, your Editor wonders whether the plight of the Bald Eagle, which so much concerns Elton Fawks and his collaborators in the National Audubon Society, may not also be traced to pollution of our waters by detergents and pesticides. Dead and dying fish are a large part of the diet of Bald Eagles; if the fish have been contaminated, then the eagles will be poisoned in turn. The grave dangers to wild bird life posed by the threat of pesticides is clearly shown by the article on Dutch Elm disease spraying elsewhere in this issue.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)

By ANNA C. AMES

THE GAY LITTLE GOLDFINCH, smaller than an English Sparrow, has been honored in the far eastern and far western parts of the United States, as it has been chosen the state bird of New Jersey and Washington. It is also the state bird of Iowa and Minnesota. In summer the male is yellow, with black wings marked with white, a black tail, and a black cap pulled down over his eyes. The male in winter and the female at all seasons have the upper parts olive-brown and underparts grayish-white, with wings and tail gray-black. The female in summer has two distinct, white wing bars. She lacks the black cap of her mate.

The song of the Goldfinch is a clear, long-sustained, canary-like warble. Each dip of its undulating flight is often punctuated by a simple *ti-tee-di-di* or *per-chick-o-ree*. The birds are seldom silent. They chatter when feeding or resting. Their flight notes come as regularly as their wing movements when they are bounding through the air. They call to one another all through the day. Dr. Chapman says: "Their love song is delivered with an ecstasy and abandon which carries them off their feet, and they circle over a field sowing the air with music." At nesting time many variations are heard in the song.

Goldfinches nest later than almost any other bird. When thistles go to seed, they gather the down and fine grasses to make a nest in a berry bush or some other low, shaded place. The nest is a compact, artistic structure of mosses, grass, leaves, and bark strips, usually lined with thistle down. The eggs are three to six in number, pale bluish white, and unmarked. The nest is built chiefly, or wholly, by the female. The young remain in the nest fifteen or sixteen days, and are fed by regurgitation.

After nesting the birds gather into flocks of a few dozen or a few hundred and haunt the weedy fields and marshlands, where sometimes their notes may be heard even until the middle of winter. At that time of year the Goldfinch feeds largely on weed seeds, the seeds of birches and button-bush. In summer the bird subsists to a large extent on weed seeds, but also destroys many noxious insects, such as canker worms, plant lice, small grasshoppers, and beetles. It sometimes frequents lawns to eat dandelions.

Goldfinches are particularly fond of hemp, millet, and sunflower seeds. They seem to enjoy picking out the seeds from a sunflower head. If unused salsify, turnip, and lettuce are allowed to go to seed and stand in the garden, Goldfinches will delight in them. No bird sanctuary is complete without a supply of European alder and yellow birch, for they carry in their cones a supply of tiny seeds which Pine Siskins, Redpolls, and Goldfinches seek all winter.

The Goldfinch is one of many birds that can endure great cold if there is sufficient food supply. For the most part they are permanent residents wherever found, though some may wander in a southerly direction in winter. From ocean to ocean the Goldfinch, with variations, is common. Its range extends northward into Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, southern Labrador, and Newfoundland.

Goldfinches love companionship. I have seen a flock cover a large extent of ground like a golden carpet. They are charming always. Restless, seldom quiet for any length of time, they present an animated picture of zestful bird life.

BOOK REVIEWS

HAWKS ALOFT, by Maurice Broun. Kutztown Publishing Co., Kutztown, Penna. 1960, 222 pages, paperback. \$1.40

This is the story of a lady who bought a mountain to help end the senseless slaughter of hawks and eagles over eastern Pennsylvania. It is the story of Mrs. Rosalie Edge and the Emergency Conservation Committee, of Maurice Broun, the caretaker of Hawk Mountain, and his adventures with the barbarians, the merchants, the hunters and the cranks who made his first few years so miserable. The book is as exciting to read as a novel by Dumas. It should be read by every Audubon member whose faith in conservation has ever faltered. It is inspiring and deserves its popularity — this is the fifth printing.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



BINOCULARS AND SCOPES AND THEIR USES IN PHOTOGRAPHY, by Robert J. and Elsa Reichert. No. 573 in the Modern Camera Guide Series, Chilton Co., Book Division, Philadelphia 39, Pa. January, 1961. 128 pages, illustrated, paper-bound. \$1.95.

The Reicherts are well-known to birders all over the country through their articles on binoculars and scopes in *Audubon Magazine* and elsewhere. This book has been developed from their earlier articles, as well as lectures on the proper selection and use of binoculars before biology classes and nature study organizations. Mathematical tables and technical details have been kept to a minimum to make the book readable and easily understood.

The first section covers types of binoculars and field glasses; design, efficiency, focusing, alignment, optical performance; and a brief analysis of the various models by brand name, describing the best features of each. Scopes are discussed in similar detail, although only the lightweight draw-tube and prism scopes suitable for nature study are presented.

The final chapters deal with bino-photography, or the use of an adapter to combine the binocular or scope with a 35 mm camera to obtain the effect of a telephoto lens with a focal length anywhere from 300 mm to 3000 mm. The authors illustrate the startling results that may be obtained by showing several series of pictures taken from the same point, first with the regular 50 mm camera lens, and then with binoculars or scopes of increasing power. Here, again, the discussion covers the various adapters commercially available and their advantages when employed with various instruments. There is only a limited discussion of bino-photography and zoom photography with movie cameras along the lines of the work now being done by Dr. William J. Beecher of our own Society.

What we liked best about this book was its point of view — entirely that of the bird watcher and nature photographer. If you want a better instrument for your field observations, or if you wish to go into the exciting field of nature study with a telephoto lens on your camera, you will certainly want to read this book.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Dr., Glen Ellyn, Ill.

MORE BOOK REVIEWS

LISTEN, THE RED-EYED VIREO, by Milton White. Introductory poem by Ogden Nash. 96 p. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. 1961. \$2.75.

While not a serious contribution to ornithology, this book is one of interest to all "bird-watchers." The introductory satire by Ogden Nash sets the pace for the text which follows. Here is an opportunity for us to follow humorously a young professor through his first associations with bird-watchers and their organization. The descriptions of people, events, equipment, and activities are presented with the wit of a person who has experienced them himself. The book offers a wonderful opportunity for us to laugh at some of our experiences and perhaps ourselves. However, I hope that this is not the only picture of bird-watching and ornithology that is presented to the public.

William E. Southern, Department of Ornithology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb



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The many activities of the Illinois Audubon Society are made possible by your membership dues, donations, and bequests. The income from an endowment fund built up by contributions and life memberships helps to carry out our educational, scientific, and conservation work.

Recognizing the importance of continuing these endeavors, some members have made or plan to make bequests to the Society in their wills. Contributions may be made in money, securities, or property suitable for wildlife sanctuaries. Monetary bequests are invested in a competently-managed fund that will assure the Society's future. The contributions are deductible for tax purposes. The following form is suitable for most occasions:

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The *Illinois Audubon Society* is interested in and works for:
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The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted legislation to protect birds and to prevent the destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 119

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(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

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STEPHEN ALFRED FORBES

May 29, 1844 — March 13, 1930

By THOMAS G. SCOTT

"He is first cousin to the Indian, the prairie-wolf and the badger, but with a better knack than they at adapting himself to the new life of civilization. He is a perfect reflection of his most constant surroundings — with a bosom of prairie butter-cups, a back like the dead grass of autumn, and a song that harmonizes well with the whistling of prairie winds."

This is the meadowlark as visualized by Stephen Alfred Forbes in the introduction to one of his early scientific treatises (Forbes, S. A., *Ill. Hort. Soc. Trans.* for 1880, 14:234-5, 1881). A thoughtful reader may find it to be more than a picturesque description, for it also tells something of Forbes himself — of his literary gifts, his love of nature, his unusual grasp of ecological processes, and his courage to depart from accepted custom.

Stephen Alfred Forbes! This is a name for Illinoisans to remember. For, as Curator of the Museum of the State Natural History Society (1872-77), Director of the State Laboratory of Natural History (1877-1917), State Entomologist (1882-1917), Professor of Zoology and Entomology (1884-1909), Dean of the College of Science (1888-1905) at the University of Illinois, and Chief of the State Natural History Survey (1917-30), Forbes contributed mightily to the scientific world without losing sight of his responsibility to the general welfare of the people of Illinois. Anyone who studies the works of Forbes must conclude that this accomplished scientist was motivated in his impressive investigations of natural history by a genuine desire to contribute to the betterment of mankind.

Forbes' early life was truly rich in opportunity to develop an appreciation of natural history. He was born of pioneer parentage in a log cabin on a farm at Silver Creek, Stephenson County, in northern Illinois. When he was 10 years old his father died. Henry, a brother eleven years Stephen's senior, returned home to care for him, his mother, and his youngest sister. Stephen attended district school until the age of 14 years and then studied at home under Henry's supervision. Henry, who had abandoned plans to attend college when he assumed responsibility as head of the home, managed to send Stephen to Beloit Academy for a short time in 1860 to prepare him for a college education. This plan was interrupted by a shortage of funds.

When the Civil War came, Henry shared Stephen's desire to fight on the side of the North. As a consequence, Henry sold the farm, paid off the mortgage, and gave the remaining money to his mother, who went to live with her oldest daughter. The two brothers borrowed money to buy horses and joined Company B, 7th Illinois Cavalry, in September, 1861. Stephen was 17 years old and entered service as a private. Within a year he was orderly sergeant; at 19 he was a lieutenant, and at 20 he became captain.

Shortly after his eighteenth birthday he was captured while on dispatch duty near Corinth, Mississippi. He destroyed the dispatch. In a letter dated December 19, 1923, now in the Survey Library, he wrote: "At General Braggs' headquarters I was threatened with hanging if I did not produce my dispatch. . ." He was imprisoned for four months at Mobile, Macon, and Richmond, and then was paroled and released. It is significant that he bought a Bible and a Greek grammar while at Mobile.



Forbes in Uniform, 1861

whose flames we emerged with much of dross burned out of our characters, and with a fair chance still left to each of us to win his proper place in the life of the world."

Forbes attended Rush Medical College in Chicago after the war. He left there because he doubted that he was temperamentally suited to surgical aspects of the medical profession and because he was no longer able to finance his education. From 1867 to 1872, he raised strawberries near Carbondale, taught school at Makanda, Benton, and Mount Vernon, studied and practiced medicine under a preceptor, and studied briefly at Illinois State Normal University. Finally, in 1872, he began the career in biology which ended in Urbana. His son (Forbes, E. B., in *Memorial of the Funeral Services for Stephen Alfred Forbes*, Univ. Ill. Press, p. 7, 1930) believed that "His interest in natural science was determined by an academic tradition in the family, by an agricultural background, by four years' out-of-door experience in the army, by a naturally thoughtful habit, and by a continuing scientific interest after the cessation of his medical studies."

As a scientist, he showed himself to be accomplished in several fields of biology: ornithology, entomology, ichthyology, aquatic biology, and ecology. Few men have proved so eminently able in so many specialties.

His tremendous energy, extensive accomplishments, and great intellect are abundantly evident in his many publications. Forbes began to publish in 1870 and continued writing until his death. During this period he published over 400 titles. A complete bibliography has been presented by L. O.

Forbes was among the troopers who accompanied Colonel B. H. Grierson on his daring cavalry raid through the heart of the western Confederacy. The raid was designed to interrupt communications and aid in the capture of Vicksburg. There is an account of it, including photographs of Stephen and Henry, in D. A. Brown's *Grierson's Raid*, Univ. Ill. Press, 1954. He was under fire on 22 occasions. His army service terminated in November, 1865. Of his experience in the war, Forbes' son, Ernest (Forbes, E. B., in *Memorial of the Funeral Services for Stephen Alfred Forbes*, Univ. Ill. Press, p. 9, 1930), quotes him as having stated:

"Those of us who survived the Civil War in good health and strength, with morals unstained and minds still alert, have had no final cause to regret what seemed at the time the complete wreckage of our plans of life. To us war was not hell, but at the worst a kind of purgatory, from

Howard (*National Academy of Sciences Biographical Memoirs*, XV, First Memoir: 1-54, 1932).

He was a gifted writer, and his papers display a simplicity, conciseness, and clarity not often seen in scientific treatises. Harlow B. Mills has expressed the belief that Forbes will surely be "discovered" some day as an "essayist of the highest quality." D. A. Brown (*Grierson's Raid*, Univ. Ill. Press, p. 2, 1954) concluded that "Both Stephen Forbes and his older brother, Henry Forbes, were sensitive observers and recorders of events, persons, and everything that came into their ken, and many passages of their letters and journals, particularly Stephen's, are written with unusual eloquence and beauty."

The scientific accomplishments of Forbes were remarkable. He was a giant among the naturalists of his generation. Indeed, after reading one of his early papers dealing with animal populations, I was prompted to report that several of his observations were so far in advance of their time that they seemed "prophetic of views which are credited to relatively recent times" (Scott, T. G., *Ill. Nat. Hist. Surv. Bul.*, 27[2]:180, 1958).

A thorough measure of Forbes' scientific contributions would be an extensive undertaking, requiring the services of specialists from several disciplines. Perhaps here, nevertheless, it will be permissible for us to consider at least some of his research and his professional views on wildlife.



Forbes in Later Years

His research on the food of birds was among the earliest investigations of the Natural History Survey. As a matter of fact, it is my belief that: "These studies accompanied and probably assisted in the accomplishment of the reorganization which converted the Illinois Museum of Natural History into a State Laboratory of Natural History on July 1, 1877. The reorganization was accompanied by a new conception of purpose, relieving the members of the staff of the preparation of museum displays and allowing them to concentrate on research. Although I have been unable to uncover direct evidence of it, I feel certain that the change was manipulated by Forbes and members of the Illinois State Horticultural Society." (Scott, T. G., *Ill. Nat. Hist. Surv. Bul.*, 27[2]:179, 1958.)

Forbes' research on the food of birds became one of the outstanding early contributions to avian biology. In addition to reflecting Forbes' professional qualifications, it reveals his desire to contribute to knowledge relating to human economy and welfare. He did not study the food of birds simply because it interested him, but because he considered it economically desirable to know more about the significance of birds feeding on weed seeds and insect pests. This concept of purpose involved courage, because it required a departure from the kind of research considered worthy of a qualified scientist's attention at the time. For example, no less a contemporary than Robert Ridgway (*The Birds of North and Middle America*. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bul. 50. Part I:1, 1901) held the belief that:

"There are two essentially different kinds of ornithology: **systematic** or **scientific**, and **popular**. The former deals with the structure and classification of birds, their synonymies and technical descriptions. The latter treats of their habits, songs, nesting, and other facts pertaining to their life-histories. . . . Popular ornithology is the more entertaining, with its savor of the wildwood, green fields, the riverside and seashore, bird songs, and the many fascinating things connected with out-of-door Nature. But systematic ornithology, being a component part of biology — the science of life — is the more instructive and therefore more important."

W. L. McAtee (*Auk*, 34[3]:249, 1917) has expressed the belief that F. E. L. Beal and Forbes were "the founders of the scientific method of studying the economic value of birds." It is enlightening, too, to find that the book, *Birds in Their Relations to Man* (Weed, C. M., and N. Dearborn. Lippincott Co., 1903) is inscribed "To Stephen Alfred Forbes. . . whose classic studies of the economic relations of birds will long remain the model for later students."

Coues (Coues, E., *Nuttall Ornith. Club Bul.*, 8[2]:105) believed him to be "Our best authority upon the insect food of birds. . ." It should be noted that in 1884 the University of Indiana awarded Forbes the Ph.D. degree "by thesis and examination," his thesis being "The Regulative Action of Birds Upon Insect Oscillations."

It was natural for the orderly mind of Forbes to see that an appraisal of the economic importance of birds required more than a knowledge of food habits. It was also necessary to have some knowledge of the numbers and kinds of birds present in specific habitats during the different seasons. The resulting bird censuses are classics in American ornithology. These censuses are reported in six papers; however, most of the data may be seen in two papers (Forbes, S. A., and A. O. Gross, *Ill. Nat. Hist. Surv. Bul.*, 14[6]:187-218, 1922; 14[10]:397-453, 1923).

His understanding of the effect of predation on prey populations was surprisingly in advance of his time. In an early paper (Forbes, S. A., *Ill. Lab. Nat. Hist. Bul.* 1[3]:11, 1880) he observed that "*The annihilation of all the established 'enemies' of a species would, as a rule, have no effect to increase its final average numbers.*"

His views on the dynamics of animal populations, too, are remarkably modern. He (Forbes, S. A., *Ill. Lab. Nat. Hist. Bul.* 1[3]:9, 1880) convincingly argues that "The fact of survival is therefore usually sufficient evidence of a fairly complete adjustment of the rate of reproduction to the drains upon the species." On page 11 of the same paper, he points out that the "real and final limits of a species are the *inorganic* features of its environment, — soil, climate, seasonal peculiarities, and the like." In another paper (Forbes, S. A., *Ill. Hort. Soc. Trans. for 1881*. 15:122, 1882) he reasons that excessive animal populations are "in one way or another, self-limiting."

Forbes' remarkably progressive views apparently failed to carry him much in advance of contemporary concepts with respect to wildlife management, for his thinking seems to have been limited largely to the encouragement of restrictive laws. He (Forbes, S. A., *Ill. Acad. Sci. Trans.* for 1912, 5:40, 1912) once observed that "Our resident game birds would all have been gone long ago if it had not been for the restraints of law put upon the activities of the hunter. . ." In this same paper (p. 46) he made a plea for the Illinois Academy of Science to support by resolution the "Anthony Bill" (Migratory Bird Act of 1913), then under consideration in the House of Representatives.

In view of our concern for the perilous status of the Prairie Chicken, it is of interest to consider some of Forbes' comments on this subject. In 1912, Forbes (Forbes, S. A., *Ill. Acad. Sci. Trans.* for 1912, 5:47-8, 1912) reported that "Prairie-Hens — thanks to our protective laws — are now to be seen in at least seventy-four counties, so abundantly in some that farmers are beginning to protest against their further increase because of the amount of grain which they devour." The reports on which this is based are in the Survey files. Re-examination of them brings out Forbes' conservativeness, for the reporting observers had believed that Prairie Chickens were present in 92 counties. Forbes obviously had reason to doubt some of the reports. In the same paper (p. 48) he showed awareness of the same environmental limitation which is endangering the Prairie Chicken today when he advised that:

"The very country in which it was formerly most numerous — that is, the open prairie — is now least favorable to it because of the agricultural operations, which disturb and destroy it during its breeding season."

Upon occasion, Forbes was known to express his sentiments in verse, but unfortunately, he apparently believed that this was too personal a matter for perpetuation. His family knew this and sometimes they were permitted to share his poetic expressions; however, seemingly fearful of displaying sentiment, Forbes characteristically destroyed his poems. It seems fitting to close this tribute with a few lines of verse which were found among his papers following death:

"He is not old who loves the young.
Whom the young love is young himself;
The full heart is the happy one,
The empty dish goes on the shelf.

"May the full heart, the curious mind
Be yours until your latest day;
Then shall your age be fresh as youth,
And late December bloom like May."

State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Ill.



THE 1961 I.A.S. CAMP-OUT

AS THE SEPTEMBER issue of the *Audubon Bulletin* goes to press, word has been received of the Annual Camp-Out at Starved Rock State Park on the week-end of September 9-10. Separate announcements giving all details will have been mailed to all members by the time this issue is printed; we hope that many of you will be able to attend. A full report of the Camp-Out will appear in the December issue of the *Bulletin*.

N.R.C.I. TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON PESTICIDES

THE NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL of Illinois will hold its 8th Annual Outdoor Conservation Conference at the Fairmount Hotel in Collinsville. Theme of the meeting is "INSECTICIDES, PESTICIDES, AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST." I.A.S. Directors Jane Tester and Elton Fawks are co-chairmen of the session. The Conference is scheduled for Oct. 20-22, 1961.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN REFUGE PURCHASED

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

THE BOARD OF DELEGATES of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois have announced the purchase of the Smithenry farm near Bogota in Jasper County as the site of the first Prairie Chicken Refuge under their new program. This 77-acre tract is now inhabited by a flock of some 65 to 70 Prairie Chickens. The action was taken at the meeting of the foundation in Springfield on July 8, 1961. A sum of \$1,500 has been deposited as a down payment, with the balance to be paid by March 1, 1962. With a little more than \$4,000 in the treasury the Prairie Chicken Foundation must raise a sum of \$14,165.15 within six months! The Foundation urges all of those who have made contributions in the past and those who have not, to send in generous contributions to the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, 819 N. Main St., Rockford, Ill. Those donating \$100.00 or more will have a section of land named after them, or in memory of some person they wish to honor. Your contribution is most earnestly requested NOW.

This spring's official count indicates that there are less than one thousand Prairie Chickens left in Illinois. None is believed to exist now in the Lee County Conservation Area; the birds apparently disappeared this year. The Department of Conservation is providing emergency habitat plantings on some state properties in southern Illinois. Other areas, such as oil lands, are being considered for short-term leasing as temporary refuges.

The Bogota tract is the first of several refuges which must be bought and kept as permanent reserves if the Prairie Chicken is to survive in Illinois. Conservationists should remember, too, that every tract of land set aside also serves as a refuge for other upland birds. The situation is critical. Hope is high. We have been getting excellent cooperation from state agencies. We are certain that Illinois Audubon Society members everywhere will respond to this urgent appeal.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



State Natural History Survey Publication Wins National First-Place Award

WINTER FOODS OF THE BOBWHITE IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, one of the 1960 technical bulletins of the State Natural History Survey Division, was awarded a plaque and two certificates for excellence of general content, accuracy, layout, and readability by the American Association for Conservation Information at its recent annual meeting held at Sylvan Lake in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Edward J. Larimer, author of the publication, was formerly a technical staff assistant of the Natural History Survey. His research was carried on while he was working toward his master's degree at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. Mr. Larimer is now a biologist with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

The bulletin on quail foods was reviewed in the December, 1960 issue (No. 116) of the *Audubon Bulletin*, p. 16. Single copies may be obtained free from the Section of Wildlife Research, State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Ill.

The Annual Meeting

By MARGARET LEHMANN

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL MEETING of the Illinois Audubon Society was held on May 20 and 21, 1961, at the Atwood Outdoor Education Center in Rockford, Illinois. Our thanks go to our host groups, the North Central Illinois Ornithological Society, the Atwood Outdoor Education Center, and our own director, Mrs. Jane Tester, for making this fine meeting possible. About 90 I.A.S. members and friends attended from all parts of the state.

After registration, the business meeting was called to order at 10:50 a.m. by Paul Downing, president. Officers and directors were introduced and made reports of activities during the year. This meeting took place in a room having glass walls extending from roof to floor on two sides. Since warblers were drifting steadily through the tree-tops just outside those glass walls, this will be remembered as one meeting where members could (and did) watch birds with their binoculars while listening to business proceedings.

Vice-President Raymond Mostek reported on conservation matters of current interest to the Society. Treasurer John Helmer distributed copies of the financial report for the year ending June 30, 1960, and made an appeal for bequests to the Society. Paul Lobik, Editor of the *Audubon Bulletin*, asked affiliated clubs to make sure that any new names and addresses be sent to John Bayless so that our mailing lists could be kept up to date. John Bayless, chairman of the membership committee, said he had sent out second dues notices, and urged members who had not yet sent in their dues to do so.

Vice-President Elton Fawks told of the formation of a committee, composed of representatives of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Illinois Audubon Society, and the Illinois Division of the Izaak Walton League, to work toward sane regulation of pesticides in Illinois. He asked members to join this campaign. Theodore Greer announced that the 1961 Fall Campout would probably be held in Starved Rock.

Raymond Mostek, as chairman of the nominating committee, announced the following slate of candidates for approval by the members: First, the formation of a Board of Technical Consultants, composed of: Dr. William Beecher — Chicago Academy of Sciences; Mr. Philip DuMont — U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Thomas G. Scott — Illinois State Natural History Survey; Mr. Milton Thompson — Assistant Director, Illinois State Museum; Mr. Oliver Heywood — Attorney, Hinsdale.

Second, for directors (new — to fill vacancies): Mr. Kenneth Anglemire (President, Midwest Chapter of the Sierra Club); Mr. William Bridges, Olney, Illinois; Mr. Vernon Greening (Springfield Nature League); Mr. Richard Hoyer (Willowbrook Wildlife Refuge).

Third, for Directors (three expirations re-nominated): Mr. Raymond Mostek; Mr. Paul Schulze; Mr. Floyd Swink. It was moved by Betty Groth, seconded by Ray Mostek, that these nominations be accepted as presented by the committee. The motion was unanimously carried. The business meeting was adjourned at 12:10 p.m.

Following lunch, served by the Atwood Center, the meeting re-convened at 1:00 p.m. with Paul Lobik as chairman. Mr. Robert Weirick, Director of the Atwood Center, explained its background and program. Rockford 5th,

6th, 7th, and 8th-graders stay at the Center in class groups for five-day sessions (24 hours a day). The youngsters experience a stimulating motivation and learn a practical approach to arithmetic, language arts, vocabulary building, music, reading and natural science, in contrast to the more theoretical approach given in most school classrooms.

Karl Bartel gave us a most interesting talk, illustrated with slides, of his 16 years of banding sandpipers. (*See article elsewhere in this issue.*)

Warren Keck was chairman of the second half of the afternoon program, and introduced Richard Hoger, who told of his and Mrs. Hoger's experience in treating sick shorebirds brought to them, and their growing success in finding methods of treatment. They were able to save 25% of birds brought them in 1954, 33% in 1955, 35% in 1956, and 40% in 1958. Of 1,448 shorebirds treated in 7 years, the Hogers have averaged 33% cured. (In 1957 there were no sick birds, and in 1959 and 1960 relatively few.)

George Fell explained the background and present status of the Nature Preserves Bill, S.B. 465. (*Ed. Note:* This bill passed the General Assembly, but was vetoed by Governor Kerner.)

Elton Fawks described his concern about the decrease in the Bald Eagle population. He has been instrumental in having the National Audubon Society undertake a research program on eagles. His counts, taken chiefly along the Mississippi River, show that the ratio of immature to mature eagles has been dropping, from 17.5% in 1958-59 to 15.37% in 1959-60 to 13.12% in 1960-61. This is a very complex problem, and much more must be learned. Following his talk, Mr. Fawks was crowned "Chief Bald Eagle" in recognition of his work.

Following the evening banquet, President Downing thanked the North Central Illinois Ornithological Society and the Atwood Center for their hospitality. The I.A.S. Conservation Award for 1961 was presented to our hard-working conservation chairman, Raymond Mostek. Ray had the distinction of having been nominated for the honor by *three* of our affiliated clubs. For the evening program a splendid film, "The Four Seasons," was shown by Mr. Edward Brigham of the Kingman Museum of Natural History, Battle Creek, Mich. A late evening field trip to study stars, night birds, and animals was offered by Robert Weirick of the Atwood Center.

One advantage of holding our annual meetings in different sections of the state is that visitors learn where the host group members go birding. At this meeting we had short field trips on Saturday around the Center, and on Sunday we were given a choice of two trips — the early risers leaving at 6:00 a.m. and a later group at 8:00 a.m. Our capable leaders were Lee Johnson and Richard Coxhead, president and vice-president of the North Central Illinois Ornithological Society. Rockford has a variety of excellent birding areas, and warblers were still going through in good numbers, so we enjoyed excellent field trips. A highlight of the trip was a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher on its nest.

This was a most enjoyable, and I think profitable week-end, and we give our thanks to all who took part in the planning, the work, the programs, the field trips, and the good-fellowship of this meeting.

6942 S. Jeffrey Ave., Chicago 49, Ill.



BIRDS SEEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

By LEE G. JOHNSON

A BIG MAY DAY COUNT, 136 species of birds, was the highlight of the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society at Rockford. We have many fine spots for birding in our area, but none of our visitors expected to run up a big warbler count while sitting in the dining room of the Atwood Outdoor Education Center and listening to the reports of the club officers! The warbler total reached 24, and many of these — including the Bay-breasted, Black-throated Green, Cape May, Chestnut-sided, Magnolia, Blackburnian, Blackpoll, and others — were seen at eye level from the dining room windows and the porch. Many members had the good fortune of seeing a Cerulean Warbler in the forest preserve on Sunday.

Other than the former fish hatchery, Rockford does not have any really large bodies of water nearby. Nevertheless, the count of water and shore birds reached good proportions. The less common species were the Wood Duck, Common Goldeneye, Sora Rail, Ruddy Turnstone, and Wilson's Phalarope. Most watchers saw the nesting Black-crowned Night Herons, Red-tailed Hawks, Rough-winged Swallows, and other species which we had spotted before the meeting. The best record of all, though, was the last one — the nest of a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, conveniently placed about 30 feet above one of the picnic tables where we stopped for lunch!

10210 S. Main Street Rd., Rockford, Ill.



TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS ELECTED

FIVE PROMINENT MEMBERS of the I.A.S. were elected to the new office of Technical Consultant at the Annual Meeting in Rockford (see list of names on the back cover of this *Bulletin*). Technical Consultants will serve as advisors to the Society and will carry out special projects, such as natural history or habitat studies, in behalf of the Society. However, they will not vote at meetings of the Board of Directors and will not take part in formulating the decisions and policies of the Board, especially in matters pertaining to conservation legislation and bird or wildlife protection.



TWO NEW COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN NAMED

AT THE JUNE MEETING of the I.A.S. Board of Directors, *George B. Fell* of Rockford was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee, replacing *Oliver C. Heywood* of Hinsdale, who was forced to retire because of ill health. Mr. Heywood, however, will still serve the Society as Technical Consultant on legal and fiscal problems. *Elton Fawks* of East Moline, one of our hardest-working directors for many years, was named Chairman of the Pesticides Committee. He replaces *Mrs. Lester Stolte*, who has resigned to return to her original home in Ohio. Mrs. Stolte has fought insecticide spraying programs vigorously for more than two years, and she will be sorely missed.

An Introduction to Mist Netting

By RICHARD HOGER

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE is written to acquaint the average person with the use of mist nets in the taking of birds for banding purposes. There are many who have heard erroneous statements about the safety and efficiency of the net as compared to the usual method of taking a bird in a trap. It is hoped that this article will shed some light on this matter and clear up any other misapprehensions people may have in regard to the use of nets.

Mist nets were first introduced to American banders by *Dr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr.* in 1947. They were used much earlier for taking birds, but not in this country. If one first understands the construction of the nets and their application, he will quickly overcome any prejudices about netting. Nets are made in Japan of fine silk or nylon thread, usually black in color, but now available in various shades. The net can be regarded as a very close relative in appearance to the hairnet known to all of us. It is loosely woven on strong horizontal "shelfstrings" which are spaced about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. The excess netting hangs as a pocket below the shelfstrings and it is into this pocket that the bird drops upon striking the net. The birds will in most cases lie quietly, as long as they are not disturbed.

Nets usually come in two mesh sizes, $\frac{3}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches on a side. The small size, which is the most widely used, will take birds up to flicker and grackle size and will in some cases hold even larger species. The larger size is used for specific projects which entail the taking of larger birds — hawks, owls, ducks, etc. The smaller birds will go right through the larger mesh, and some of our tiny species, such as hummingbirds and kinglets, will even squeeze through the smaller mesh.

The nets are made in standard lengths up to 12 meters — slightly less than forty feet. The height of the net is determined by the number of shelves — usually 2 to 5 in number. The most common net in use today contains four shelves, with five shelfstrings supporting the net between the poles that hold it erect. Each shelfstring has a heavy loop on each end to secure the net when it is stretched between the poles. Only high quality nets should be used to take birds, as this assures safe and efficient operation. These two points cannot be stressed too strongly. If the nets are not safe and efficient, the purpose for which they are intended is defeated.

The most important single detail in mist netting is the removal of the bird from the net. Keen eyesight, very nimble fingers, and a good sense of touch are essential. Patience is, of course, extremely important. Not every bander can be allowed to use nets. He must first spend ample time with a bander who is thoroughly familiar with the entire netting procedure, and next he must obtain an amended permit stating that he is legally allowed to net birds. Until the person is thoroughly experienced with nets, he may use no more than three nets per station. When one is proficient at the art of netting birds, it is quite easy to maintain more nets except at peak influxes during migration seasons.

It is also important that nets be checked more frequently than traps. This offsets the chance of a bird becoming excessively entangled in the meshes of the net. One hour between visits is considered the maximum allowable time. It is not wise even to set up operations unless the majority of one's time can be used to tend the nets. They may be left up overnight if desired, as it has been proved that birds do not get caught in the nets

between total darkness and dawn; however, the net must be checked after complete darkness has set in.

Success of any netting station depends on being able to place the net in such a fashion as to render it almost invisible to birds. A dark background is almost a necessity for good results. Fencerows, hedges, and bushes provide good backgrounds and serve as shields against the wind which is a definite hindrance when operating mist nets. Of course, it is necessary to select sites that are known to be frequented by birds. Edges of woodlands are preferable to dense wooded areas. Open areas, in most cases, are not very successful netting sites.

Of the smaller species, the warbler family, the vireos, and the flycatchers are among the easiest to remove from nets. A few small species fight the net and the operator all the way. One of the greatest offenders is the Black-capped Chickadee. In general, the larger birds, such as the thrushes, black-birds, etc., are easier to remove than the smaller ones. However, with no encouragement whatsoever, some will give you as good a pinch as you would care to receive; among these are Cardinals and other grosbeaks.

The one point that is of the utmost concern would have to be the comparison of the net with the trap as to safety for the trapped bird. There is no 100% safe trap or net. In traps, the most common sight is the bird with a bloody forehead from ramming its head into the hardware cloth of the trap. Another fault of traps is the tendency of some species to fight when there is more than one bird in the trap at a time. The bloodied forehead, of course, cannot occur in netting. The only instance that I can recall of birds fighting was a sapsucker pounding on the head of another of its own species while the latter was caught in the net.

The only way a bird can come to grief while netted is to slip through the meshes and hang itself. This is a rare event. It is possible to have a bird so badly enmeshed that one must cut the netting to get it out, but again, these are the exceptions. Mortality in nets is slightly less than in traps except when inferior nets are used. Trap fatalities, generally speaking, are the fault of the trap and not the operator. In netting, losses are usually due to an operator with inferior equipment or lack of experience. Competent netting is an art that comes only through experience.

The seed and grain-eating species of birds are by far the best customers when one is using traps. It is quite a different story, however, when nets are used. If a bird flies into the net and is caught, whether a seed or insect eater, the bird is still caught. The flycatcher family is a good example of a group that is rarely caught in a trap but can be banded frequently at a netting station. The whole netting set-up is portable and easily moved to a new location if the need arises. A better sampling of birds in the area is obtained through netting because the net will take a greater overall species total than will traps. There is, of course, a space requirement when using nets, especially if they are 40 feet long. Nets also may be spotted by children if the area happens to abound with them. Entanglement will not harm the children, but you can guess what sort of havoc can be raised with the nets if they are roughly handled.

With the greater numbers of species handled and the larger totals of birds, there will be quite a jump in the amount of record-keeping that will have to be done. Of course, if there is no accurate and positive method of record-keeping, there certainly is no point in banding a bird in the first place. If someone would like to band birds, it is well to know that there is a certain amount of responsibility and work involved.

Definite requirements must be met before one can even become a bander. I will not go into these now, but will be glad to discuss requirements with anyone who is interested. You may see my netting operations by contacting me, preferably in advance, so that the station will be functioning when you arrive.

Comparison Chart — 1959 vs. 1960

<i>Species</i>	1959	1960	
	<i>Traps Only</i>	<i>Traps</i>	<i>Nets</i>
Pied-billed Grebe.....	1 — injured	1 — injured	
American Bittern.....		1 — injured	
Red-shouldered Hawk.....			1
Sora Rail.....		1 — injured	
Ruddy Turnstone.....		1 — poisoned	
Pectoral Sandpiper.....	2 — poisoned	1 — poisoned	
Dunlin.....	1 — poisoned		
Mourning Dove.....	2	25	4
Yellow-billed Cuckoo.....			6
Black-billed Cuckoo.....			5
Screech Owl.....		4 — hand-raised	
Whip-poor-will.....			2
Ruby-throated Hummingbird.....			1
Yellow-shafted Flicker.....	7		15
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.....			4
Downy Woodpecker.....	2		3
Great Crested Flycatcher.....			2
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.....			3
Acadian Flycatcher.....			6
Least Flycatcher.....			2
Eastern Wood Pewee.....			14
Olive-sided Flycatcher.....			2
Blue Jay.....		4	9
Black-capped Chickadee.....	4		5
Brown Creeper.....			12
House Wren.....	4		7
Catbird.....	15	6	65
Brown Thrasher.....	21	7	17
Robin.....	46	20	107
Wood Thrush.....			3
Hermit Thrush.....	4	7	19
Swainson's Thrush.....	2	3	60
Gray-cheeked Thrush.....			22
Veery.....		1	14
Golden-crowned Kinglet.....			3
Ruby-crowned Kinglet.....		1	8

(Continued on next page)

<i>Species</i>	1959		1960
	<i>Traps Only</i>	<i>Traps</i>	<i>Nets</i>
Cedar Waxwing.....		1 — injured	
Starling.....	26	14	27
Bell's Vireo.....			3
Red-eyed Vireo.....			19
Philadelphia Vireo.....			2
Warbling Vireo.....			5
Black-and-White Warbler.....			4
Tennessee Warbler.....	1		5
Orange-crowned Warbler.....			2
Nashville Warbler.....			2
Yellow Warbler.....			1
Magnolia Warbler.....			15
Myrtle Warbler.....		3	37
Black-throated Green Warbler....			3
Chestnut-sided Warbler.....			1
Bay-breasted Warbler.....			1
Blackpoll Warbler.....			6
Palm Warbler.....			2
Ovenbird.....	11	4	15
Northern Waterthrush.....	1	2	17
Connecticut Warbler.....			2
Mourning Warbler.....	1		1
Yellowthroat.....		1	7
Yellow-breasted Chat.....			1
Wilson's Warbler.....			2
Canada Warbler.....			8
American Redstart.....		2	19
Eastern Meadowlark.....			1
Redwinged Blackbird.....	1		19
Orchard Oriole.....			2
Baltimore Oriole.....		1	1
Common Grackle.....	219	59	83
Scarlet Tanager.....			2
Cardinal.....	13	7	2
Rose-breasted Grosbeak.....			5
Indigo Bunting.....			11
Purple Finch.....	1		
American Goldfinch.....		1	16
Rufous-sided Towhee.....	4	1	3
Slate-colored Junco.....	110	21	127
Oregon Junco.....			1
Tree Sparrow.....	3	8	2

(Continued on next page)

<i>Species</i>	1959		1960
	<i>Traps Only</i>	<i>Traps</i>	<i>Nets</i>
Field Sparrow.....		1	
White-crowned Sparrow.....	1	2	6
White-throated Sparrow.....	21	5	104
Fox Sparrow.....			3
Lincoln's Sparrow.....		1	3
Swamp Sparrow.....	2	7	23
Song Sparrow.....	8	21	40
Totals.....	534	227	1,082
		18 — injured	
Number of Species.....	29		83

NOTE: Birds listed as poisoned were those found suffering from lead poisoning at the Cinder Flats and banded after being restored to health. Those listed as "injured" were not injured in banding operations; they were brought in injured, treated, and banded before release. They are listed to show the actual species total.

The chart above illustrates the tremendous potential of netting birds as compared with trapping. When mortalities are below 1% (the same as in trap use), the results are even more impressive.

Willow Brook Wildlife Haven, 2S101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Ill.



NEW AUDUBON CLUB MEETINGS SCHEDULED

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

FOUR NEW AUDUBON CLUBS will be organized in the state this fall. The Conservation Committee and the Extension Committee, led by a new chairman, Vernon Greening of Springfield, have arranged for meetings in Jacksonville, Mount Carroll, Joliet, and Libertyville. Leslie Kanatzar, Dean of the Faculty at MacMurray College, will be the host on Thursday, October 5, at 8:00 p.m. in Room 7 of MacMurray Hall. Mr. Greening and Milton Thompson will represent the Illinois Audubon Society, with Mr. Thompson showing his own film, "At Home With the Birds." The meeting at Mount Carroll is scheduled for 8:00 p.m. Friday, September 22, at Shimer College, with J. Bennet Olson, Mrs. M. H. Peaslee, and Mrs. Viola Anderson serving as host and hostesses. Directors George Fell and Mrs. Jane Tester will represent the Society. On Friday, September 29, a meeting will be held at Joliet Y.M.C.A., and on Friday, October 6, a meeting will be held in Libertyville. The two latter meetings are being organized by Directors LeRoy Tunstall and Raymond Mostek. Slides of Isle Royale National Park will be shown. Members and friends of the I.A.S. are invited to attend.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



The "Save the Dunes" Meeting

By FLOYD A. SWINK

ON SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1961, at 1:00 p.m., over 2,000 persons gathered at the main entrance gate of Indiana Dunes State Park to protest destruction of the remaining dunes by proposed harbors and industries. Hundreds of people carried posters stating "Save the Dunes." There were also a number of placards carried by citizens of Porter Beach protesting the inclusion of their area in a proposed National Park. The meeting was organized by the Save the Dunes Council of Chesterton, Indiana.

Among those present were Senator Douglas of Illinois; Senator Bible of Nevada (Chairman of the Public Land Committee of the U.S. Senate); Mayor Daley of Chicago; the mayors of Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, and Whiting; Conrad Wirth (Director of the National Park Service); and Secretary of Interior Udall. A huge caravan proceeded to the wilderness area north and west of Baileytown. Only vehicles with four-wheel drive were able to negotiate the high dunes between the road and Lake Michigan. However, a number of photographers and others made the trip. Many traveled in special vehicles provided by the city of Gary.

Our purpose was to show Secretary Udall and his party from Washington, D.C., the real wilderness character of the dunes and its 75 remaining marshes. We climbed to the top of the highest dune in Indiana, and the Secretary was duly impressed. He mentioned that he liked the Indiana Dunes better than either Point Reyes or Cape Cod, both of which he had recently visited in his line of duty. He was quite interested in the plant life — how the grasses stabilized the dunes; the fundamentals of plant succession on the dunes; and the brilliance of the wildflowers, such as butterfly weed. A number of the plants were familiar to him — such as fragrant sumac and bearberry — because they are also found in the West. Since I had spent some time in the Secretary's home town of Tucson, Arizona, in April, on a biological field trip, we found a common bond of interest.

All organizations are urged to submit resolutions supporting Senator Douglas' bill to make the Indiana Dunes area a National Park. We think we achieved our objective in convincing these important gentlemen that the dunes are still very much a unique wilderness. Perhaps the high point of the afternoon came when Secretary Udall, looking backward at us from the jeep that was taking him to the airport for return to Washington, held his arm high and shouted to the crowd, "Save the Dunes!"

The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois

Ed. Note: Following the tour of the dunes described above, an evening mass meeting was held in Miller, Indiana, with over 400 persons attending, including Senator Douglas, the mayors of Gary and East Chicago, and other officials. The charge was made that the Burns Ditch Harbor Project is a conspiracy to use millions of the taxpayer's money for the benefit of two steel companies and a few real estate promoters. Senator Douglas answered the objections of persons who hold private property in the proposed Indiana Dunes National Park area that their rights and privileges would be respected as in all other National Parks. Resistance to establishment of a park has always come from in-holders, Sen. Douglas observed, but these persons have never been able to prevent the creation of great National Parks for the benefit of millions of people.

Birding Along the Atlantic Coast

By C. TURNER NEARING

FOR TWENTY-TWO DAYS Ted Greer and I toured the East Coast in his station wagon and peeped into the homes of nesting birds on offshore islands and along inland waters, through cameras equipped with telephoto lenses. From Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, north to Bonaventure island, off the Gaspé peninsula, we spent many interesting and thrilling hours hunting the nests of waterfowl.

Ted had arranged the trip from Pettingill's *A Guide to Bird Finding* and correspondence with photographers and bird banders of the East. We planned to be in the right spot when the birds were nesting. However, we were always a week or more late for the nesting warblers; at all places they had raised families and abandoned the nest before our arrival. We were fortunate, though, in finding waterfowl exactly where we wanted them.

For 22 long nights we slept in the back of the station wagon, piling baggage on top and closing the car tightly to keep mosquitoes out, as we were always at the edge of the water or a wooded area. From June 18 to July 9 we got up early and went to bed by lantern light. I lost 16 pounds as we did not take time for fancy meals at our dining table — the end-gate of the station wagon.

From Ocean City, Md., we went to the refuge at Stone Harbor, N.J. Ted had been told of a nesting area for Black Skimmers and Common Tern which was down the beach from Stone Harbor. On the morning of June 25 we started plodding south, heavily loaded with camera equipment, tripods, and blinds. The wind was blowing a terrific gale from the west. This day a tornado raged across eastern Pennsylvania; probably we were on the edge of the storm. It was hot, and we hiked about 1½ miles before turning southwestward through the sand dunes to reach the area of nesting birds another half mile away.

When we got near enough to have a clear view through our binoculars, we saw a group of six to eight children. They were picking up and carrying objects to create a pile on the ground. Then they began jumping up and down, and when they spotted us they scattered immediately and soon were out of sight. We could not imagine why they ran. When we got to the nesting area, we saw that the children had gathered Black Skimmer and Common Tern eggs into a pile to stamp on them. It was a precious omelet. These children ranged from about 4 to 10 years; some of them were very small. We did not see them again.

After stops at Popham Beach, Acadia National Park, and Machias Seal island, off the coast of Cutler, Maine, we drove to Eastport, where they have the highest recorded tide in the United States, 28 feet. Our problem was to find a way to get to Kent island via Grand Manan island. At the Wadsworth Marine Store they told us that there would be several herring freighters going to Grand Manan after lunch. Captain O'Neal of the "Carolyn and Michael" agreed to take us to Grand Harbor on the southern tip of Grand Manan, where we could find another boat to take us to Kent island, home of the Bowdoin College Biological Research Center. We arranged with the skipper of the "Wilbur G" to go to Kent island, about 6 miles south of Grand Manan. It was foggy; our skipper had trouble locating the island because of the fog and the fact that his compass was being affected by the magneto of his motor. We had to stop the motor several

times to listen for the Herring Gulls which nest on the island. Seals were popping their heads out of the ocean all around us.

We finally located the gulls and the island. After the boat was anchored, the assistant skipper took us to shore in the dory. We were on the east side of the island, and the regular wharf was on the west side, so we had to scramble across a quarter mile of granite rocks covered with slippery seaweed. It was a heavy haul with our equipment.

There were two small cottages on the island, plus a large barn which served as a dormitory for the male students. Dr. Charles Huntington, a wonderful host, was the head of the research center. Sidney Guptil was warden of the island and skipper of the boat which commuted between Garden Manan and Kent, bringing supplies.

We were told where we could find the two permanent blinds used by the students in studying the Pigeon Guillemot and the Eider Ducks. The Eider Duck blind was on the east side of the island and the guillemot blind was southwest, across the island. The best chance to photograph Eider Ducks was at high tide, when the water would force them up on the rocks near the blind. As the tide would not be in for several hours, we crossed the island, wading through knee-high weeds and scrub growth. We had to search up and down the beach, strewn with logs, broken boards and rocks, before we found the guillemot blind. It was facing the ocean and a huge mass of granite blocks under which the guillemots laid their eggs on the rocks or sand. The guillemots came in soon after we got in the blind, and we were disappointed to find that the white patch of the wings had been striped with red and blue paint, in order to band the parent birds. Each granite block above a nest had been numbered to assist in recording the nest for research. We found one unmarked nest in a triangle between two large blocks of granite which were leaning together, and were able to get pictures. At every nesting area on our trip we tried to get snapshots of the young and eggs, as well as the adult birds.

After leaving the guillemot blind, we search for nests of the Great Black-backed Gull and Herring Gull. As the tide was still out, I went back to the dormitory. Dr. Huntington asked if I would like to go out to watch him band the Leach's Petrel. This was an invitation I could not refuse. This petrel nests in a tunnel under tree roots and shrubs, at about arm's length from the surface. It was easy to locate the tunnels, which were 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The banders would smell the openings to see if the bird was home, as petrels have a terrible stench. They eat oily bits of fish left on the surface by other feeding birds, and I have read that they will drink the oil coming from a wounded whale. Dr. Huntington found a petrel at the first tunnel, brought it to me, and asked if I would like to photograph it. The bird struggled so much that we could not get a good picture as it had to be held so tightly.

The Leach's Petrel lays only one white egg, about the size of a pigeon's egg. It is the only petrel which nests on the American continent. The bird-banders gathered about 6 eggs of the petrel for a Canadian naturalist who desired to incubate the eggs and study the embryos. Dr. Huntington had at least three infra-red light boxes which were placed over the petrel tunnels. The night before we were on Kent island (July 1) he had stayed up all night watching the petrels through the boxes to study their night life.

After the petrel banding I went back to the Eider Duck blind. On the way down the east side of the island I was buzzed by Tree Swallows which were nesting in boxes on posts at intervals along the path. We heard the Winter Wren, Blackpoll Warbler, Yellowthroat and Yellow Warbler in the

patch of evergreens down the center of the island. There were 27 Eider Ducks near the blind when I arrived, but they were too far away to get a good picture. The tide was roaring in, and the ducks kept edging higher up the rocks, still too far away. Two females came in close with several young, but the fog was coming in, too. Later we saw a raft of over 200 eiders on the water, mostly female or immature, as we could identify only two males. Supper was at 6:00 p.m.; it was getting too late for cameras, and so we went back to the dormitory with the tide still too far out.

The students were eating their evening meal when we got back; they invited us to help ourselves. We had hamburger, beans, Boston brown bread, canned peach halves, and tea. Ted and I bunked in the barn loft, Dr. Huntington having furnished us with folding cots and blankets. We needed the blankets, too, as it was cold. In the morning we found a large bed of the red sundew in a marshy area of the island.

We arrived at Perce, Quebec, at the eastern tip of the Gaspé peninsula, on the night of July 4 and made an appointment with the captain of one of the sightseeing boats which make trips around Bonaventure island to observe the gannets. The trips last about 1½ hours and the cost is \$1.50 per person. We were to be at the dock next morning at an early hour to permit him to take us to Bonaventure island before he started his daily schedule of round trips. He would land us at the wharf for \$2.00 each, and return us at the same price.

The next morning there were a few other passengers on the boat. On the way to Bonaventure island we spotted a Red-necked Loon and a murre on the water. To our left we could see the large granite rock in the Gulf of St. Lawrence with a large "eye" in it, large enough to permit a battleship to pass. This is the Pierced Rock, from which the town of Perce probably got its name.

It was an uphill grind when we landed at Bonaventure island. Ted had arranged an appointment with Mr. Paget, the warden of the island, and we wanted to find the way to his cottage. A boy came down the winding road toward us, and we asked him where Mr. Paget lived. He said: "The third house which is not boarded up." There were perhaps 10 houses on the west side of the island; one was the postoffice, and most of the rest were "boarded up." We kept going until we found Mr. Paget's cottage. He told us that we could stay overnight if we did not finish our photographing in one day. We could hear and see a Yellow Warbler in some willows near his fenced-in yard. It appeared to be a little darker on the back than our Illinois variety. Savannah Sparrows were everywhere.

Mr. Paget guided us across a marshy meadow to a path he had cut through the woods. We were led uphill for about ½ mile, laboring under our heavy load of camera equipment. Presently we started down hill, lessening our load, but we could hardly see the slope as the forest was so dense. On the way Mr. Paget identified the flowers: yellow and white-fringed orchids, bunchberry (dwarf dogwood) in large plots, and many other flowers indigenous to the island.

After another half mile down hill, we began to hear the raucous call of thousands of gannets, and then we abruptly came in sight of one of the nesting areas of the 45,000 gannets on the island, perched on a cliff, all of them squawking. We walked among them, although they threatened us with their long bills. We took many close-ups with our 50 mm. lenses, and then, from a platform on the edge of the cliff, we photographed at long range. Below we could see the boats carrying sightseers around the island;

at 300 feet they looked like tubs floating on the ocean, and yet they carried from 50 to 60 people.

At one nesting area the gannets flew over the ocean and circled close to me as I stood at the edge of the cliff. As they came toward me I was able to get some nice flight shots, but it was hard to get the birds in focus. I finally hit upon the idea of setting the distance on the lens, and waiting for the gannets to fly into correct focus. Kittiwakes were nesting on the face of the cliff to our left; they possess the art of laying an egg in any kind of an indentation and hatching it safely. We could see one kittiwake feeding its young.

We met Mr. Teste, a student from a Canadian college. He was making a survey of the gannets and writing a thesis. It was he who had estimated the colony of gannets at 45,000 on Bonaventure island by measuring the space occupied by the nesting colony and counting the number of gannets to a certain unit of measurement. He did not have to allow for vacant spots; the gannets were so crowded and so awkward that one flying in to land would bowl over several neighbors. Each bird met a welcoming committee of several squawking, protesting gannets; the disturbance was constant as the gannets were continually "on wing."

The last sightseeing boat was due to leave the island at 6:00 p.m., and as we made our way toward the wharf, we saw a boat coming in and hurried to catch it. This was not the "St. Therese" on which we had arrived, but the "Sea Parrot." Captain Simoneau told us that we could go back to the mainland on his boat if we desired. He did not charge us for the return trip, and that was the only "free thing" we received on the entire trip, a boat ride. The spruce forest on Bonaventure had Black-poll, Black-throated Green, and Yellow Warblers. As we hurried to the dock, we saw several female Pine Grosbeaks, but no males.

1400 W. Macon St., Decatur, Ill.

BALD EAGLES: A Comparison Between Tri-City and Other Areas

By ELTON FAWKS

THE WRITER CONTACTED many people for data on Bald Eagle populations just before the National Audubon Society started the North American Eagle Study. In the future much of the data from other states will go directly to Alexander Sprunt IV, at Box 231, Tavernier, Florida. He is heading the National Audubon Society project. However, I will continue to carry on a Bald Eagle Survey in the Upper Mississippi Valley, sending my results to Mr. Sprunt and giving reports at intervals to local natural history publications.

From the data collected to date definite conclusions cannot be drawn. However, a three-winter study of the Tri-City Bird Club's Christmas Count area does show a serious, definite, yearly decline in young eagles, as summarized below:

Winter 1958-59:	487 adults seen	to 103 immatures
	82.5424%	to 17.4576%
Winter 1959-60:	1,123 adults seen	to 204 immatures
	84.6237%	to 15.3763%
Winter 1960-61:	675 adults seen	to 102 immatures
	86.8726%	to 13.1274%

This decline in immatures is somewhat similar each winter. The total numbers of eagles counted are those seen on regular eagle-finding trips and those seen daily as I drive around town. They in no way reflect a good comparison between peak and average numbers seen in each of the winter totals. The middle winter of the three reported was a long one, with frozen rivers well into spring. Therefore, the eagles were here longer. Peak counts for the three winters were 114, 66, and 91. In the first two winters we had more immatures at the start and at the finish of each season. This was not true in 1960-61. We saw very few immatures at the beginning and at the end of the winter in our count areas.

Detailed reports came to me from the six U.S. Fish and Wildlife field men stationed on the Upper Mississippi Valley Refuge. In only two of these reports do we have any build-up of young early in the winter. In all six we had a sizeable build-up in numbers as the winter receded. In Pools 4 through 6 and Pools 7-8 the build-up in immatures completely reversed the ratio in favor of the younger birds over the adults. These were covered by two of the six men reporting. In Pool 11 the percentage of immatures to adults improved from 9% to 38.85%.

From reports of the field men in the Upper Mississippi Valley Refuge and other reports, mostly south of here, an interesting feeding pattern appears. Far more data is needed to prove or disprove what could be a major factor in explaining the decreasing ratio of young that has alarmed us during the past few years. Apparently where ducks and geese winter, the immature eagles are found in larger numbers. It also appears from limited data that the numbers of young are increasing in some of these areas each year. Mr. Lee Bush, formerly of the Crab Orchard Refuge near Cartersville, Ill., has sent in some excellent data for the past five winters. A comparison between my area and his for the past three winters is most interesting:

<i>Winter</i>	<i>Tri-City Percentages</i>		<i>Crab Orchard Percentages</i>	
	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Immatures</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Immatures</i>
1958-59	82.5424	17.4576	34.88	65.12
1959-60	84.6237	15.3763	27.68	72.32
1960-61	86.8726	13.1274	17.69	82.31

Additional data from Crab Orchard:

1956-57	63.64	36.36
1957-58	68.75	31.25

During the five years reported, the total season count built up from 32 to a total of 130.

Other reports show that immature eagles prefer smaller streams and more wooded river borders than adults. A comparison between the several open water areas in our Tri-City Count area confirms this. Could it be that the younger eagles like feeding on active prey rather than easy feeding on stunned fish, as do their older counterparts? Feeding is no problem for eagles near the roller dams. They can and do lead a very lazy life. I have only once seen an eagle chase a gull to rob it of its prey. This must not be necessary where food is abundant. Has the thievery of the eagle been played up too much? Some local news writers always tell of Bald Eagles stealing from other birds. Most of their research must be done in books!

For some years we have wondered whether eagles nest in Illinois. Reliable data shows that both Bald and Golden Eagles have been seen all summer in the region around Palisades State Park and Savanna Ordnance Depot, Illinois, and Green Island and McGregor, Iowa. In August one young Bald Eagle was caught by its toe in a trap set for crows in a melon patch. The bird was released. The Federal and State men from both Iowa and Illinois who work for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Conservation Department agree that Bald Eagles do nest in the general area mentioned. The people at the Savanna Ordnance Depot say that several pairs of Bald Eagles nest there. I plan to investigate thoroughly the possibilities of nesting this summer.

SUMMARY — Much additional data has to be obtained and added to that of the National Audubon Society in the next few years. We will soon know more about eagles than ever before. We hope to learn whether Bald Eagles are really declining in young, as seems to be the case on a national scale. No drop in total numbers of eagles has been apparent along the Mississippi; in fact, a build-up in numbers over the past few years has been found. Part of the drop in proportions between the two age groups could be from changing migration patterns or differences in feeding habits. This remains to be proved. The percentages of young in the Tri-City area and also up and down the river from New Boston, Lock and Dam 17 to Lock and Dam 12 at Bellevue, Iowa, seem lower than in most of the country. Some loss in young has been reported down the river and upstream from these areas. We cannot reach any conclusions as yet from data gathered thus far.

Final Report — February 19, 1961, Bald Eagle Count

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Reports</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Immatures</i>	<i>Unclassified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Illinois	17	365	51	1	417
Indiana	3	0	0		0
Iowa	3	10	5		15
Kansas	3	0	0		0
Kentucky	2	3	2		5
Michigan	5 plus	35	5	1	41
Minnesota	none				
Missouri	3	17	14		31
Nebraska	7	27	31	18	76
Ohio	1	0	1		1
Oklahoma	1	0	0	20	20
Wisconsin	5	13	2		15
<i>Totals</i>	50	470	111	40	621
<i>Percentage, adults to young:</i>		80.9	19.1		

COMMENT — The eagles credited to Illinois were found mostly on the Mississippi River bordering some of the other states. Severe snowstorms in Wisconsin and Michigan held down the count. Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Nebraska had good coverage. Wisconsin had planned excellent coverage, but the weather interfered. Only a few people have been contacted in the other states.

A feature of the report for Illinois was the high count of 206 eagles (only 10 were immatures) at the Savanna Ordnance Depot. Daily counts at Lock and Dams 19 and 20 showed eagles leaving daily. A drawdown in water level in Pools 14 and 15 caused the ice to leave and scattered the eagles. The late date for this count did catch the eagles in migration. An earlier February date is suggested for the future. This should follow the U.S. Fish and Wildlife count that is taken in their Annual Waterfowl Inventory. Eagles are now counted and their ages are noted in this survey.

When the present count is compared to the count for January 31, 1960 (see *The Audubon Bulletin*, number 113, March, 1960), we find the following interesting data: 327 Bald Eagles were found in 1961; 302 were adults and 25 immatures. This gives a ratio of 92.355% adults to 7.645% immatures. In the 1960 count we had 104 eagles seen clearly enough to determine age; 82 were adults and 22 immatures. This was 78.75% adults to 21.25% immatures.

When we omit the eagles seen in 1961 at the Savanna Ordnance Depot, which was only partially covered last year, we find 121 Bald Eagles, 106 adults to 15 immatures, giving percentages of 87.6 to 12.4.

We found the eagles in migration in the February 1961 count. The same thing happened in our Tri-City Bird Club Christmas Census, December 26, 1960. In this count we stationed observers on both sides of the Mississippi River and counted eagles at the same time so as not to have a double count. We found 91 Bald Eagles. Of this total, my party counted 35. Later in the day we were on the bluffs nearby and several groups of Bald Eagles were seen spiraling high in the air. Groups of from 6 to 18 were seen, appearing from the east and drifting west, following the river. The upper ones were so high that they could hardly be seen without glasses. They were flying in circles, each layer directly under the one above. One group of 30 was counted, and several smaller numbers were seen. One adult eagle rose straight up, with head up and tail down, and repeated this maneuver four times as it flew past. It hovered in one spot for about 18-20 wingbeats. When the last group passed, we hurried back to the spot where we had counted the eagles earlier and found 21 still there.

Route #1, Box 112, East Moline, Ill.

OBSERVATIONS OF A NESTING COLONY OF EGRETS AND HERONS

By J. W. GALBREATH

TWO TRIPS WERE made this summer to a nesting area in Grand Marais State Park, Ill. — from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Monday, June 26, and from 5:00 a.m. (sunrise) to 8:00 a.m. on Wednesday, July 12. Pairs of brooding Black-crowned Night Herons are using about 15 large elm, hackberry, and pin oak trees in the south wooded area of the park.

American Egrets have been seen nesting in the area for at least four seasons and the herons for approximately ten years. Residents living 40 rods to the south of the breeding colonies have often reported the offensive odor from the droppings, dead young which have fallen from the nest, and decaying fragments of fish.

Hérons and egrets nest in the same trees, but rarely. The egrets seem to prefer elm trees, while the herons use elm, hackberry, and pin oak, in that

order. Some of the elms are dead but are still used for nesting. Much of the foliage on the living trees is white with guano. There are several cottonwood trees in the area, but no nests were found in them. Two large elms each contain over 40 heron nests. All nests are not in use. There are indications that old nests have been repaired and used for successive years. A representative from the St. Louis Audubon Society reported counting 450 nests in the area last winter, when the absence of foliage made a nest census more accurate. Approximately 250 heron nests and 50 egret nests were counted during our visits. There was no outstanding difference between the nests of the two species, making identification impossible unless the parent birds were on the nests or the young were big enough to identify.

The stages of development ranged from eggs in various stages of incubation to young learning to fly. Many half-shells of eggs were on the ground, as well as assorted fragments of various species of fish, which included catfish, bluegill, gar, shad, carp, and buffalo. Some of the fish were eight inches long. Walking under the nests apparently excited the young birds, causing them to drop the fish and in some instances to fall from their precarious perches. The usual number of young in each nest seemed to be two. However, we did not climb any trees for close inspection of eggs or young.

The breeding census on the above dates gave the following estimates: June 26, 1961 — 43 egrets and 130 herons, all ages. July 12, 1961 — 75 egrets and 300 herons, all ages. Estimated total, including all ages in both colonies, from 250 to 350. The greater number in July resulted from more developed young. Observers were: J. W. Galbreath, C. F. Scherrer, Lucas Wrischnik, James Arcynski, and R. H. Rodrian. All are members of the Cahokia Nature League.

Anyone knowing of colonies of herons nesting farther north is requested to write to the author.

9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Ill.



SANDPIPER REMINISCENCES

By KARL E. BARTEL

ON A BALMY DAY in July 1923 I had my introduction to Calumet Lake and its bird life. I remember the event well because by the end of the day one leg was longer than the other. This all came about when my dad took me fishing at Calumet Lake. I vaguely remember getting off a street car and walking to the end of 111th Street. From there we walked south along the board fence of the Pullman car shops. At that time the distance between the lake and the board fence varied between three and four feet, but had a 45 degree slope. Along this slope I acquired one leg longer than the other. Little did I realize then that my life would be molded around this area.

Calumet Lake in 1923 extended from 95th Street on the north to 130th on the south, Cottage Grove on the west, and Torrence Avenue on the east. On the lake were some dredges digging for clay which was then hauled somewhere to make common bricks. The lake remained unchanged until 1932 or 1933, when 103rd Street was built across the north end. This created a new access to the lake, and the city of Chicago began to dump garbage in the lake approximately one-half mile east of Cottage Grove Avenue and south of 103rd Street. Thus sometime between 1933 and 1936 numerous mud flats were created that made ideal probing areas for sandpipers.

This area, although smelly, harbored many a bird lover, including Dr. Alfred Lewy, Amy G. Baldwin, Frank A. Pitelka, Dr. R. M. Strong, and others. My first interest in and encounter with birds was in 1928, but by 1933 my knowledge was of such a caliber that I had applied for a Federal Bird Banding Permit. Although I began banding birds on February 11, 1933, it was not until 1937 that I devised bird traps that would catch sandpipers. On August 3, 1937, my first sandpiper traps were set at the 103rd Street mud flats and operated until August 15th. During this time eight species of sandpipers were trapped and banded, a total of 104 individuals.

By 1938 the 103rd Street flats had disappeared, and the migrating sandpipers had to find new feeding grounds. During the last few months of 1937 and the first few months of 1938, Doty Avenue was built across Calumet Lake. At 106th Street and Doty was a small mud flat that some sandpipers soon found. It was here that on August 7, 1938, while observing birds, I spied one sandpiper with a band; and since I had not banded any this year as yet, I thought it might be one I had banded before. I rushed home, got some traps and set them up, and in one hour had captured the bird. It was one I had banded on August 4, 1937, a thousand feet farther west. Only six sandpipers were trapped in this location.

In 1938 I also used two other sandpiper spots. One was Chicago Ridge, at 111th and Central, where on August 14th I banded five birds along Stoney Creek. Two of these were rare — a Western Sandpiper and a Baird's. The next trapping site was at 135th Street and 76th Avenue in Palos Park. Here one Solitary Sandpiper was banded on August 21, 1938.

Two sites were used in 1939. One was a ditch in Oak Hill Cemetery, where I worked; the other a small puddle along Cottage Grove Avenue, at 120th Street. Here only two birds were captured. In 1940 Mrs. Baldwin discovered a new area on the east side of Wolf Lake, in Indiana. Here I set up traps for three days and captured 55 birds. One was a Long-billed Dowitcher, and two were Blue-winged Teal. This was the area and year most of my sandpiper trapping pictures were taken.

By August 1941 a new dump had been started along Doty Avenue near 120th Street, where sandpipers flocked because of the mud flats. It was at this site that I developed a strong resentment for bird observers who refused to stay clear of the traps when birds were working close to them. This trapping site was given up in three days because of the interference. Only 13 birds were banded here. By 1942 this site had disappeared.

Because of heavy rains during July 1944, the former puddle at Cottage Grove and 120th brought in many birds through August. Here the traps were set up on July 29th and removed on September 9th. During this period of 43 days, 212 birds were banded (13 species). The area was not used again until 1947, when only 14 birds were banded in 14 days, but two of these were Brewer's Blackbirds. The area was used again in 1948, and this time 34 birds were banded. In that year a Marbled Godwit was observed here until it was shot by a hunter.

I found no sandpiper banding sites in 1949. In 1950 Dr. Alfred Lewy secured a permit to enter the sanitary filtration plant at 125th and Cottage Grove Avenue. This was the best banding site I ever had. Here the traps were not disturbed for over a month, either by bird lovers or trespassers. About 139 sandpipers were banded, plus such birds as the Sora Rail, Water Pipit, Swamp Sparrow, Long-billed Marsh Wren, Mourning Dove, and hundreds of Redwinged Blackbirds, Cowbirds, Starlings, and Song Sparrows. On September 4, 1950, I also trapped one day on the west shore of Wolf Lake and banded 7 sandpipers.

In 1951 the birds were close to home at a scooped-out patch of ground in Beverly Cemetery at 123rd and Kedzie. Here I banded 28 sandpipers, including a new species for me — a Greater Yellow-legs. I also banded a number of Mourning Doves and Starlings. This is where most of my Solitary Sandpipers were banded.

In 1952 I was informed by Mrs. Amy Baldwin of a sandpiper concentration at 107th and Kostner in Oak Lawn. This was the most miserable place I ever banded, but the birds were thick. If I did not stand by and watch, boys would begin stoning the birds. I did manage to band 13 sandpipers and 3 meadowlarks. This was the last year I banded sandpipers.

Since 1953 I have gone back to "bird watching" at Calumet Flats, using binoculars and telephoto camera lenses. This is less nerve-racking than watching a sandpiper teetering one inch from a trap entrance without going in.

In 1954, on September 18th, I banded some sandpipers for Mr. Richard Hoger that had been restored to health. Of these, 43 were Pectoral and 6 Semipalmated Sandpipers; these were released at Orland Wildlife Preserve. A few days later, one of the Semipalmated was back at Calumet Flats and was found sick again where it formerly had been picked up. On October 23rd I again banded for Mr. Hoger about 12 Golden Plovers and 7 Pectoral Sandpipers which he and his wife had restored to health. In 16 years of trapping, I banded 759 individuals of 17 species and sub-species of sandpipers, plus 14 other species of birds:

12 Blue-winged Teal	1 Greater Yellowlegs	Long-billed
1 King Rail	23 Lesser Yellowlegs	Marsh Wren
1 Virginia Rail	91 Pectoral	Water Pipit
1 Sora Rail	Sandpiper	Starling
27 Semipalmated	2 Baird's Sandpiper	Meadowlark
Plover	71 Least Sandpiper	Redwinged
94 Killdeer	6 Long-billed	Blackbird
12 Amer. Golden	Dowitcher	Brewer's
Plover	347 Semipalmated	Blackbird
1 Ruddy Turnstone	Sandpiper	Brown-headed
2 Amer. Woodcock	3 Western	Cowbird
2 Common Snipe	Sandpiper	Swamp Sparrow
43 Spotted Sandpiper	1 Wilson's	Song Sparrow
33 Solitary Sandpiper	Phalarope	
	Mourning Dove	

Of all these banded birds, only five were ever found later:

COWBIRD: Banded Aug. 22, 1950; found dead Nov. 28, 1950, at Ville Platte, La.

KILLDEER: Banded July 20, 1939; found frozen Jan. 23, 1940, at Bertrandville, La.

WILSON'S SNIPE: Banded Aug. 31, 1948; shot Oct. 16, 1953, at George Lake Marsh, Whiting, Ind. — 5 years, 2 months later.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL: Banded Aug. 7, 1944; shot Sept. 20, 1944, at Big Lake, Minn. — this bird flew north.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL: Banded Aug. 7, 1944; shot Jan. 21, 1945, at Bogota, Colombia, South America.

TO WHAT ARE WE COMMITTED?

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

THIS ARTICLE IS NOT concerned with the activities of those conservationists who labor by the hundreds in our prairie state for the preservation of wild-life and the more careful use of land and stream. It is devoted to the larger problem — how can we mobilize the vast potential strength of conservationists to effect desperately needed changes in Illinois? A leading conservationist who now occupies a sensitive post in the Interior Department in Washington, D.C., recently observed that “the cloud of complacency which lingers over the conservation movement in Illinois is ominous. The conservationists don’t know their own strength.”

In our state we have over 40,000 members of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmens’ Clubs; we have almost 3,000 members of the Izaak Walton League; there are over 1,000 members of the Illinois Audubon Society and affiliated groups. In addition there are thousands of members of the Garden Clubs of Illinois, the League of Women Voters, the Illinois Federation of Women’s Clubs, and several men’s garden clubs. There are scores of hiking clubs and other outdoor groups. Even allowing for duplications, this is a vast army, but it is an army led by General Apathy and captained by complacency.

No other conclusion is possible after watching one conservationist bill after another go down the drain in Springfield for lack of support. For example, the bill to establish a bi-partisan conservation commission for Illinois drew most of its support from Cook and Will Counties. Other bills fared far worse. Lack of leadership by many groups, and lack of enthusiasm by the rank and file, has placed Illinois 25 years behind the times in many conservation efforts.

Where does the problem lie? For one thing, it is almost impossible to obtain information on conservation legislation affecting Illinois from our daily press; only now and then will the big metropolitan papers print any articles concerning conservation bills before the General Assembly. Though some groups still protect their lists of officers and committee members from the gaze of “outsiders” with the air of Horatio at the bridge, the major conservation organizations have begun to work more closely for the advancement of mutual concerns. Examples are found in the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, and more recently, the Joint Committee for a Bi-Partisan Conservation Commission and the Illinois Joint Committee on Pesticides.

A sage once remarked: “People are of two kinds — they are either part of the problem, or part of the solution.” One problem may be lack of communication between club officers and the rank and file. All too often a club newsletter will contain little or no information on conservation problems. While the officers may often be informed, they fail to relay data to the supporting members.

Charles Sauers, the General Superintendent of the Cook County Forest Preserve District, once told me that: “Conservationists will make little progress until we develop more ‘nuts.’ We must encourage more people to take hold of a single problem and fight it to a conclusion.” To put it more elegantly, we need to persuade people to develop a capacity for indignation and to relate that indignation to the decision-making processes of our government. The Quakers call this a “concern.” If only 25% of the dues-

paying members of conservation clubs in Illinois developed a single "concern," what dramatic and bold changes would take place!

We need persons in every Audubon society, every sportsmens' club, every garden club, who can become concerned over the lack of nature areas for our public schools; we need persons who can develop a concern over the plight of our upland birds; we need a concern over the decline of the Bald Eagle and the Prairie Chicken, and we need people who will help raise funds to insure their survival; we need a concern over the lack of forest preserve districts in Illinois; we need a concern over the billboard blight which has turned our roadsides into ugly signboard alleys; we need nature centers in all of our forest preserve districts; we need vigilante committees to prevent our state and local parks from being turned into amusement centers by inept park administrators; we need more "clean streams" committees to help patrol our rivers and control pollution; we need more Junior Audubon Clubs in Illinois; we need a concern over hawks and owls to insure that a good law is not ignored or forgotten; we need more state and local parks, for these are natural refuges for wildlife and serve as spiritual sanctuaries for human beings. Such a list can easily be doubled.

Ten years ago our Society had a "conservation committee" which consisted of one person who handled the book and literature department. Today this committee consists of nine persons. We have a chairman and a vice-chairman; a sub-committee on pesticides and a sub-committee on open spaces. In ten years this committee has sought to end the senseless animosity between bird-watchers and sportsmen; it has succeeded in changing the image of the I.A.S. from a "waiting and watching" society back to its original role as one of the more dynamic conservation groups in Illinois. It has returned to the role its founders had envisioned: a militant protector of wildlife and wildlands. Dr. Hugh Iltis recently said: "To take bird walks and nature hikes and talk about conservation without active involvement in the problems of nature conservation, is to hide in an ivory tower." Conservation organizations are created for the same reason that we form governments — to enable people to accomplish together what they would find impossible to do singly. Let us take up our task.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



UNINVITED GUEST

The spruce beside my door
 Holds a shredded nest
 And nothing more
 Where only yesterday
 Scarlet wings and crest
 Held kingly sway:

 Death passed this way
 Last night
 With catnip breath.

Emeline Ennis Kotula



The Meadowlark

By ANNA C. AMES

SOME SPECIES OR sub-species of the Meadowlark is found in every part of the United States. It is a plump, brown-streaked bird with a broad, black V on its yellow breast. (I once saw one with a Dickcissel throat.) Western and Eastern species are barely distinguishable from each other. The Western is somewhat smaller and paler, with a tendency to grayish brown instead of reddish brown, and the bars on its inner wing feathers, rump, and tail are not connected along the shaft. The black crescent of the Western bird is narrower than that of the Eastern. The sexes are practically alike in coloration, but the female is smaller.

The Meadowlark is something of an individualist, but never really solitary. It is sociable but not gregarious. It never flies in flocks. Many may be seen feeding together in the meadows, but not in close clusters. Sometimes a group will gather and sing for an hour or two.

The Meadowlark frequents open fields throughout its range except in Southern Georgia, where it is common in the open pine woods. In flight the short tail displays conspicuous, white outer feathers. The Meadowlark is the only one of the family *Icteridae* which has these banner marks. Upon alighting, the bird flirts its tail vigorously once or twice, and thus shows the white markings again. The bird flies with stiff wings, an alternate flapping and gliding flight.

Like others of his family, except the orioles, the Meadowlark is a strong walker and rarely leaves the ground except to take a perch from which to sing. He never flies very high. Sometimes, as I have seen happen, a parent bird at the top of a telephone pole may direct the movements of its young in the grass.

The song, which varies with the season, is rather easy to imitate. In the winter its peculiar lisping, long, and rather melancholy note is heard at short intervals. In the spring a clear and flute-like whistle rings out with varying intonation and accent, always sweet and inspiring to those who are weary of winter and snow. The Meadowlark is said to sing, "spring of the year!" In the autumn the song is more plaintive.

The Western species has a richer, fuller song than the Eastern, with, as Dr. Roberts has said, "a ringing quality not possessed by any forest-encompassed bird." The Chicago area is fortunate in having both if these birds. The male birds sing more or less from March to November. Dr. Frank Chapman distinguishes thus between the call notes of Eastern and Western Meadowlarks: "The call of the Western Meadowlark is a *chuck, chuck*, followed by a wooden, rolling *brrrrrr*, wholly unlike the sharp *dzit* or *yert* and metallic twitter of the Eastern."

Meadowlark nests are invariably flush with the ground and arched over with grass stems, with a small opening at the side. Sometimes the birds tunnel a foot or more under the grass before they start the nest, in which grasses are used almost exclusively. Frequently the parents alight at some distance from the nest and walk quietly through the grass. The four to six white eggs are speckled with brown and purple. A second nesting often occurs. Usually the Meadowlark is monogamous.

Throughout the year insects make up 73% of the bird's food, grain 15%, and weed seeds 12%. During the insect season, insects constitute over 90% of the food supply. The Meadowlark is a hardy bird, not strictly migratory, as some birds remain in the northern states all winter. The ranges of the

Eastern and Western species overlap broadly, but the birds do not interbreed.

The popularity of the Western Meadowlark is attested by the fact that it is the state bird of Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wyoming.

929 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois



BOOK REVIEWS

BIRD STUDY, by Andrew J. Berger, Ph.D. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y. June 1961, 387 pp., 11 chap., 178 illus., cloth-bound. \$9.00.

Our first reaction upon seeing the title of this volume was: "How could anyone presume to cover such a complex subject as "Bird Study" in a volume of this size?" As Dr. Berger points out in his preface: "*Bird Study* has been written to serve as the basis for a one-semester course in ornithology for liberal arts students." In this sense, the book succeeds admirably in providing the essential facts and disciplines required for serious bird study and in giving the reader a frame upon which he can build a superstructure of ornithological knowledge as he wishes.

Bird Study is a textbook which relates the basic facts of bird science so well that the student will continue reading because the subject whets his interest. The amateur birder who has had little instruction in ornithology at the college level will find that this book can fill in the gaps in his formal education. While the advanced bird student or professional biologist will also find much of value, he would probably obtain more satisfaction from *Fundamentals of Ornithology* (see the *Audubon Bulletin*, No. 111, Sept. 1959, p. 16), which Dr. Berger completed following the death of Dr. Joselyn Van Tyne.

The present book covers the many fields of interest which concern any modern bird student: anatomy, paleontology, plumage, field identification, bird song, behavior, habitat, migration, navigation, courtship, nest building, eggs and young, structure and function, taxonomy, nomenclature, and conservation. The chapter on "Conservation" summarizes many current problems of preserving water and land for its natural and wildlife values. The author reviews the misuse of pesticides and urges greater efforts to teach everyone the need for conservation before our resources have been damaged beyond repair. *Bird Study* skims over the entire surface of our knowledge of birds and at the same time prepares us to plunge deeper.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

NATURE'S YEAR, by John Hay. Illustrated by David Grose. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York. 1961. 199 pp. \$4.50.

The natural history events occurring during the seasons at Cape Cod are expertly presented in this poetic work. Beginning with July and progressing to June, the author has presented his observations of development, survival, and decline in nature. The author's flowing form of presentation has resulted in a work that will hold the reader until the book has been completed. The numerous sections in the book depicting animal behavior and relationships will enhance its worth to the naturalist.

William E. Southern, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb

A Shrike "Graveyard"

By C. TURNER NEARING

THIS SPRING MY WIFE and I have been observing a sight new to us: the outdoor food supply of a Loggerhead Shrike. We first heard reports of small animals impaled on thorns along the T road west of our farm near Cerro Gordo, Ill. A neighbor from Decatur called on us before Decoration Day, saying that he had counted 24 mice, six snakes, a frog, and a small grasshopper on black locust thorns within the space of a tenth of a mile. He stated that young shrikes were feeding on the dead animals (we had read previously that shrikes do not feed on victims after impaling them).

Another friend, a dentist, corroborated the story, saying that he had seen an adult shrike fly in with a mouse and later with a small songbird, impaling the prey with his FEET, rather than his bill. We drove out at once and found six mice and a small garter snake impaled on the thorns of a locust tree growing above a high multiflora rose hedge. Not fifty feet away we found the nest and four immatures. The female shrike was brooding a second clutch of eggs. We have taken a number of pictures of the nest and the impaled animals; in a few weeks I hope to get pictures of the young being fed.

1400 West Macon St., Decatur, Ill.



New Members Since Feb. 10, 1961

THE NEW MEMBERS listed below have joined the Illinois Audubon Society between February 10 and July 10, 1961. The * denotes a contributing member. All are from Illinois. We are glad to have you with us, and hope that you can attend our Annual Meetings, Camp-Outs, or Screen Tour Lectures.

*Melvin Abrahamson, Naperville
 Mrs. George Blaha, Western Springs
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 Charles A. Westcott, River Forest
 Mrs. Melvena Wilson, Chicago
 Mrs. Austin M. Zimmerman, Algonquin



MORE BOOK REVIEWS

A FIELD LIST OF BIRDS OF THE TRI-CITY REGION, by Elton Fawks and Peter Petersen, Jr. Available from the Davenport Public Museum, Davenport, Iowa, 1961, 40 pp., paperback. 50¢ plus postage.

A guide book to birds found on both sides of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Davenport-Rock Island-Moline-East Moline, covering sections of eight counties in Illinois and seven in Iowa. The book is compiled as a series of calendar charts, with bars of varying thickness showing the relative abundance of each species throughout the year. Facing every chart is a convenient page for entering observations of the species seen.

An excellent center-spread map shows the location of the 31 birding areas outlined in the text. The chart is a little confusing until one gets used to the alphabetical symbols (A—Mississippi River; B—Marshes and Ponds, etc.) arbitrarily assigned to the 17 kinds of habitat. The booklet could very well have been made a little larger than its $4\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6" size, as some of the type was reduced to such a point that it was not easy to read. However, this little publication will prove a valuable supplement to the Eastern or Western field guides, and will be most helpful to any birders from other parts of Illinois or Iowa who wish to make field trips in the Tri-City area.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Books reviewed in the **Audubon Bulletin** may be ordered from the Book Committee Chairman, Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, 323 East Wesley Street, Wheaton, Illinois.

THE BIRD WATCHER'S GUIDE, by Henry Hill Collins, Jr. Golden Press, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N.Y. Fourth edition, May 1961, 125 pp., illustrated, cloth-bound. \$3.95.

Here is a text not for the experienced bird student, but for the beginning birder. *The Bird Watcher's Guide* is written for the elementary or high school reader, in contrast to Dr. Berger's *Bird Study* (reviewed elsewhere in this issue), which is at the college level. *The Guide* is liberally and beautifully illustrated, with pictures, drawings, or diagrams on nearly every page. The many full-color photographs come from the best sources — the National Audubon Society, Helen Cruickshank, Cy La Tour, Edward Prins, Maurice Broun, and so on.

For the novice at bird watching, the housewife who wishes to set up a back yard feeding station, the amateur nature photographer, and the gardener who wishes to attract birds, *The Guide* should prove most helpful. It quickly covers all of the aspects the beginner will need to know — binoculars, telescopes, cameras; how, where, and when to go birding; field equipment; bird identification, bird lists, bird songs, bird houses, cover and food for birds, and even conservation. The book includes some fine lists of useful references for the serious bird student; of the foremost ornithological and conservation societies; of American and Canadian bird clubs; and of state bird books and leading bird society publications. Since *The Bird Watcher's Guide* is so well-illustrated and easy to read, it would make an ideal gift for any young would-be naturalist or for someone who has just adopted the hobby of bird study.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

CATERPILLARS, by Dorothy Sterling. Illustrated by Winifred Lubell. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York, 1961. 64 pp. \$2.75.

Here is an extremely interesting book for the young naturalist. Within its few pages are presented descriptions of caterpillars; data regarding the development of butterflies and moths; methods of finding caterpillars; examples of protective coloration and behavior; and finally, an important section on cage types and what to feed caterpillars.

Since children are usually attracted to the many oddly and often brightly colored caterpillars of the summer and fall, this little book will add much to the school or home library. If children are interested in these animals and their habits, it is important that we have materials, such as this book, available to indicate proper treatment and care. The book also provides interesting information about the species most commonly found in our area.

William E. Southern, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb

GARDENING WITHOUT POISONS, by Beatrice Trum Hunter. Friends of Nature, 346 Concord Ave., Belmont 78, Mass. 1961. 17 pp. 35¢.

Mrs. Hunter is an authority on the subjects of organic gardening and the perils of pesticides to wildlife and human beings. Her booklet is a mine of information on biological control of insects through predators, parasites and diseases; on encouragement of birds; on the use of plants repellent to insects; on the maintenance of soil fertility, and kindred matters. The great and mounting dangers of chemical pesticides are graphically told, and several harmless alternatives to poison sprays are described. References are given to sources for biological controls of pests and on the intriguing subject of companionate planting. The book concludes with a two-page classified list of addresses where useful materials mentioned in the text may be purchased. *Gardening Without Poisons* deserves the widest circulation. It can be had in large quantities at reduced prices.

Margaret M. Nice, 5725 Harper Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois

Raymond Mostek Wins 1961 Conservation Award

RAYMOND MOSTEK, VICE-PRESIDENT and Conservation Chairman of the I.A.S., received the Fourth Annual Award for outstanding conservation work in Illinois at the Annual Meeting of the Society in Rockford on May 20. His nomination was unique in that he was the only candidate for the award ever to be named independently by three outdoor groups in different parts of the state.

In presenting the award, Paul Downing, I.A.S. president, emphasized that Mr. Mostek has carried on conservation work in Illinois at the highest level for ten years. His services include: originated the Natural Resources Council of Illinois and served as its first chairman in 1954; presently recording secretary and editor of the *Newsletter of the N.R.C.I.*; originated the proposal for a Hawk and Owl Protection Law in 1956, and obtained co-operation of many state groups to obtain passage; circulated petitions, launched letter-writing campaigns, and built public support for numerous conservation projects, including preservation of Dinosaur National Monument, the Indiana Dunes, Wooded Island in Jackson Park, Waveland Bird Sanctuary in Lincoln Park; worked for establishment of Prairie Chicken Refuges and passage of a Billboard Control Act. He conducts a personal anti-litterbug campaign wherever he goes. As the Tri-City Bird Club declared in its letter of nomination: "Ray Mostek's primary aim is to help save something of this country's majesties for future generations."

I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

- Audubon Society of Park Ridge*, % Mrs. Vern V. Carlson, President
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- Barrington Women's Club*, % Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
602 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Batavia Women's Club*, % Mrs. Sydney Boss,
Deerpath Road, R.F.D., Batavia, Illinois
- Bull Valley Garden Club*, % Mrs. Frank C. Howard, Jr.
R.R. #3, Woodstock, Illinois
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THE I. A. S. CREDO

The *Illinois Audubon Society* is interested in and works for:
Protection of wild birds and other wildlife;

Conservation of all natural resources;

Preservation of natural areas and wildlife habitat;

An educational program designed to inform everyone in
Illinois about the value of wildlife and wilderness areas.

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted legislation to protect birds and to prevent the destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$3.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$10.00 annually
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00
BENEFACTORS.....	\$500.00
PATRONS.....	\$1,000.00



Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. John R. Bayless*, Membership Chairman, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana.



Technical Consultants

DR. WILLIAM BEECHER, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago
 PHILIP DUMONT, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.
 OLIVER HEYWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Hinsdale
 DR. THOMAS G. SCOTT, State Natural History Survey, Urbana
 MILTON D. THOMPSON, Illinois State Museum, Springfield

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

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December, 1961

New Threat to Illinois Beach State Park

By DONALD VAN HORN

THERE HAS BEEN considerable discussion during the past few months concerning a plan to give a portion of Illinois Beach State Park to the city of Waukegan in order to build a golf course, swimming pool, and marina (yacht harbor). Opposition to this proposal has come from the Illinois Audubon Society and from the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society, a non-profit organization which has worked since 1950 to protect the unique scientific and aesthetic values of the park. It is the hope of the latter Society to enlist state-wide aid in defeating the partition proposal.

The area desired by Waukegan is a portion of the nature sanctuary which was set aside at the time of the establishment of the park to be preserved as the only remaining sizeable area of original wet sand prairie in Illinois. This prairie is irreplaceable if once destroyed. It is a living museum showing the natural ecology of the region. The nature area is the home of many species of flora and fauna that have been exterminated elsewhere, and it has been used extensively by universities, colleges, scientific, and lay groups for study and research.

The general public is growing more and more aware of the need for extension of national and local park systems. It is as logical and reasonable to protect the lands already dedicated as parks as it is to establish new preserves. Illinois, with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants, has a serious shortage of state parks. Our 27,500 acres compare poorly with the 58,000 acres of Missouri, the 126,000 acres of Connecticut, or the park systems of Indiana, Iowa, or Wisconsin. Any deletion of park land is certainly a step in the wrong direction. The authorities responsible for parks are subjected to continual pressure to permit the erosion of park lands for projects that have local and special interests. Yielding to these demands will establish precedents that can eventually nullify the objectives for which our parks were originally created.

We question the propriety and equity of a proposal that involves diversion of state property, purchased by state funds, to the jurisdiction of a municipality. Illinois Beach State Park can be most useful and attractive to the public if its unique natural features are preserved. There is little reason to use the park for forms of recreation that can be located elsewhere.

The mechanisms for transferring the park land to the control of Waukegan fall into two categories. The first is legislative action, requiring much time. A second avenue being considered, more rapid and direct, is that of administrative transfer. By this plan an appeal would be made to the Governor to transfer jurisdiction of parts of the park from the Department of Conservation to the Illinois Port Authority, which in turn would deed the area to the city of Waukegan. The latter transfer is possibly illegal but could well go unnoticed if public attention were not brought to bear.

The Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society needs the support of the many people in Illinois who wish to keep park land in its natural state. It is imperative that the officials responsible for the outcome of the Waukegan proposal be contacted. The Society urges anyone opposed to this plan to protest by writing to Governor Otto Kerner, State Office Building, Springfield; Mr. William Lodge, Director, Department of Conservation, Springfield; or Mr. Charles Sauers, Chairman, Conservation Advisory Board, Springfield, Illinois. Public disapproval of this proposal must be made immediately; if the citizens of this state are apathetic, they may lose their park land.

Ed. Note: There were 535,000 admissions to Illinois Beach State Park in 1961; camping reached a total of 31,000 persons — an increase of nearly 50% over the previous year.

Department of Biology, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.

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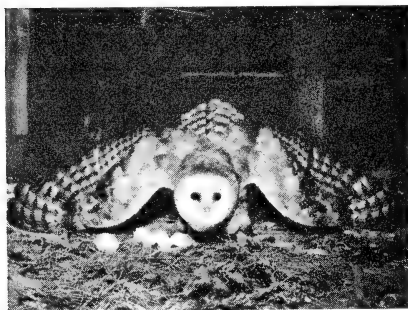
BARN OWL NESTING IN ILLINOIS

By HARLAN D. WALLEY

IN THE COURSE of a study of polygamy and variation in egg characteristics of Redwinged Blackbirds, I had the opportunity of gathering some data on nesting of several other species, of which these are outstanding:

BARN OWL (*Tyto alba*)

Published reports regarding nesting of the Barn Owl in Illinois are few. Ford (1956, *Chicago Acad. Sci. Spec. Publ. No. 12*: 51) cites all available nesting records for Illinois prior to 1956. I have not found any additional published reports since 1956, but I have had the pleasure of locating a nest in DeKalb County.



On August 16, 1960, Mr. Walter Rudd and I located a nest 35 feet from the ground in a hollow branch of a large American Elm (*Ulmus americana*), in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Tutland, Sandwich, Ill. The limb which served as the nesting site was approximately 1½ feet in diameter, open at the top and also on the east side. The owls were one yard from the entrance, and uttered a loud hissing sound upon the slightest disturbance, and throughout the entire time of observation. The female immediately left the nest upon being disturbed, while considerable probing was required to entice the four young to move. All four young were capable of flying short distances (up to 100 yards), and were kept under close surveillance by the mother from a nearby tree. It is believed that the young would have left the nest within a few days. A year later, on August 1, 1961, three young were observed at the same site.

According to Smith and Parmalee (1955, *A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois*, p. 36), the Barn Owl is an "uncommon permanent resi-

dent" in Illinois. Ford (*op. cit.*) lists the Barn Owl as "a rare resident," but adds, "observations available to us represent every month of the year."

Mr. William E. Southern of the Department of Biology, Northern Illinois University (personal correspondence), feels that the Barn Owl is far from rare in northern Illinois. He informs me that "several specimens are turned in yearly by local residents of DeKalb County." We feel that the Barn Owl is far more common than observations and nesting records tend to show.

LEAST BITTERN (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

Two nests were located June 12, 1960, one mile west of Plano, Kendall County, Illinois, within a small marsh dominated by Bulrush (*Scirpus*). Nest (A) was constructed of $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter sticks, crudely and loosely laid in a criss-cross pattern, forming a rough platform one foot above the water and about 20 feet from shore. The nest was eight inches in diameter.

Two eggs, appearing to be almost symmetrical, and pale greenish-white without any markings, were noted in the nest on June 12. The nest was again visited on June 15 and contained four eggs; on June 17, five. The nest was watched daily from June 17 until July 3, when two young, covered with buffy white down, and three eggs were noted. On July 6 the nest was empty and no sign of the young bitterns could be found. Assuming that the first egg was laid on June 11, and incubation started after the third egg was laid, a period of nineteen days was required for the first egg to hatch.

Nest (B) was identical to (A) in construction, but eighteen inches above the water, and located approximately twenty yards east of (A). Four eggs were noted in the nest on June 12, and on June 15 an additional egg was noted. On June 18 I was unable to relocate this nest. The average measurement of the ten eggs was 30.7 x 23.5 millimeters. The largest egg in the series measured 32.1 x 23.7 mm.; the smallest, 29.1 x 23.1 mm.

R.F.D. #1, Sandwich, Illinois

Christmas Bird Counts — 1961

AS IN PAST YEARS, the Illinois Audubon Society and its affiliates will sponsor almost twenty Christmas Censuses of birds in our state. The official census period is from Dec. 20, 1961, through Jan. 1, 1962. Reports must be sent in by Jan. 15, 1962, to our Assistant Editor, **Mr. William Southern, Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois.**

The basic requirements for the censuses remain the same—15-mile diameter area, varied terrain, eight or more hours in the field, three or more observers if possible. Reports should be written in narrative style, as in the Census Reports given in the March issue of the *Audubon Bulletin* for the last three years. Be sure to list the birds seen in the official order specified by the American Ornithologists' Union, as given on your field cards or in the Peterson *Field Guide*. Please follow the recent changes in bird names as given in the article by Mr. Southern in last December's issue.

See the list of affiliates on the inside back cover of this journal if you would like to participate in a census hike with the bird club in your area. If you operate bird feeders and live within the circle covered by your local club, the birds seen at your feeders on census day should be reported to the field trip leader. In the Chicago area, the Chicago Ornithological Society will conduct its census on Dec. 31, 1961, at the Morton Arboretum near Lisle, Illinois. The group will meet at 9:00 a.m. at the Administration Building Parking Lot near Route 53. Good birding, Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year!

CONTROL MEASURES FOR DUTCH ELM DISEASE

By WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN

ONE OF THE MOST controversial biological issues of our time is a method for saving American Elms from devastation by Dutch elm disease without damaging wildlife and ecological interrelationships. Since the 1930's Dutch elm disease has spread from the East Coast to the Mississippi River and beyond. Much effort and money has gone into attempts at control. Recent research indicates the possibility of controlling the disease without the destruction of wildlife that has occurred in some spray programs. However, while research continues, many individuals and agencies are using inadequate methods in hopes of retarding the disease. Arguments justifying the use of toxic sprays, such as D.D.T., contend that our stately elms mean more in terms of property values than the few robins that are killed. This statement is open to argument, but the issue at hand is much larger. It is not simply the loss of a few birds due to insecticide application, but the disruption of our entire biological community that should awaken us to the need for caution.

It is my conviction that a complete sanitation program, removal of dead elms and dead wood from living elms, wherein the bark beetles which spread the disease breed, would probably be as successful as any program involving D.D.T. applications. In this connection I will describe the control program recently enacted in DeKalb, Illinois, as well as some control measures used by other communities. I will also discuss some biological facts indicating the need for additional research while a particular insecticide is used.

It is not my intention to cover the subject completely. I hope that my comments will stimulate evaluation of the control program used in your community. I will, upon request, provide readers with a bibliography pertaining to Dutch elm disease, toxic effects of insecticides, etc.

In the fall of 1960, a committee of DeKalb citizens became concerned about a proposed spray program for Dutch elm disease in the community. At that time several hundred elms were dead in the city and no preventative measures had been attempted. I was asked to become a committee member. Our interest, discussions and research resulted in the City Council deciding not to approve a spray program. Instead street crews spent the winter months removing dead elms from the parkways. An ordinance was enacted whereby citizens were required to remove dead elms from private property. Several organizations offered to replant city parkways with trees of various species recommended by our committee and purchased by the city. Progress was made in the sanitation program, but much has yet to be accomplished. For such a program to be successful, it is necessary to extend coverage into nearby rural areas and neighboring communities.

As a result of my research and continued interest in the problem, I have attempted to evaluate the programs currently attempted to prevent the spread of Dutch elm disease. Some programs have been directed toward the causative fungus, *Ceratocystis ulmi*, and others toward the insects apparently responsible for spreading the fungus, the elm bark beetles, *Hylurgopinus rufipes* and *Scolytus multistriatus*. Most of the programs involving insecticides leave much to be desired. Methods used by many communities for control of bark beetles are but half-hearted attempts to stop the spread of Dutch elm disease and whole-hearted attempts to show the public that something is being done. Often the decision to spray or not to spray is left to a

public or private control agency. This is often unwise, since the desire to empire build usually enters the scene and the decision of the agency is not always the correct one from the standpoint of disease control, conservation, or public welfare. Since there are a few cities in which progress is apparently being made in slowing the spread of Dutch elm disease, I have attempted to evaluate several types of programs. I have also theorized on the point that similar, and possibly better, results could be obtained by a diligent sanitation program and no spraying. It is possible that indiscriminant spraying has, besides destroying wildlife, increased the rate of transit of the disease-causing fungus.

I. NO SPRAYING—NO TO INCOMPLETE SANITATION. In some communities flanked by Dutch elm disease, the rate of infection is slow and a few trees are lost annually. No spray or sanitation program is attempted in these communities. The accumulated dead trees possibly serve as reservoirs for the fungus and breeding sites for the beetles, thus enhancing the chance for an extensive outbreak. However, the fact that some trees are removed to satisfy the esthetic sense aids in reducing this hazard. In these instances biological controls, since they are not destroyed by insecticides, may be responsible for the minor rate of infection.

II. PARTIAL SPRAYING—PARTIAL SANITATION. In some localities partial control programs are followed. Trees along parkways, parks, and possibly other city property are sprayed. Dead trees in the same areas are removed. However, private property is not necessarily subjected to the same practices and little or no trimming of partially dead trees is attempted. Spraying ranges from one dormant coverage of D.D.T. to two applications, the second in the fall. Only a few communities use one or two coverages of methoxychlor instead of D.D.T., since methoxychlor is about three times more expensive. The fact that methoxychlor is only one thirty-fifth as toxic to robins, and possibly other wildlife, fails to outweigh the economics involved. These programs have not proved satisfactory.

III. ENFORCED SPRAY PROGRAM AND SANITATION. Other communities, relatively few in number, attempt extensive community-wide control programs. In these areas a block-by-block survey of the entire tree population is made at least twice during the summer by trained personnel. Sanitation and spraying are used throughout the community. Ordinances require citizens to remove dead or diseased trees from private property. This program has had some success and apparently slows the rate of fungus spread. However, small numbers of elms still die each year. The results, in many ways, resemble those in communities mentioned earlier where no spraying is done and the disease still fails to reach extensive proportions.

The communities indicating success with spray-sanitation programs were those that started early, before Dutch elm disease became well established. In areas where the disease is already causing high losses, similar success appears unlikely.

IV. NO SPRAYING—SANITATION ONLY. A fourth method of attack is used in a few areas; however, it appears to be gaining favor. This is an all-out sanitation program without spraying. In this program an ordinance is usually necessary to enforce the removal of dead trees and pruning of diseased trees on private property. This program has not been in effect long enough for its results to be recognizable. However, the logic behind it appears reasonable and most desirable from the standpoint of wildlife conservation. This program has been adopted by DeKalb, Illinois. Similar practices are

being attempted by other communities in other states. The Michigan Highway Department has begun an extensive removal program of dead and dying elms along its right-of-ways. This is indeed a step toward an overall sanitation program. Minnesota has indicated interest in a state-wide program of this type.

To my knowledge no community has successfully controlled Dutch elm disease by using spray programs; nor has complete success resulted from the combination spray-sanitation programs. Conclusions cannot be drawn for the sanitation program because too little evidence is currently available. The lack of program preference has often resulted in the adoption of spray programs. The general policy is to use D.D.T. until something better is developed. If this attitude could be changed and the use of D.D.T. discontinued, research at the chemical companies would probably be increased on selective rather than broad-spectrum poisons.

We have several reasons for skepticism regarding the validity of spraying. An interesting approach was recently announced by Kenneth E. F. Watt of the Statistical Research Service, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. By use of a mathematical theory of insect control, long-range effects of various methods could be compared. The early results of his study indicate that the benefits from insecticide application may be "illusory." He has devised computer programs that allow the machine to simulate population trends of an insect pest over 100 generations in the face of environmental hazards and artificial control measures. The computer takes into account weather and other factors that affect the insect population.

Mr. Watt observed: "The general conclusion from these simulation studies is that insecticides do not, according to this model, depress pest population level as much as one would expect." For some sets of circumstances, the sprayed population actually grows to exceed that which would naturally be supported in the given area if spraying had not been done. "In view of the importance of the indications from this primitive model, it would seem worthwhile to collect field data to check these findings." Possibly reduced competition between pest and beneficial insects as an insecticide kills off large numbers may be a basic explanation for cases of insecticide failure. Such tendencies are indicated by several studies. The behavior, physiology, and genetics of insects also may show why spray programs are apt to be unsuccessful and might actually aid in the spread of Dutch elm fungus.

INSECT BEHAVIOR. We have positive evidence that some insects may sense areas of insecticide application by taste or smell (e. g., *Anopheles* mosquito, house fly). In such instances the insects avoid the sprayed area. It is possible that behavior of this type, since it enables its possessor to survive, could be passed on to future generations. Thus a particular insecticide could become useless on that species. If we associate this trait with elm bark beetles which breed in dead portions of elms, we can see that a dormant spray, before insects emerge from the bark, could cause the beetle population, or a part of it, to leave the treated area upon emergence and invade some neighboring region of unsprayed elms. Under normal conditions the beetles are capable of moving two or three miles from their brood sites. Driven by insecticides, they might travel greater distances. This phase of the problem requires consideration.

GENETIC CONSIDERATIONS. This topic encompasses those discussed previously. Extensive research, particularly with the fruit fly (*Drosophila* spp.), indicates that resistance to D.D.T. may be acquired by particular individuals and resistant generations may follow. A second possibility is that some

individuals have natural immunity. In this instance, such adapted individuals survive after D.D.T. application and produce resistant progeny. Larger doses may be required to kill individuals of this new generation. In an ecological community, reproductive success of the survivors would be greatly increased by the removal of some biological controls (e.g., predaceous insects, birds, etc.).

When we consider all factors together and see how little is known about insecticidal control measures in relation to development, habits, and function of the target animals, we realize that we are using ecological communities as extensive experimental areas. The resulting effects on wildlife, and the potential threat to humans, definitely makes such practices unwarranted. The usual experimental work carried on in chemical laboratories does not indicate the long-range effects of pesticides, especially upon non-target organisms.

With a sanitation program we can possibly reduce the population of bark beetles to a level controllable by biological elements (birds, other insects, etc.) which are now also being destroyed by the pesticides. With Dutch elm disease we have an opportunity which is seldom offered in other diseases transmitted by insects: we can locate and remove most of the potential breeding sites. If we are not willing to pursue such an extensive program we should not, in the light of the evidence available, pursue a program including insecticides because thereby we imperil other organisms that are equally valuable to man. We must consider all of the ecological interrelationships interrupted by the removal of birds, beneficial insects, mammals, and other organisms. Through entomological studies it should be possible to find control measures that could be directed to a particular species. Perhaps application of such chemicals would be more expensive, but economy should not govern such extensive programs. Insecticides have played an important role in agricultural production and in many aspects of public health. However, it is only sensible to consider the overall situation before proceeding with a program involving an entire community and not just a tilled field.

In view of the evidence available it appears that the best control measure for Dutch elm disease, at the present time, is complete sanitation. If such a program is not in effect in your area, the following procedures set up by the Illinois Natural History Survey are recommended:

An Outline of Organization for Control of Dutch Elm Disease

1. Call the problem of Dutch elm disease to the attention of local municipal officials and civic organizations.
2. Arrange through civic organizations to hold a public meeting to acquaint the local public with the nature of the disease and the possibilities for its control.
3. Form an elm tree committee to work for a control program, including representatives from civic and municipal organizations.
4. Obtain the services of a professional forester or arborist to evaluate, design, and supervise a control program. Such a consultant should have no commercial interest in the project.
5. Survey the elm population in the community to estimate the value of the trees to be protected and the costs of suitable control.
6. Review all available information on control of the disease in order to design a program suitable for your community.

7. Organize and promote a public education campaign on Dutch elm disease to be continued as long as control is necessary.
8. Having designed a program, present it to local officials and the public for approval.

A Suggested Procedure for Complete Sanitation

SANITATION is basic to control of Dutch elm disease, and is most effective when done on a community-wide basis.

1. Obtaining specimens from suspected trees for a culture test is necessary only to determine if the disease has invaded a new area.
2. Remove and destroy *by burning* all trees showing general foliage wilt and brown streaking in sapwood.
3. Systematically scout the community for the disease in mid-June and again in mid-August. Have this done by a person trained in disease detection and field diagnosis.
4. Destroy *by burning* all elm trees considered generally undesirable because of: weakness, unsightliness, hazard, poor location, and especially those infested with elm bark beetles.
5. Systematically scout the community on a block-by-block basis for piles of elm wood. This wood must be destroyed.
6. Prune and destroy weak, dying or dead wood from all elm trees in the community.
7. Mark for observation non-diseased trees in which bark beetles have been detected. If these trees decline further, remove and destroy them.

Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois



PUBLICATION RECEIVED

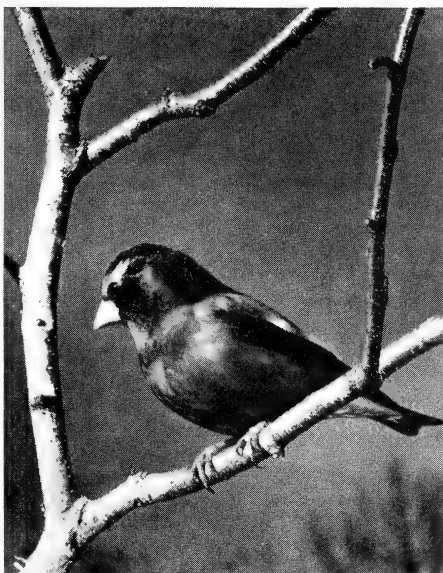
SEX RATIOS AND AGE RATIOS IN NORTH AMERICAN DUCKS, by Frank C. Bellrose, Thomas G. Scott, Arthur S. Hawkins, and Jessop B. Low. Available from the Section of Wildlife Research, State Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. 84 pp., illustrated, paperback. \$1.00. Checks should be made payable to the University of Illinois.

Another excellent monograph on wildlife populations by our State Natural History Survey, this time the product of 20 years of research. Conclusions reached are that: Unusually large numbers of drakes (sex ratio) or of old birds (age ratio) are signs that production of a species is dangerously low. Of the two indicators, age ratios — especially number of young per adult — are the most reliable. The greater the number of juveniles in a population, the more nearly balanced is the sex ratio. These findings provide a new and more valid basis for establishing future hunting regulations. As an outcome of the study, it was found that cold, excessively wet springs may be as deleterious to duck reproduction as dry, warm springs. . . . Printing costs were financed by a loan from the National Science Foundation, and therefore it is necessary for the state to charge \$1.00 per copy.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Nature Photographers Wanted

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS of the Illinois Audubon Society are invited once more to participate in the 17th Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography. Sponsors are the Chicago Nature Camera Club and the Chicago Natural History Museum. Deadline for entries is January 15, 1962. Entry fees are \$1.00 plus postage for 4 slides and/or \$1.00 plus postage for 4 prints. Accepted prints will be exhibited in the main hall of the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, from February 4 through February 25, 1962. Accepted slides will be projected at the James Simpson Theater (where our Screen Tour Lectures are presented) on two Sundays, February 4 and February 11, at 2:30 p.m. Entry forms may be obtained from Paul H. Lobik, Editor, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



Evening Grosbeak

Leslie Campbell



Annual Report of the Conservation Committee

By JAMES S. AYARS

MORE RESEARCH and greater public awareness of conservation problems are needed to assure the welfare of bird life in a future that must accommodate expanding human populations. This warning is from a report of the Conservation Committee of the Wilson Ornithological Society. As the report states:

"Expansion of urban areas, highway construction, and intensive agricultural, industrial, and recreational development are bringing about a modification of the habitat of birds. A sustained effort to appraise the effect of this 'new frontier' on bird life and to temper undesirable changes whenever feasible is highly desirable."

Compiled by Dr. Thomas G. Scott, Chairman of the Committee and Head of the Wildlife Research Section of the Illinois Natural History Survey, and published in the September 1961 issue of the *Wilson Bulletin*, the report lists (1) conservation education, (2) land-use problems, (3) habitat pollution (pesticides, oil, etc), and (4) control of bird populations as major points of concern. The Committee pays tribute to the public schools and to such organizations as the Forest Preserve District of Cook County for their part in conservation education.

Of land-use problems the Committee says: "The increasing demand for space in which to live and work and the growing demand for the things which can be produced on the land are affecting the bird fauna through altered habitat. Some avian populations may have been favored, and some, such as the Prairie Chicken in Illinois and Wisconsin, are in danger of regional extirpation. Refuges or modification in land-use practices may be required in specific instances to protect birds."

Pesticides and oil are only two of the items mentioned in the statement on pollution: "The application of extremely toxic pesticides, the accidental dumping of oil into aquatic habitats, the silting of water areas with eroded soil, and general pollution of waterways with industrial and residential wastes present an extremely sensitive problem that must be controlled in some reasonable fashion. . . . The ornithologist can protect his interests only by aggressively engaging in research on these pollution problems, being alert to conditions in his region, and encouraging needed action."

The committee membership includes Dr. Ralph E. Yeatter of the Illinois Natural History Survey. Single copies of the report are available on request to Dr. Thomas G. Scott at the address below.

State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Ill.



ILLINOIS FIELD NOTES — 1961

CROSSBILLS: We had a major invasion of Red Crossbills in the Tri-Cities region in March 1961. On March 19 I found 25 at Hampton, Ill. On the 22nd I counted 37 on the ground and at least as many in the trees above. On the 24th I found 33 Red Crossbills and one White-winged Crossbill. On the 26th only three crossbills were seen. During this period I had phone calls from three people in the area telling about crossbills in their yards. On April 24, 1961, Peter Petersen, Jr., and Demet Smith reported approximately 25 crossbills at Eagle Point, Clinton, Iowa.

Elton Fawks, Route 1, Box 112, East Moline, Illinois



The following record of bird observations includes only those listed as uncommon or rare in the *Distributional Check List of Birds of Illinois*.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER: May 14, 1960. Seen at close range early in the day and again an hour or so later — may have been two individuals.

CERULEAN WARBLER: May 10, 1961. First observed about 6:00 p.m. feeding high in the trees. Identified by dark line across breast. Later the bird flew into some bushes and displayed clearly its azure blue back.

LARK SPARROW: June 3, 1961. Seen in the afternoon on the edge of a large, elevated clearing. At least three individuals, possibly nesting in the area.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT: May 27, 1961. Sighted near a low, brushy hillside. Very reluctant to leave area; possibly nesting in the low bushes.

Calvin Moser, Roanoke, Illinois

The 1961 I. A. S. Campout

By TED GREER, *Campout Chairman*

WE HELD THE SIXTH I. A. S. Campout on September 9-10 at Starved Rock State Park, with our headquarters at the Kaskaskia Hotel in LaSalle, Illinois. Attendance was better than ever, with 87 persons registered for the evening banquet and program. We started with an early afternoon hike along the park trails to the sandstone bluffs overlooking the Illinois River, where egrets, herons, and several varieties of ducks were seen. The weather was humid and almost hot, which made the steep trails difficult. For those who stayed at the hotel, Joseph Galbreath and Raymond Mostek conducted a round-table discussion on survival of the Prairie Chicken in Illinois.

After the banquet several directors of the Society brought us up to date on conservation activities. The speaker of the evening was Paul Downing, our president, who summarized his many years of experience as a bird bander. He held everyone absorbed with his accounts of banding Chimney Swifts in traps of his own design. To illustrate his story, he showed movies of himself teetering many feet above the ground at the tops of tall chimneys. Later some movies of the Wisconsin Audubon Camp and the albatross were shown. The program closed with a slide fest composed of the best pictures taken by our members during the past year.

The Sunday morning bird hike covered the river bottom land southwest of the park. As an added item of interest, we all had an opportunity to see how Robert Trail and Peter Petersen, Jr., operate their mist netting stations. It was a thrill to see at first hand how effective these nets were, especially when a number of uncommon fall warblers turned up. The total bird count for the two days reached 68 species, including five kinds of flycatchers, four kinds of vireos, and ten kinds of warblers — not bad for a September weekend. We are happy to find the Campouts so well attended and we trust that the interest will continue to grow.

Enchanted Hill Garden, Joy, Illinois



NUTRIMENT

Once upon a winter's day
Unnumbered years ago
I saw, from childhood's window,
A red bird in the snow.
And a wizened farmer
Who swept away the drifts
And gave sunflower seeds and grit
Taught me much of gifts.

Emeline Ennis Kotula

Report on the Natural Resources Council Meeting

By MRS. NORMAN M. TESTER

THE 8TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois was held October 20, 21, 22 at Hotel Fairmont, Collinsville. Dr. Richard H. Rodrian was general chairman of the meeting.

William T. Lodge, Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, spoke at the Friday evening session. Director Lodge said that his greatest problem is the serious shortage of operating funds. In 12 years, Illinois has spent \$600,000 annually for waterfowl restoration projects. Multiple-purpose areas serve waterfowl and are also used for fishing and boating. He mentioned a program for building 1,500 to 2,000 campsites in State Parks in the next three years. Director Lodge left conference delegates with some sobering information: "Illinois has the lowest number of acres of park land per capita in the U.S.A. We'd need 156,000 acres of parks to equal Indiana; 500,000 acres to compare to Wisconsin, Michigan, or Minnesota."

The Saturday morning panel discussion centered around the subject of flood control. Speakers were Anton Sajovetz, Madison County Soil Conservation District; Paul V. Hudelson, Illinois Department of Agriculture; and Thomas F. Mather, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Each told of the role his department plays in the prevention of loss of soil and flood control.

Elton Fawks and Jane Tester acted as co-chairmen for the afternoon session on insecticides, pesticides and the public interest. Elton Fawks discussed House Bill 993 (voted down by the Illinois Senate). The bill would have created a commission to study the pesticide problem. Dr. George Decker, chief entomologist of the Illinois Natural History Survey, spoke on the pesticide-wildlife relationship. He stated that: "Pesticides are essential to efficient production in agriculture and there are no pesticides in use today that cannot be used with safety. It is the abuse or misuse of pesticides and not the legitimate use that has resulted in undesirable side effects."

Orchard owner Les Stone of Hampton, Illinois, told of his first-hand experiences with agricultural poisons and cautioned that they are dangerous unless used with care. He mentioned that he had discontinued the use of some chemicals because of toxicity. A question-and-answer period followed.

Paul Simon, Representative in the Illinois State Legislature, was the dinner speaker. Mr. Simon gave conference delegates practical advice about enactment of proposed legislation. "Write letters to the editors stating why you are for or against a certain issue. Become active in your political party. Coffee hours for legislators with question-and-answer periods are valuable. Contact your legislators personally or by letter." Mr. Simon felt that form letters are of little value.

The Sunday morning program started with an early nature hike through Cahokia State Park. The trip was led by Lucas Wrischnik of Collinsville. William Garrigan, Belvidere, was chairman of the Sunday morning club session. Raymond Mostek spoke on the problem of billboard blight. J. W. Galbreath talked about recent activities of the Prairie Chicken Foundation. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman: Vernon Greening, Springfield; Vice-chairman: William Garrigan, Belvidere; Corresponding Secretary: Miss Emma Brittain, East St. Louis; Recording Secretary: Mrs. Arthur Jens, Glen Ellyn; Treasurer: Miss Katie Hamrick, Champaign.

HAWK AND OWL MONTH PROCLAMATION

THE DIRECTORS OF THE Society were pleased to receive the following official proclamation from Springfield in October:

"WHEREAS, Hawks and Owls are now protected in Illinois by progressive legislation, and

"WHEREAS, Hawks and Owls and other predators help control rats, mice, rabbits, squirrels, and gophers which sometimes do extensive damage to agriculture, and

"WHEREAS, Some local officials are not aware of the legislation passed in 1957 and 1959, concerning the protection of predator birds, and Hawks and Owls are still being killed in defiance of these laws, and

"WHEREAS, The Illinois Audubon Society, together with other conservation organizations, feel that these good laws should not pass unnoticed by our citizens,

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Otto Kerner, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby declare the month of October, of the present year, as HAWK AND OWL MONTH and request all our citizens, as well as public officials in all our 102 counties to uphold the law regarding our predator birds.

"In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.

"Done at the Capitol, in the City of Springfield, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, and of the State of Illinois the one hundred and forty-third."

(SEAL)

(Signed) Otto Kerner, Governor



WHO ELSE NEEDS SANCTUARY SIGNS ?

THE NOTICE PUBLISHED in last month's ILLINOIS AUDUBON NEWSLETTER brought forth a favorable response, but more inquiries are needed before the Board of Directors of the I. A. S. will authorize printing of *Sanctuary Signs*. See the example at right.

The signs will be 7½" x 10", with black lettering on yellow background. We hope to keep the price around \$1.00 each — larger orders mean lower prices. Orders for the signs cannot be accepted as yet.

If you could use *Sanctuary Signs* of this type, please write at once to Mr. Paul Downing, President, Illinois Audubon Society, 459 Roger Williams Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois. Remember that any enforcement of violations will remain the responsibility of your local law enforcement agency, not of the Society.

POSTED

Protected by Law

No Shooting !

WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

_____ Owner

Registered with the

ILLINOIS
AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Ring-necked Pheasant

(*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*)

By ANNA C. AMES

THE MALE RING-NECKED PHEASANT is about 36 inches long, but the female is only 20 inches in length. She is mottled brown with a moderately long, pointed tail, an attractive bird. The male has been termed a fantasy in oriental colors. He has "a yellow bill, a green head with black tufts like little horns, bright red cheeks, a neck-ring of pure white, and below all this a superb and intricate pattern of browns, gold, bronze, copper, gray, and black clear to the end of a long, pointed tail." (Lemmon) Truly he must be seen for his beauty to be appreciated.

This handsome species, now the state bird of South Dakota, was introduced chiefly for sport. Primarily of Chinese origin, the pheasant was first successfully established in 1882 in the Willamette Valley in Oregon. Ten years later there was a phenomenally successful shooting season there; five thousand birds were killed the first day of hunting. This stimulated other regions to stock their grass and brush land areas. The bird is now widely distributed across our continent in northern and central states and in parts of extreme southern Canada. If food is available, it can withstand severe cold in winter. Hardy, prolific, and resourceful, it has adapted itself readily to North American conditions. Its abundance and hardiness have made it a popular game bird. When disturbed, it likes to run for cover rather than fly. The birds are now reared for game, aviaries, and the fancy food market. Thousands are bred and reared yearly in captivity for release during the hunting season. Shooting of the pheasant has been restricted to the male.

Pheasants have been kept in captivity in Europe for hundreds of years. The Greeks at the time of Alexander the Great raised them for food. Henry VIII employed a pheasant breeder in 1572, and the birds are now bred extensively in many countries. They are resident where introduced. Pheasants thrive best in grass-growing farm country where there is much waste grain for food and where they find shelter in coarse grass or shrubbery. One exception to this is that the birds do well in the sandhill area of Nebraska.

The Ring-necked Pheasant is usually, but not always, polygamous. A cock may have half a dozen or more hens. The several females establish sub-territories in the territory of the male, which subterritories they hold against each other. In spring the pheasants spread out over the fields. The cocks patrol boundaries between territories. In courtship display the cock partly spreads one wing, spreads and lifts his tail, lowers his head, and walks around the female with short steps. The female alone takes care of family duties.

Early in the spring the male birds "crow." Although their call is a far-reaching "kok-kok," not "cock-a-doodle-do," it is definitely chicken-like. The effect is heightened by the single wingclap which precedes the call and the short flutter that concludes the act. Prior to mating, a cock often crows every three or four minutes for an hour or so, then takes a brief vacation before beginning again.

The nest is constructed by the female of leaves and grass in May or June, normally on the ground in brushy fields or pastures, edges of woods, moorlands, or grain fields. It is lined scantily with leaves, grass, or straw. There

are five to fifteen unspotted olive-brown to pale blue eggs. Incubation takes three or four weeks. The young run about as soon as they dry off after hatching. By midsummer they are on the wing.

Pheasants roost commonly on the ground, but may take to trees at times, especially to escape night-prowling enemies such as the Goshawk, Great Horned Owl, skunk, and fox. Despite the great success of pheasants in some areas, in others such climatic factors as humidity, heavy snow, or aridity have prevented them from establishing themselves. It is improbable that enemies are important factors in keeping down the pheasant population.

Seeds are the chief diet of these birds, but they also eat many insects, as well as a wide variety of fruits, vegetables, tubers, and plant stalks. There have been various complaints that pheasants destroy the eggs and young of other game birds and also take garden and feed crops. Yet it has been shown that their summer diet contains a large proportion of insects, many of which are injurious to crops. This and their beauty, popularity, and value as a game bird should offset any damage they may do.

929 Brummel Street, Evanston, Ill.



New Members Since August 1, 1961

NAMES OF NEW MEMBERS — individual and affiliate — are listed below for the period from August 1 to November 10, 1961. All are from Illinois. The * denotes a contributing member or affiliated club; ** denotes a sustaining member. We welcome you to our Society, and hope that you can join us at the Annual Meetings, Camp-Outs, or Audubon Wildlife Films.

Ivar F. Anderson, Gages Lake
 *Leroy F. Anderson, Joliet
 Eugene Bondar, Joliet
 Mrs. Mary Griffith Brett, Belvidere
 Mrs. Louise K. Broman, Chicago
 Mrs. William Carroll, Jr., Woodstock
 Stephen Cronan, Chicago
 Arthur K. Doig, Chicago
 Raymond Eisenbrandt, Frankfort
 *Mrs. Helen Fairlie, Decatur
 Eveline M. Forst, Forest Park
 Miss Anne Forsyth, Aurora
 *Fort Dearborn Hiking Club, Chicago
 Mrs. Thomas Freeman, Glen Ellyn
 **William A. Fuller, Rockford
 Samuel L. Hill, Freeburg
 *Mrs. Helen Horton, Chicago
 *Samuel Insull, Jr., Geneva
 Helen H. Jackson, Chicago

Lee G. Johnson, Rockford
 Mrs. William Joy, Centralia
 *Alfred L. Koenecke, Jr., Blue Island
 **Charles S. Kelly, Evanston
 Charles Lappen, Highland Park
 Mrs. James S. Maze, Spring Valley
 *Mississippi Valley Nature Club,
 Mt. Carroll
 Irma Mittelberg, Quincy
 William J. Murphy, Jr., Antioch
 Audrey Odell, Chicago
 Miss Elizabeth C. Rife, Chicago
 Miss Corrine Rigg, Decatur
 Mr. & Mrs. Lester Ryan, Ransom
 John Rybicki, Homewood
 Floyd D. Stanger, Deerfield
 Mrs. Helen Tuttle, West Chicago
 Mrs. E. W. Weeden, Sycamore
 *Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, Chicago
 M. L. Yeagle, Crystal Lake



CARTOGRAPHER WANTED !

THE I.A.S. IS PROCEEDING with its plans to publish a guide on *Bird Finding in Illinois* in the coming year. Many reports have been gathered on choice birding areas in the state through the energetic efforts of Elton Fawks. Our great need now is for someone to draw black-and-white maps of a dozen areas. If you can donate the time and have the talent, please write at once to Paul H. Lobik, Editor, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.



Help Your Society Now . . . and in the Future

The many activities of the Illinois Audubon Society are made possible by your membership dues, donations, and bequests. The income from an endowment fund built up by contributions and life memberships helps to carry out our educational, scientific, and conservation work.

Recognizing the importance of continuing these endeavors, some members have made or plan to make bequests to the Society in their wills. Contributions may be made in money, securities, or property suitable for wildlife sanctuaries. Monetary bequests are invested in a competently-managed fund that will assure the Society's future. The contributions are deductible for tax purposes. The following form is suitable for most occasions:

"I give and bequeath the sum of _____ dollars to the Illinois Audubon Society, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, to be used by the Society to further the purposes for which it is organized."



PESTICIDES BANNED

"BIRD-LOVING BRITAIN has banned use of insecticides aldrin, dieldrin, and heptachlor as of January 1, 1961. They have been blamed for deaths of thousands of birds in the last two years. In the future these chemicals will be used only in the fall to protect crops, which is expected to reduce risk of wildlife casualties by 90%. The use of arsenic was similarly restricted last year."

From CANADIAN CHEMICAL PROCESSING, August 1961, p. 69

BOOK REVIEWS

BIRDS OF THE WORLD, by Oliver L. Austin, Jr., with illustrations by Arthur Singer. Golden Press, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y. First edition, October 1961. 316 pp., 300 full color paintings and numerous distribution maps; 10¼" x 13½", clothbound. \$14.95.

We imagine that a complete presentation of the natural history of every bird species in the world would cover more than the traditional five-foot shelf — even in books with pages as large as those of *Birds of the World*. This text, then, is not a detailed review of each species, but rather a sweeping survey of world birds by family and sub-family groupings. The 27 orders and 155 families of birds are discussed in sequence, from those birds with the most primitive anatomy to those most highly developed, following the basic classification outlined by Alexander Wetmore.

The book is divided not into chapters but instead into sections covering each family, with one or more species illustrated in each section — more than 700 different birds. You will be delighted to see such exotic specimens as the Black-necked Red Cotinga, Three-wattled Bellbird, Lovely Cotinga, Ornate Umbrellabird, Cock-of-the-Rock, and Pompadour Cotinga on a single spread of pages. We are inclined to believe that the choice of illustrations was based not upon the birds most typical of a family according to anatomical characteristics or behavior, but rather upon those birds that possess the most striking plumage. In view of the breath-taking results and the artistry of Mr. Singer's paintings, we can find no quarrel with the selections used.

Dr. Austin's text is authoritative, concise, and to the point — as it has to be in a book covering so broad a scope. His style of writing is lively, interesting, and readable — never ponderous with abstruse terminology. In many cases the life history of a species is presented, although not in the minute detail found, say, in Forbush's *Birds of Massachusetts*. Careful attention is paid to distribution of each family, its variations, its evolution, and the relationships of the birds to one another and to their environment.

The author, who is Curator of Birds at the Florida State Museum in Gainesville, has drawn his data from an impressive list of ornithological texts and journals, as shown by the bibliography. Incidentally, he refers to Dr. R. M. Strong's *A Bibliography of Birds* as "an exhaustive list" of books and papers on world ornithology.

Birds of the World is a comprehensive guide for the naturalist who wishes to obtain accurate information on all of the different sorts of birds on our planet. The price places this book out of the range of the casual collector of books on bird lore. But for the advanced student who can afford an exceptionally beautiful book — or for someone who desires to present a truly impressive bird book to a nature-loving friend or relative — *Birds of the World* deserves serious consideration.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE NEW HANDBOOK OF ATTRACTING BIRDS, by Thomas McElroy, Jr. Introduction by Roger Tory Peterson. Illustrated by Whiteman and Guenther. 2nd Edition, 1960. Alfred A. Knopf Co., New York City. 262 pages \$4.00.

This book deserves to be on the bookshelves of bird watchers as long as there are bird watchers. In the nine years since this book first appeared, it has become a classic in its field. A completely re-written and enlarged book. Some of its chapters are: Ways of Attracting Birds; Feeding Songbirds; Attracting by Planting; Homes for Birds; Birds on Farms and Estates; Birds and the Law; Sanctuaries for Birds.

More than 65 illustrations cover such subjects as bird feeders, stone fountains, martin houses, lean-to-shelters, bluebird boxes, and plantings for a pond area. The appendix contains a list of books on bird life, and in addition provides the names and addresses of suppliers of bird houses, bird feed, and other items. The book also lists the names and addresses of state and federal conservation agencies. The author is Director, National Audubon Society Aullwood Sanctuary and Nature Center at Dayton, Ohio.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



THE NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY. 13 Volumes. Doubleday Anchor Books, Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y. Published in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History. 1961. This group of paperback books presents a series of works of enduring interest in the life and earth sciences. A number of the volumes, in their earlier hardcover editions, were well known and highly valued by naturalists and others. The books interpret man's origin, natural history, and the universe. This is perhaps the most outstanding collection of titles to be gathered into one series. Each volume is reviewed briefly.

N1. HORSES, by George Gaylord Symphon. xxxvi + 323 pp. 32 plates, 27 figures. \$1.45. A marvelous presentation of the geological history and evolution of the horse. The modern horse is discussed in detail. The book includes wild horses, wild asses, and the zebras. By means of fossil evidence the lineage of the horse is traced back to its early history. The material is presented in a fashion understandable and interesting to anyone.

N2. JOHN AND WILLIAM BARTRAM'S AMERICA, edited by Helen G. Cruickshank. xviii + 378 pp. 8 plates. \$1.45. Mrs. Cruickshank, by superb editing, has depicted the writings of America's first naturalists. The trails of the Bartrams extended through much of the southeastern United States. It is exciting to read of the exploration, natural history, and happenings of the 1700's.

N3. THE OCEAN ISLAND (*Inagua*), by Gilbert C. Klingel. xiii + 415 pp. 16 plates. \$1.45. An amazing account of the fauna and flora of Inagua Island in the Bahamas. A factual natural history presented in an admirable style of writing. The author's first-hand observations were made while shipwrecked on the island.

N4. SHEARWATERS, by R. M. Lockley. xiii + 256 pp. \$1.25. A fine presentation of the Shearwater's life cycle and natural history by an eminent ornithologist. Such topics as the chick, migration, homing experiments, and development are expertly presented. The underground nesting habits of these species and the amazing feats of navigation performed by the Manx Shearwater should make these birds of interest to all members.

N5. WHITE WATERS AND BLACK, by Gordon MacCreagh. xiii + 335 pp. 8 plates. \$1.45. A fascinating account of the author's expedition into the headwaters of the Amazon. The natural history of the Rio Negro and Rio Blanco is intermingled with the human nature of the expedition.

N6. THE WANDERING ALBATROSS, by William Jameson, xxiii + 131 pp. 8 plates, 4 figures. \$1.95. An illuminating presentation of the life cycle of one of our most interesting birds, presented in an absorbing and readable fashion. A must for the beginning as well as the professional ornithologist.

N8. MODERN SCIENCE AND THE NATURE OF SCIENCE, by William S. Beck. xix + 334 pp. \$1.45. This book gives the background of biology from its taxonomic origins to the most recent developments in virology, bacteriology, and cell theory. A fine volume to aid in the understanding of science.

N9. DWELLERS IN DARKNESS, by S. H. Skaife. ix + 180 pp. 16 plates, 26 figures. \$0.95. A highly informative book about the social behavior of the blackmound termite. The first study of this mound-building species provides an illuminating insight into the development of animal societies.

N10. FROM FISH TO PHILOSOPHER, by Homer W. Smith. xii + 293 pp. 10 plates, 11 figures. \$1.45. A documentary work on vertebrate evolution from the viewpoint of kidney function. The changes in this vital organ have permitted animals to dwell in fresh and salt water, invade the land, develop consciousness, and eventually develop the capability of thought.

N11. THE EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO RIVER, by John W. Powell. xii + 176 pp. 8 plates. \$0.95. The title of this book should be enough to kindle the fire of adventure in most of us. A condensation of Powell's original diary of his expedition down the Colorado River in 1869.

N12. THE MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA, by John Muir. ix + 300 pp. 10 plates. \$1.25. An outstanding volume by one of our early naturalists and conservationists. It is written in a fashion that will hold the reader to its pages. The portrayals of glaciers, forests, and wildlife are excellent.

N13. JOHN BURROUGHS' AMERICA, edited by Farida A. Wiley. xi + 293 pp. 8 plates. \$1.45. An outstanding collection of Burroughs' natural history writings. The poetic style of his writing accurately depicts his observations. Three chapters are devoted to bird study, bird nests, and bird songs. These sections will be especially interesting to readers of the *Audubon Bulletin*.

N14. THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, by Douglas L. Oliver. xix + 456 pp. \$1.45. A revised edition, in which the author has portrayed the islands of the South Pacific. The islands are discussed from the standpoints of geology and geography, inhabitants, the effects of outsiders (explorers, missionaries, blackbirders, etc.), and the resulting changes. A fine account of an interesting group of people which will acquaint the reader with their ways of life.

William E. Southern, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northern Ill. University, DeKalb, Ill.



A NOTE OF SYMPATHY

WE WERE SHOCKED to learn that one of our leading bird students, Karl Bartel, was seriously injured last month in a fall at work. He is recuperating in the hospital now, but probably will not be able to join us in our Christmas bird walks. Karl has reported more Christmas Censuses than anyone else in the history of the Society. We wish him a speedy recovery. You may write to Karl at 2528 Collins Ave., Blue Island, Ill.



THE I.A.S. CHRISTMAS BOOKSTORE

The books, arm patch, field cards and other nature study accessories sold at the Screen Tour Lectures are available throughout the year by mail order. Income from book sales helps to defray the day-to-day expenses of carrying on the work of the Society. To order, write today to **Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, Book Committee Chairman, 323 East Wesley Street, Wheaton, Illinois.** Make out your check to the Illinois Audubon Society. Add 25¢ for postage to each order. These books are in stock:

<i>Birder's Life List and Diary</i> — Dietert.....	\$1.75
<i>Audubon (Small Land Bird) Guide</i> — Pough.....	3.95
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SPECIAL FOR I. A. S. MEMBERS

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THE I. A. S. CREDO

The *Illinois Audubon Society* is interested in and works for:
Protection of wild birds and other wildlife;

Conservation of all natural resources;

Preservation of natural areas and wildlife habitat;

An educational program designed to inform everyone in
Illinois about the value of wildlife and wilderness areas.

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted legislation to protect birds and to prevent the destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$3.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$10.00 annually
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00
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Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. John R. Bayless*, Membership Chairman, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



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NATURAL
HISTORY SURVEY

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

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March, 1962

OPEN SPACES IN ILLINOIS

By BETTY GROTH

"THIS, TOO, SHALL PASS" used to be the philosophy that helped me over the rough spots in life. Now the thought alarms me as I drive past a beautiful wooded slope, a marsh filled with bird life, a country brook, a thicket, or an open meadow beyond suburbia. For these, too, shall pass — all threatened with real estate development, industrial expansion, and urban sprawl. Ultimately, the bulldozer.

This is no idle fear. Vast sweeps of country landscape and wildlife habitat that we enjoyed in our childhood have been transformed into towns. Illinois outdoors is fast becoming Illinois indoors, with a blight of shopping plazas, amusement sites, outdoor theaters, trailer parks, and industrial centers. Every year more of our Illinois prairies are paved with asphalt for parking lots. Nature is being forced off the land.

Just yesterday a large corner estate, dating back to 1863, with sloping green lawns, great trees, and tangles of vines and flowering shrubs for wildlife cover, was gutted to bare mud by three machines, seemingly in five minutes. "Fine job," the supervisor voiced his approval of the total devastation of oaks, elms, pine, lilacs, wild cherry, and grape. Migrating birds this spring will find their 100-year-old nesting site an appalling mud hole. This is the third large bulldozing in one block in one year.

The pattern is repeated in city after city in Illinois. In metropolitan expansion, in the eager chase for the illusive dollar, we are losing our healthy oneness with Nature. Little wonder that man is becoming a bundle of nerves, with citizens pouring into mental clinics — cut off from nature, their greatest source of health, energy, and peace of mind.

I like to think of the outdoors as a gift from our Creator, for our enjoyment, our health, for serenity and personal growth. There is so much wisdom to be learned from nature, so much inspiration to enjoy. What land have we left in Illinois where people can "take to the woods," relax and camp, and acquire this peace of mind? What land have we left for survival of the species, what native Illinois birds and wildlife, wildflowers and plants, trees and streams? "You have your State Parks," the metropolitan interests will contend. How adequate are the parks for the population pressure of Illinois? The total — about 34,500 acres, exclusive of other areas for hunting, forestry, and water acreages for fishing. And even these State Parks are threatened from time to time with encroachment.

Illinois Beach State Park nature area is under assault by Waukegan for 160 acres to build a boat marina, golf course, and swimming pool, violating the very use for which this distinctive land was conserved. At Pere Marquette State Park, in a fabulous setting of redbud, flowering dogwood, and magnificent river bluffs, a Nike Missile base wiped out hidden acres of wild beauty and the sanctity of a permanent preserve.

At Starved Rock State Park, where great canyons and vast woods along the river would seem to be able to hold their own against commercial interests, where 1,436 acres of nature in its wildest and most impressive form in Illinois would seem permanently safe, little inroads of commercial blight have been pressing even at the gate. Where once a deep meadow of prairie grasses and wild flowers swept up to the entrance woods, now a barren Mother Goose Playland rears its commercial head, an amusement place at cross purposes with nature. Even closer, a new motel converges on woodland wildlife habitat. Parking lots and swings "took to the woods" between Fox and French Canyons to accommodate the public. Still the park is a fabulous wildlife setting. It gave me my first Prairie Horned Lark, Louisiana Waterthrush, and American Egret, and while low on wildflowers near the cabins and lodge, its remote trails hold beautiful stands of shooting stars, columbine, rue anemone, golden alexander, pink wood geraniums, and blue phlox.

At White Pines Forest, a gem of wildlife habitat and scenic beauty, the 385 acres are far smaller, as the State Park was established long after it was originally proposed as a much vaster area, and long after private lumbering took deadly toll of the pines. Yet it gave me my longest bird list to date: Scarlet Tanagers, Cardinals, towhees, Indigo Buntings, goldfinches, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, orioles, Catbirds, Blue Jays, thrushes, vireos, Mourning Doves, Song sparrows, wrens, woodpeckers, chickadees, titmice, nuthatches, kingfishers, swallows, owls, hawks, and seemingly the whole book of warblers. In springtime its wooded bluffs are shimmering with thousands of fragile white bloodroot, hepaticas, wake robin, and columbine. Trillium, toothwort, dutchman's breeches and trout lilies grow extravagantly in the woods, and jack-in-the-pulpits and Jacob's ladder and rue anemone along the many woodland trails. The whole pine forest floor is carpeted with millions of pink spring beauties and violets — our state flower. The winding stream is full and fresh, and there are usually fishermen along the banks. Animals and birds are easier to find in their natural habitat than in the secluded, remote acres of Starved Rock.

Yet even at White Pines, progress and the years have taken some toll. Thick tangles of cover and nesting sites near the cabin area have been cleaned out, sending the nesting birds farther off, and efficient raking near the cabins has broken the leaf-mold cycle of the forest, so essential for wildflower. A road encircles the quiet cabins with the sound and movement of motors, and ample parking space so important to each guest has left nearby wildflower areas only mud and moss. From Red Cedar Trail, a steep adventure in birding, you can see the looming profile of a roller rink across the highway, shattering the illusion of wilderness.

Instead of disrupting wildlife habitat and scenic beauty with conflicting amusement and recreation sites, we must maintain the integrity of our State Parks. Other interests should find other terrain. We need more, not less, natural areas protecting Illinois' distinctive flora and fauna, her trees, her streams, and her vanishing wildlife. These "living museums" should be kept inviolable, and *more* should be discovered and "added to the crown" while there is still some land to be found — putting under the permanent protection of the State even more scenic beauty and wildlife habitat. For what we don't save today will never be saved. We will never have a better chance. Nor will we have another chance — for Open Spaces in Illinois.

The Elms, 914 North Boulevard, Oak Park, Illinois



A National Dove Protection Bill

By PAUL H. LOBIK

REP. JOSEPH E. KARTH of Minnesota has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill, H.R. 9882, which would amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to prohibit the hunting of Mourning Doves. The proposed new subsection of the act would be as follows:

"Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall not allow the hunting, taking, capturing, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, or export at any time of the Mourning Dove." H.R. 9882 is now in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

This bill will be welcomed in the many states that now prohibit dove shooting, as it will make such shooting a federal as well as a state violation. The bill will also be welcomed in the many states in which Audubon Societies and other groups have been working for local dove protection. It is apparent that some State Departments of Conservation regard the Mourning Dove as a "compensatory target" — i.e., since there are less ducks to shoot, the season and bag limit for doves should be increased.

Let us make this clear: We oppose dove shooting because we feel that the dove is a songbird and not a target. We are not concerned with population statistics. Mourning Doves are plentiful. So are Robins. We feel that neither species should be shot. By a peculiar logic, many game technicians — self-appointed and otherwise — proclaim that doves are abundant and therefore should be hunted. By the same logic, do they recommend shooting cows? Or people? Must we wait until a species is nearly extinct before we demand its protection?

Audubon members who favor this bill should write to their Congressman (see the list of names of your Representatives published in the Feb. 1962 I.A.S. NEWSLETTER), saying that they would like to see H.R. 9882 reported favorably out of committee. A copy to Rep. Joseph Karth, House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C., will be helpful.

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Hawk and Owl Law Education Campaign

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

A GOOD LAW which is unknown is as bad as no law at all. Several years ago the Illinois Audubon Society led state-wide efforts to obtain protection of hawks and owls. We are receiving reports that despite this law, these birds are still victims of hunters unaware of the facts. To correct this condition, the Conservation Committee has asked Mrs. C. F. Russell, Box 287, Decatur Illinois, to serve as Coordinator for our Hawk and Owl Law Education Campaign. Mrs. Russell is a long-time Director of the I.A.S., former President of the Decatur Audubon Society, leader of Junior Audubon Clubs, and a charter member of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois. Audubon members throughout the state are urged to report any violations of the law (with full details on location, time, type of hawk or owl found, and numbers killed) to Mrs. Russell. She will present these reports to the Illinois Department of Conservation.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

Illinois Field Notes — Fall and Winter, 1961-62

By MRS. THOMAS P. ELLIOTT

EVENING GROSBEEKS — a flock of ten to twelve appeared on Dec. 15, 1961, at the feeders in the back yard of Vern Carlson, President of the Audubon Society of Park Ridge. Several members were called and had good views for a few hours. The birds were not alarmed even when observed at close range at the window sill feeder. A Mourning Dove appeared at the same time. The Grosbeaks flew up and out of sight.

710 S. Greenwood, Park Ridge, Ill.

By ELTON FAWKS

THE FOLLOWING RECORDS of unusual birds for the Tri-Cities region are my own observations unless indicated otherwise:

WHITE PELICAN — two to four reported from Oct. 26 to Nov. 5, 1961, by Herbert G. Troester, Manager, Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge. These were seen in the Spring Lake area near Thomson, Ill.

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE — three at Spring Lake (Troester). Dec. 28, 1961.

GOSHAWK — an immature, Dec. 10, 1961. An adult male, Jan. 21, 1962.

GOLDEN EAGLE — immature birds, Oct. 18 and Dec. 12, 1961, and Jan 13, 1962. All were seen in company with Bald Eagles so that comparison was definite. The dark terminal band on the tails was clearly visible. Mississippi River — Tri-Cities area.

SNOWY OWL — a total of six found in the region from Iowa City, Iowa, to Spring Lake, Ill., between Nov. 6, 1961, and Jan. 2, 1962.

BOHEMIAN WAXWINGS — two sighted Feb. 2, 1962, in the Tri-Cities area. On Feb. 5th, 50 were seen; for the next three days, 150 or more could be counted. Smaller numbers are still about as of this date (Feb. 24, 1962). About 50 seen at the Savanna Ordnance Depot on Feb. 11th. Have also heard many more reports from other observers. This is the most Bohemian Waxwings ever recorded here.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE — one wintering in Moline, Ill. Reported to me by Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Ely, who provided positive identification of field marks.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD — twelve seen Dec. 17, 1961, near Barstow, Ill. In company with an equal number of *Brown-headed Cowbirds*.

ROSE-BREADED GROSBEEK — one reported Dec. 11, 1961, by Mrs. Harry Park in Moline, Ill. Later the same or a similar bird was seen several times at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Price of Bettendorf, Iowa. Detailed descriptions were reported by Peter Petersen, Jr., and others. The bird had some red on the throat and was apparently an immature or first year male. Last seen Jan. 22, 1962.

EVENING GROSBEEK — first reported Dec. 10, 1961. From that time until Feb. 24, 1962, this species has been seen many times at different parts of the Tri-Cities area. Up to 24 have been reported at feeders. This is a major invasion for us.

REDPOLL — three on Jan. 27, 1962. Four on Feb. 23, 1962. Tri-Cities.

HARRIS' SPARROW — one on Jan. 27, 1962. Tri-Cities area.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW — several of the *gambelii* subspecies have been banded during the winter by James Hanson of Barstow, Ill.

SNOW BUNTING — two seen Jan. 22, 1962. Tri-Cities area.

Route #1, Box 112, East Moline, Ill.

By WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN

HYBRID FLICKER (*Colaptes cafer* x *C. auratus*) in Northeastern Illinois. — Smith and Parmalee (*A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois*, Ill. State Mus. Pop. Ser., Vol. 4:38, 1955) reported two banding records of hybrid flickers for northeastern Illinois. One of the records was from Lake County (August 3, 1934) and the other from Cook County (September 22, 1940). To my knowledge there are no state records for the Red-shafted Flicker (*C. cafer*).

On September 30, 1961, a hybrid flicker was found near Lombard, DuPage County, Illinois, and taken to Richard Hoyer at the Willowbrook Wildlife Haven at Glen Ellyn. Mr. Hoyer turned the bird over to me for a specimen.

The specimen (WES 964) was an adult female. The shafts and barbs of most of the remiges and of one retrix were pinkish. The remaining retrices and portions of some remiges were yellow. The plumage of this specimen probably represents that of a hybrid. However, the presence of yellow, as well as pink, in the shafts presents the possibility that the specimen only represents a variation in the plumage of *C. auratus*.

The apparent absence of Red-shafted Flickers from the state and the three fall records for hybrid flickers in the northeastern portion of Illinois suggest an occasional northward dispersal of flickers from the southwest in the fall.

Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Ill.

By MRS. HARRY C. SPITZER

GREAT HORNED OWL — on Jan. 11, 1962, at 10:15 a.m., we saw a huge bird land clumsily in a lilac bush 40 feet from our picture window. No binoculars were needed to see that it was a Great Horned Owl. He sat quietly in bright sunlight, slowly moving his head about, heedless of the juncos, chickadees and sparrows who made a few passes at him. My son, Robert, and my friend, Mrs. Ross Norton, had a good look at the bird also. After about an hour, he slowly flapped to a tree about 200 feet away, and soon left the vicinity. On Jan. 12th we had a *Brown-headed Cowbird* at our window sill feeder — rare for January, but not as rare as our owl guest of the day before. Our home is about a mile north of Glenview and a mile east of the Naval Air Station.

1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Ill.

NEW "FIELD NOTES" EDITOR

RICHARD HOGER, 2S101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Ill., Manager of the Willow Brook Forest Preserve and Wildlife Shelter, has agreed to serve as Field Notes Editor of the *Audubon Bulletin*. Future reports of unusual or rare birds for your area should be sent to him at the above address.



The 1961 Christmas Bird Census

Introduction by WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN

THIS YEAR WE have once again tabulated the census records. This form provides a ready comparison of data from various stations. It is also possible to determine the number of records for a particular species. Station data is presented separately.

The count period was from December 17, 1961, to January 1, 1962, inclusive. There were 236 observers from 17 stations reporting a total of 114 species and 216,826 individual birds.

Several somewhat uncommon species were reported. Most of these records were supported by careful descriptions and a discussion of habitat, behavior, etc. A few unusual records were omitted because of lack of supporting data. Counts of winter fringillids and other winter visitants were low. Only one station reported crossbills, and one reported a Snowy Owl.

The occurrence of Broad-winged Hawks in Illinois during the winter is of continued interest to me. Last year several were reported. This year two stations recorded broad-wings. The Jo Daviess census, perhaps because of its early date, reported eight individuals of this species. All of these birds were observed at the Savanna Ordnance Depot by the author and others. We visited the area each week-end thereafter. It became obvious that the numbers of this species dwindled as the severity of winter increased. By early January all the broad-wings had apparently departed.



EDITOR'S NOTE: In his haste to get the Christmas Census into tabular form, Mr. Southern completed his report early in January and sent it to the Editor before an additional four censuses had been submitted. The reports for Morton Arboretum, Waukegan (northern Lake County), Springfield, and Lake Geneva were added to the table later by the Editor. The summary of results given above was altered to include the additional figures.

It is interesting to note that the last Christmas Census to appear in tabular form in the *Audubon Bulletin* (in the March 1958 issue, No. 105), showed totals of 110 different species, 149,888 birds, reported from 13 stations. Now that we have located an inexpensive means of typesetting and printing the table for our Christmas Census (note that it was bound separately into the center of this issue), we hope to publish future Censuses in tabular form each year, as in the past.

—P.H.L.



Station Data

- **Alexander County, HORSESHOE LAKE REFUGE.** Approximately a 15-mile diameter circle centered upon the refuge. Open water and flooded woodlands, 60%; deciduous woodlands, 20%; roadsides, 20%. *Dec. 21*; 6:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Clear; 32° to 37° F.; wind, 0 to 3 m.p.h. Five observers in one party. Total party-miles, 60 (all by car). — A. Bjelland, L. Lundy, G. Schnell, W. Southern (Compiler), J. Tate, Jr.



Bureau County, PRINCETON. Fifteen mile diameter circle centered at Bureau Junction; includes Bureau Creek, Old Mill Road, Thomas and Callinan Woods, Illinois River Area, Old Mark and Hennepin Pike Roads, and Tiskilwa area. Town, 10%; farms, 20%; woods, 20%; roadsides, 25%; river, 25%. *Dec. 28*; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear; -14° F.; wind W, 8 m.p.h. Twelve inches of snow. Eleven observers in five parties. Total party-hours, 35 (30 by car, 5 on foot); total party-miles, 310 (300 by car, 10 on foot). — H. Boyle, O. Cater, A. Hawks, M. Johnson, C. Kramer (Compiler), M. Powell, H. Thomas.



Carroll and Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA-FULTON. Same area as in previous years. Also Savanna Ordnance Depot (part) and Lock and Dam No. 12. *Dec. 30*; 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Overcast to clearing; 0° to 20° F.; wind W, 5 to 8 m.p.h. Six inches of drifted snow; river 98% ice-covered. Eight observers in four parties. Total party-hours, 34 (21 by car, 13 on foot); total party-miles, 350 (338 by car, 12 on foot). — L. Blevins, D. Hinrichsen, H. J. Hodges, Mrs. R. King, F. Leshner, M. Leshner, P. Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), M. Yeast.



Cook County, EVANSTON-CHICAGO. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Touhy and Lincoln Avenues, Lincolnwood. All lake front and Forest Preserves in area; Graceland, Rosehill and Memorial Park Cemeteries. City streets, 5%; lake front, 18%; deciduous woods, 19%; rivers and canals, 10%; golf courses, 3%; open fields, 15%; yards and bird-feeders, 20%; cemeteries, 10%. *Dec. 30*; 7:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Cloudy during morning, clearing in afternoon; 0° to 10° F.; wind, 10 m.p.h. Lake Michigan open; rivers and harbors frozen; 6" of snow. Twenty-two observers in six parties. Total party-hours, 50 (10 by car, 40 on foot); total party-miles, 180 (125 by car, 55 on foot). — Mr. & Mrs. K. Anglemire, Mr. & Mrs. F. Brechlin, S. Hedeon, E. Malavolti, H. Mathes, Mrs. R. Norton, R. Russell, Jr., Mrs. J. Sloncen, P. N. Steffen, L. Stout, P. Swain, F. Thorsen, Mr. & Mrs. J. Ware (Compilers), R. Westbrook, Mrs. A. Zimmerman.



Cook County, OAK LAWN. Bird-feeders and yard at Minnick Ave. *Dec. 25*; 7:15 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Eleven inches of snow; 5° to 20° F. — Mr. & Mrs. Frank Harnew.



De Kalb County, DE KALB. Same area as last year. *Dec. 31*; 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Mostly overcast; 0° to 20° F.; no wind. Six inches of snow; marshes frozen, river open; heavy hoarfrost during a.m. Fifteen observers in eight parties. Total party-miles, 250 (245 by car, 5 on foot). — D. Duncan, M. Freeman, B. Male, M. Male, M. Miner, Mrs. C. Nash, W. Randall (Compiler), Mr. & Mrs. C. Raymond, W. Southern, J. Tate, Jr., H. Walley, R. Weeden, Mrs. E. Whitaker, E. Zulauf.



DuPage County, ARBORETUM, LISLE. All points within 15-mile diameter circle, center at 75th Street (East-West) and Cass Avenue (North-South). Semi-open area 15%, open fields and farmland 10%, oak woods 35%, pine & spruce stands 30%, river bottom 10%. *Dec. 31*; 6:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Cloudy and snow flurries in morning, clearing in afternoon; temp. 3° to 15°; wind S.W., 12-20 m.p.h.; ground covered with 5" to 10" of snow; some drifts. All small streams frozen. Larger streams partly open. Twenty-seven observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 42 (29 on foot, 13 by car); total party-miles, 141 (36 on foot, 105 by car). — Bertha Bannert, Robert F. Betz, Jane Brockmann, Reba S. Campbell, Rheba J. Campbell, Peter Dring, Alma F. Greene, Ed. Hall, Richard B. Hoger, Vivienne Hoger, Edward Johnson, Margaret C. Lehmann (Compiler), Paul Lobik, Roberts Mann, John Mortenson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Mostek, Amanda C. Olson, Clarence Palmquist, Alfred Reuss, Paul Schulze, Lorraine C. Skyzuk, Charles Westcott, Carl Wilms, Helen A. Wilson, Donald Wilz, Kenneth Wilz.

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Jo Daviess County, SAVANNA ORDNANCE DEPOT. Approximately 15 miles of road paralleling the Mississippi River and its backwaters. Woodland, 50%; river and sloughs, 40%; grasslands, 10%. *Dec. 17*; 6:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Clear to partly cloudy; 0° to 10° F.; wind W, 0 to 3 m.p.h. River and sloughs 85% ice-covered. Approximately 6" of snow. Five observers in one party. — A. Bjelland, L. Lundy, G. Schnell, W. Southern, J. Tate, Jr. (Compiler), H. Walley.

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Lake County, WAUKEGAN. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at approximately the intersection of State Routes 120 and 131. Waukegan Harbor, lake front, woods and fields north of Waukegan, pines of Illinois Beach State Park, Public Service cooling pond and St. Mary's-of-the-Lake Seminary woods. Lake edge 60%, pine and other evergreens 10%, open fields 15%, inland lakes and creeks 15%. *Jan. 1*; 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear, sunshiny in morning, partially cloudy in afternoon; temp. 7° to 20° F.; wind W-SW, 8 m.p.h.; ground covered with 3" to 8" of snow; some drifts. Lake front open. Small ponds and streams frozen. Fourteen observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 12 (10 on foot, 2 by car); total party-miles, 53 (8 on foot, 45 by car). Alma Greene, Vera Heatley, Mr. and Mrs. John Helmer, Margaret C. Lehmann (Compiler), Amanda Olson, Tom Paul, Bob Russell, Paul Schulze, Lorraine Skyzuk, Peter Swain, Charles Westcott, Helen A. Wilson, Janet Zimmermann.

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Lake County (southern portion). Fifteen-mile diameter circle centered on Saunders Road, one mile E-SE of Aptakisic Bridge; includes Des Plaines River and Lake Michigan. Deciduous woods, 10%; Lake Michigan, 10%; river bottom, 23%; towns and bird-feeders, 17%; open fields, 40%. *Dec. 23*; 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Seven to nine inches of fresh snow; 28° to 33° F.; wind NE, 15 to 25 m.p.h.; some streams open. Three observers in two parties. Total party-hours, 17 (10 by car, 7 on foot); total party-miles, 105 (98 by car, 7 on foot). Observed in area during count period: Barn Owl, 1. — S. Hedeon, R. Russell (Compiler), J. Ware.

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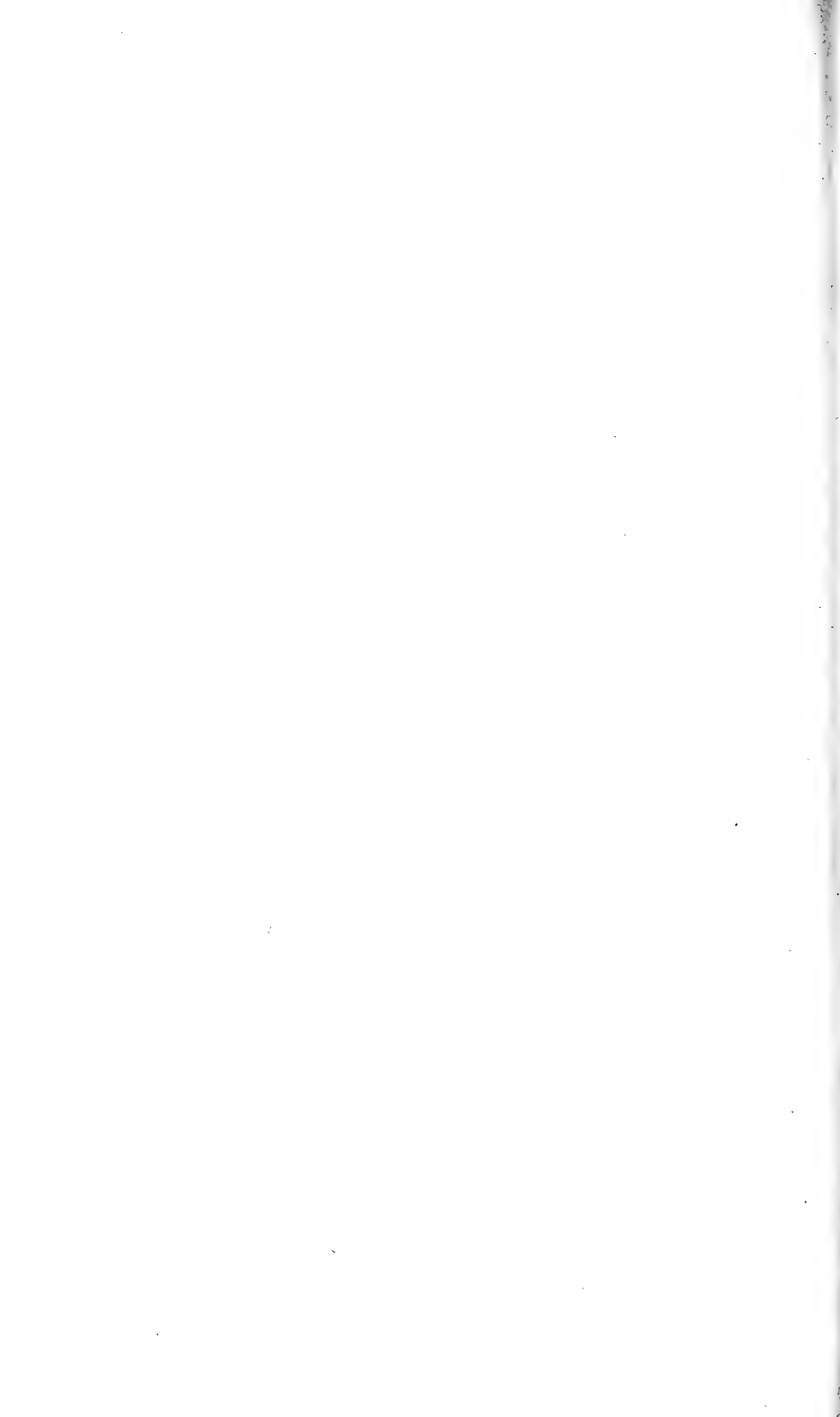
Mercer County, SEATON. Same area as other years. *Dec 31*; 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Cloudy; 20° to 29° F.; wind NW, 3 to 5 m.p.h. Six inches of old snow; streams mostly frozen. Seventeen observers in six parties. Total party-hours, 45 (32 by car, 13 on foot); total party-miles, 333 (315 by car, 18 on foot). — W. Bergstrom, L. Blevins, J. Brokaw, E. Fawks, D. Hendrickson, C. Greer, M. Greer, R. Greer, Rodney Greer, T. Greer, R. Meyers, P. Petersen, Jr., L. Trial, M. Trial, P. Trial, R. Trial (Compiler), M. Yeast.

COUNTIES	Alexander	Bureau	Carroll	Cook— Evanston	Cook— Oak Lawn	DeKalb	Du Page	Jo Daviess	Lake Waukegan	Lake— Southern	Mercer	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island Mercer	Sangamon	Will	Lake Geneva Wisconsin
Pied-billed Grebe	2											✓					
Great Blue Heron	8							2									
Common Egret		2															
Canada Goose	125,000	2000						44				33					127
Snow Goose	5																
Blue Goose	4																
Mallard	459	10,000	13	✓			21	2	11	38	12		18	3	300	1450	31
Black Duck	14								8				1		20	1026	6
Gadwall															1		
Pintail	6	1															
Redhead	3												2		1		
Ring-necked Duck	1														1		
Canvasback	4								1				2		6		43
Greater Scaup									15	18							
Lesser Scaup	2								115		✓		1	2	4		1
Common Goldeneye	15	3	8	562			2		520	32	73		377	73	40	200	20
Bufflehead				2					2				1		1		
Oldsquaw				104					1000	2							
Hooded Merganser													1		1		7
Common Merganser				231				350	24		14		299	64	12	350	117
Red-breasted Merganser				21					6				2	5	1	250	1
Goshawk											1					1	
Sharp-shinned Hawk			1				1		1		3			2			
Cooper's Hawk			2				2			1	4	2					1
Red-tailed Hawk	4	18	33	6		12	18	3	9	1	42	32	42	15	16	21	2
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	1	4				5	3	1	1	8	6	10	3	5		1
Broad-winged Hawk	1							8			1		2			1	
Rough-legged Hawk	1	4	10	2		62	4	1	3	✓	12	10	13	3		7	1
Golden Eagle														1			
Bald Eagle	41	✓	1					35			13		54	27			
Marsh Hawk		1	1			2		1	1		3	59	2		5		
Sparrow Hawk	11	4	3	3		1	11	1	9	✓	13	10	14	9	19	3	
Gray Partridge						73											
Bobwhite		73	5								97	43	35		124		
Ring-necked Pheasant		2	3	10		150	31		3	31	1		103			13	10
American Coot	6								3						3	650	43
Killdeer	1	1															
Common Snipe			13								4		1	1			1
Herring Gull	1	24	4	170			111	3	240	554	3		386		100	440	6
Ring-billed Gull	106	272	4	47			1		11	11			142		229	3	75
Bonaparte's Gull				✓						2							
Rock Dove	16					598		7									
Mourning Dove	3	30	330	67	5	82	44	1		23	207	329	262	34	127	35	1
Screech Owl	1					1	2				2		2	2		1	
Great Horned Owl	1		1				1	1	1		11	3	1	2	1		
Snowy Owl													1				
Barred Owl	1		2					3			5	3	1	1	2		1
Long-eared Owl			1				3		1		6		1	3	1		
Short-eared Owl											2				1		
Saw-whet Owl											1		2				
Belted Kingfisher	2	2					2	2			1	✓	2	2	1	1	2
Yellow-shafted Flicker	7	13	20		2	1	4	3		48	31	11	9	63	2	3	
Pileated Woodpecker			2					3			7			1	1		
Red-bellied Woodpecker	10	15	39			3	6	1		1	60	36	44	28	31	2	
Red-headed Woodpecker	14	2	11				1			1	35	12	20	10	72	1	16
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1			✓						✓	2	3			1		
Hairy Woodpecker	3	6	4	15		3	12	6	7	6	15	10	42	3	11	7	5
Downy Woodpecker	7	30	39	45	2	7	69	6	4	12	73	53	105	20	57	22	9
Eastern Phoebe										1							
Horned Lark	60	14	25			272	38	3			185	382	56	72	288	7	14

CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS

COUNTIES	Alexander	Bureau	Carroll	Cook— Evanston	Cook— Oak Lawn	DeKalb	DuPage	JoDavies	Lake— Waukegan	Lake— Southern	Mercer	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island Mercer	Sangamon	Will	Lake Geneva Wisconsin	Totals 1961
Blue Jay	27	41	160	11	2	8	40	12	6	3	243	248	186	82	134	16	5	1,224
Common Crow	30	121	202	201	2	512	250	64	1200	35	397	96	408	113	127	1318	18	5,094
Black-capped Chickadee		137	102	141	1	13	207	11	15	50	142	56	231	17	107	59	27	1,316
Golden Chickadee	21																	21
Red-tailed Titmouse	9	106	38	✓		4	27	1			58	49	62		113	16		467
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	55	22	16	2	16	29	6	3	7	50	2	91	21	11	16	3	351
White-breasted Nuthatch		1	2			2	19				6		14		2		1	47
House Wren	2	3	2			2	7	3		1	3		17	✓	10	8	3	61
Winter Wren							1				1		1					3
Golden Wren			3				1				✓				10			14
Kingbird	4										1	32			12	2		51
House Thrasher		1		1							1	1						4
Robin		1					12		4	1	6	1	1		2	1	4	33
Hermit Thrush				1														1
Eastern Bluebird												11			1			12
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1		4				11			1	1	1	23		3		3	48
Gray-crowned Kinglet	2																	2
Hermit Pipit		1																1
Scarlet Waxwing			2	✓			184			5	51	✓	7				6	255
Eastern Shrike				✓			1			✓	✓					1		2
Hermit Shrike	9							1			2	3		1	3			19
Chipping Sparrow	4	515	896	3725	15	353	489	17	95	309	1350	371	8210	709	607	1800	16	19,481
House Warbler	2						3								9			14
House Sparrow	75	797	1233	809	75	492	993	24	24	419	2629	950	2822	2363	548	1139	95	15,487
Eastern Meadowlark			5	3			1				6		6	2	30	2		55
Western Meadowlark			26								3		16					45
Yellow Warbler	44		4			37		1			37	203	4	4				334
Red-winged Blackbird	1			4			3		4	11	40	17	8	1		1		90
Red-tailed Blackbird				2									2	1			3	8
Summer's Blackbird											60							60
House Grackle		2		6		11	4			✓	2	1	23	3	10	13		75
House-headed Cowbird													6			1		7
House Finch	7	287	203	119	4	20	186	45	7	27	480	683	258	229	211	21	6	3,273
House Grosbeak		45	57	66	6	20	38		71	56	3		36	1	14	26		442
House Finch		5	7	3			29	1	3	7	41	9	18			4		127
House Redpoll		1					21			1			5		1			29
House Siskin			6				30		25	1			2	1			19	84
American Goldfinch	4	11	78	28			21	12	10	15	67	16	34	6	72	1	9	384
Red-winged Crossbill							4											4
House-sided Towhee	5						1					16						22
House Sparrow		2											1					3
Red-colored Junco	38	392	638	89	10	62	230	59	65	43	1312	1144	703	696	336	132	24	5,973
House Junco		2			2		1			1	1					✓		7
House Sparrow	15	130	443	83		6	309	60	81	191	1122	650	715	872	228	74	23	5,002
House Sparrow		1				1				3								5
House Sparrow	3	20	3	2								51	2		10			91
Red-crowned Sparrow	15	5					1				23	111	1		8			164
Red-throated Sparrow	13	1		1			4				1	18	2		8			48
House Sparrow			1							6	1	6			6			20
House Sparrow			1										1	3				5
House Sparrow			3				8		5		7	✓	1	1	5			30
House Sparrow	5	35	18	5		4	43	3	6	11	34	61	68	13	72	6		384
House Longspur												5			2	16		23
House Bunting								1	23					46	1			71
Totals for Species	60	50	53	35	13	31	56	40	42	40	66	46	70	47	66	46	41	114
Individual Totals	126,160	15,236	4738	6597	128	2830	3597	810	3643	1939	9143	5869	16023	5580	4259	9066	668	216,826

✓ observed during count period but not on day of count.



Richland County, OLNEY. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Bird Haven Sanctuary. Deciduous forest, 10%; open farmland, 90%. *Dec. 26*; 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Partly cloudy with snow flurries, clearing at 10:00 a.m.; 4° to 18° F.; wind W-NW, 15 m.p.h. Two inches of snow. Twenty observers in four parties. Total party-hours, 33 (23 by car, 10 on foot); total party-miles, 346 (325 by car, 21 on foot). — A. Anderson, Y. Anderson, A. Bridges, M. Bridges, V. Bridges, W. R. Bridges, M. L. Brown, P. Brown, R. Brown, A. Bullard, R. Bullard, M. Redman, L. Shaw, S. Shaw, V. Shaw (Compiler), C. Scherer, L. Scherer, V. Scherer, R. Thom, Mrs. W. Redman.

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Rock Island County, TRI-CITIES. Fifteen-mile diameter circle centered at toll house on Memorial Bridge between Bettendorf, Iowa, and Moline, Illinois (same as in previous years). *Dec. 24*; 6:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Cloudy in morning but clearing; 12° to 26° F.; wind N-NW to W, 7 to 8 m.p.h. Ten inches of drifted snow; river 75 per cent ice covered. Forty-one observers in 31 parties. — L. Blevins, E. Bushmer, A. Cabor, H. Carl, L. Dau, Mr. & Mrs. R. Dau, Mr. & Mrs. W. Dau, D. Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. L. Doering, C. Ehlers, E. Fawks, T. J. Frank, Mr. & Mrs. F. Gold, I. Grahm, H. Guenther, K. Hellman, D. Hinrichsen, L. Kruger, T. J. Lewis, Jr., Mrs. T. Lewis, J. McConoughey, P. McDermott, Mrs. F. Marquis, Mrs. W. Monger, D. Nelson, P. Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Mr. & Mrs. P. Petersen, Sr., D. A. Price, E. Roberts, J. Schropp, C. Stindt, D. Swensson, Mr. & Mrs. R. Trial, N. Ward, M. Yeast.

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***Rock Island and Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY and MUSCATINE, IOWA.** All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Lock and Dam No. 16, including Wild Cat's Den State Park, Big Sand Mound, and Weed Park. Upland woods, 15%; bottomland, 10%; fields and roadsides, 50%; coniferous groves and borders, 5%; rivers and shorelines, 15%; urban areas, 5%. *Jan. 1, 1962*; 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Partly cloudy but clearing; 8° to 24° F.; wind NW, 7 to 15 m.p.h. Five to eight inches of drifted snow; river 90% ice-covered. Seven observers in three parties. Total party-hours, 25 (19 by car, 6 on foot); total party-miles, 283 (276 by car, 7 on foot). — T. Greer, D. Hinrichsen, P. Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), D. Toyne, Mr. & Mrs. R. Trial, M. Yeast.

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Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. Seven and one-half-mile radius centering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon River (same as last year). Water 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, plowland 40%, city parks 15%. *Dec. 31*; 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Overcast, clear mid-day; temp. 22° to 29° F.; wind NW, 10 m.p.h.; partial snow cover, lakes 95% frozen, river open. Twenty-three observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 50 (23 on foot, 27 by car); total party-miles, 293 (24 on foot, 269 by car). — Dr. and Mrs. Richard Allyn, Maurice Cook, Tom Crabtree, Beatrice Foster, Vernon Greening, Mr. and Mrs. William Grieme, Lena Hardbarger, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hogan, Ellen Hopkins, Beatrice Hopwood, Al Kaszynski, Emma Leonhard, R. C. Mulvey, William O'Brien, Opel Rippey, W. A. Sausaman (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sausaman, Jr., Daisy Thompson, Richard Ware (Springfield Audubon Society).

Will County, JOLIET. Fifteen-mile diameter circle centered 10 miles SW of Joliet. Backwaters and rivers, 45%; deciduous woods, 30%; fields, 20%; towns, 5%. *Dec. 31*; 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy with occasional sun during p.m.; 2° to 20° F.; wind 0 to 7 m.p.h. Backwaters and ponds frozen; Des Plaines River open except for edges; heavy hoarfrost. Seven to 10 inches of snow. Ten observers in two parties. Total party-miles, 130 (123 by car, 7 on foot). Total party-hours, 24 (15 by car, 9 on foot). — Mrs. E. D. Collins, G. Hufford, W. Hughes, Mrs. J. Kosinski (Compiler), Mr. & Mrs. E. Noll, Mr. & Mrs. T. Otis, L. Thornton, G. Woodruff.



•**Lake Geneva, WISCONSIN.** Fifteen-mile diameter circle centering on Williams Bay. Around entire lake by car, stopping at suitable localities, including open water, streams and springs, deciduous woods, marshes, pastures, open fields, and tamarack swamp. *Dec. 28*; 7:30 a.m. — 4:00 p.m. Temp. -12° to -6° F. Wind from West, 5-10 m.p.h. 10" to 12" of snow. Because of the sudden intense cold, the lake, though open, was steaming so badly that it was impossible to see the ducks and geese out in the open water. — Earl Anderson, Margaret C. Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist (Compiler), Ronald Palmquist, Charles Westcott, Helen Wilson.



LET'S PRESERVE THIS PRAIRIE

A few weeks ago an appeal for funds to purchase the proposed Prairie Chicken Refuge at Bogota, Illinois, was sent to every I.A.S. member. Many of you have already responded, but some of you may have placed the letter aside, intending to take it up later. If you cannot find the request among your other correspondence, just remember the address: **George Fell, Treasurer, Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, 819 N. Main Street, Rockford, Ill.** We have already received contributions from as far away as Wyoming, New York, and Alberta in Canada. Why not match these efforts as an Illinoisan?

Correction, Please!

IN THE SEPTEMBER 1961 issue of the *Audubon Bulletin* (No. 119), on page 17, it was stated that the Leach's Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) is "... The only petrel which nests on the American Continent." The statement is in error, as the Fork-tailed Petrel, *Oceanodroma furcata*, breeds on the western coast of North America from the Aleutians to northern California, and the Ashy Petrel, *Oceanodroma homochroa*, breeds on the Santa Barbara Islands off the California coast. Actually, the Leach's Petrel and its West Coast subspecies is the only petrel that nests along both the east and west coasts of the North American Continent.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

By ANNA C. AMES

IN 1756, WHEN LINNAEUS, the great Swedish naturalist, prepared a scientific description of the Baltimore Oriole, he named it in honor of Lord Baltimore, the first Governor of Maryland, whose colors, orange and black, the bird wears. Because of its bright hue and because the bird's loud song somewhat resembles that of the Robin, it is sometimes known as the Golden Robin. Because of the oriole's characteristic pendant nest, it is sometimes called the hangbird. It is the state bird of Maryland and one of the most colorful species that spends the summer with us. Many of the older birds are a brilliant orange, occasionally shading into a vivid, intense blood-red.

The male Baltimore, almost seven and a half inches long, has head, neck and upper back black. The tail is black, edged with yellow, and the wings, aside from the orange-scalloped wing bar and some white edging, are black. Otherwise it is of a flaming orange hue. The female is largely olive-green above and yellow below. She has two wingbars. "Some females," says Peterson, "are quite orange, with some black around the head."

With the exception of the orioles, the *Icteridae* are strong walkers. Orioles are birds of the treetops, and when on the ground they hop rather than walk.

The song of the Baltimore consists of a series of rich, whistled, disconnected notes. There is much variation. Certain individuals have songs peculiar to them alone, which may serve to identify them as they return each year. A frequent note is a loud and distinct, "Peter, Peter, Peter." The male oriole, in common with many other birds, has a second song period in late August and September, after the molt is over.

In migration the males usually precede the females by a few days. Wooing begins soon after the females arrive. The male sits upon a limb near the lady of his choice, rises to his full height, bows with spread tail and partly raised wings, thus displaying his gorgeous plumage, and utters his most supplicating notes. Orioles seem to be strictly monogamous.

The nest, shaped like an open-topped bag about seven inches long, is hung high in a tree, preferably an elm, although nests have been observed in oaks, maples, and even in apple trees. Every spring for several years orioles nested in an elm on my home yard in Kansas. Perhaps they nest there still. The nest is so durable that often remnants of it cling to a tree three or four years. Orioles have become town birds, and the nesting site is often near a home. The nests are built almost entirely by the female, although the male sometimes assists by bringing materials and usually is at hand to cheer her with song. The female works from the inside and makes the nest six inches deep, usually gray, and bulging at the bottom.

The nesting material is varied. For the framework, vegetable fiber is used. The structure is woven of plant fibers, moss, hair, bits of soft string, yarn, etc. The birds seem to prefer white yarn or twine to colored. The female is skillful in weaving her nest, but ornithologists differ in reports of her actions. Olive L. Earle in *Birds and Their Nests* states that the bird is "an expert knot-maker." Dr. Francis H. Herrick says that in all the intricate weaving there is "certainly no deliberate tying of knots." The irregularity of the finished work shows conclusively that the stitching is a purely random affair, though none the less effective. The nest bottom is a thick pad of plant down and other soft material.

The four to six eggs are white or gray, marked with dark scrawls, blotches, and fine lines of brown, black, and lavender. In the snug, deep nest, young orioles are safe from most of their enemies. Winds may swing the nest to and fro, but rarely blow it down. Young orioles hatch with their eyes tightly closed. They are tended largely by the female, while the male guards the nest. Nestling Baltimore Orioles are the cry-babies of the bird world, uttering all day long from the tree-tops a monotonous, incessant, *tee-deedee*. This cry is a sign that they are almost ready to leave the nest and have developed a food call which will enable the parents to find them later. Commonly there is but one brood a season.

Baltimore Orioles are not only a joy to the eye, but they are the cotton grower's best friend. Caterpillars form the largest item in this oriole's bill of fare — 34%! The birds also feed upon other hairy larvae which few other birds will touch. The stomach contents of three birds taken in an Illinois orchard consisted of 40% of these pests, and 50% of an injurious leaf chafer. It is true that the bird enjoys green peas and sometimes troubles the grape grower. However, the damage done by orioles cannot be very great, since there is so small a percentage of vegetable matter in their diet. They are among the most valuable of our insectivorous birds.

The Baltimore Oriole breeds from Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Manitoba to northern Georgia, Louisiana, and southern Texas, but not on the south-east coastal plain. It winters in Central America.

929 Brummel Street, Evanston, Ill.



SAVE THE DUNES!

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

THE SAVE THE DUNES Council of Indiana urges strong, immediate and vigorous support for the Douglas bill, S. 1797, which would make the last unoccupied three and one-half miles of Indiana shoreline available to the public as a National Seashore Park. Hearings have already been held by the Sub-Committee of the Senate Interior Committee, headed by Senator Alan Bible. The bill would save over 9,000 acres of dunes and shoreline, including some parcels not included in earlier bills.

Strong opposition still remains from Indiana officeholders, both Democratic and Republican. Governor Matthew Welsh, Senators Homer Capehart and Vance Hartke still support the Burns Ditch Harbor project, which would benefit two steel mills at a cost to taxpayers of over \$45 million. Some Indiana Congressmen, like Rep. Ray Madden of Indiana, favor the bill, while others are waiting to find which way the wind blows. The Save the Dunes Council urges our members to do the following:

1. Write a letter or telegram to Senator Everett Dirksen, Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C., giving at least two reasons why you feel the Indiana Dunes should be made a National Seashore Park.
2. Express your opposition to building of a harbor for two private firms at public expense.
3. Urge your friends in other states to do likewise.
4. If you can, send a small contribution for legal fees, postage, and printing to Mrs. James Buell, President, Save the Dunes Council, Box 1111, Ogden Dunes, Portage, Indiana.

The time has never been better to save the dunes. We are forty years late, but the job can be done. President Kennedy and Interior Secretary Stewart Udall have promised their support. Will you promise yours?

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



New Members Since November 10, 1961

THANKS TO THE ACTIVITY of Publicity Chairman Paul Schulze, the Society has enjoyed faster growth during the past year than at any time since World War II. The list below covers the period through Feb. 15, 1962; all are from Illinois. The * denotes a contributing member; ** a sustaining member. We welcome all of you to the I.A.S. and invite you to join us at the Annual Meetings, Camp-Outs, and Audubon Lectures.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
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BUFFLEHEAD MIGRATION DATA WANTED

INFORMATION ON MIGRATION of the Bufflehead is needed by the Canadian Wildlife Service. Data required include first arrival dates, peak date of migration, peak numbers, and departure dates. Only those birds actually believed to be migrants should be listed. Where pertinent, other data on wintering or summering numbers may be included. Records on Buffleheads specifying, "present by (date)" and "last seen (date)" are preferred.

Information is solicited especially for the spring of 1962, but it is hoped that observers will report older data if any. Requests for fall migration records will be made later. Cooperators have color-marked some Buffleheads in Maryland, New York, and Oregon during the winter of 1961-62, and observers should take particular note of any Buffleheads bearing bright patches of red, yellow, or orange. Please send information on Buffleheads seen to: A. J. Erskine, Canadian Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 180, Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada.



BOOK REVIEWS

THE AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF ILLINOIS, by Philip W. Smith, Ph.D.
Illinois Natural History Survey Bulletin, Volume 28, Number 1, 1961.
298 pp., 252 fig. & maps. \$3.00.

All students of the herpetofauna of Illinois, as well as laymen, will welcome the appearance of this long overdue book. Illinois extends approximately 385 miles from north to south, and along with its biogeographical history, ecologically intermediate position, and its variety of habitat types, the state accounts for a large number of species and subspecies (109) found within its boundaries.

The author since 1947 has served the Natural History Survey as Curator of non-insect faunistic collections. The volume is an accumulation of careful observations and field work conducted throughout the state during the years 1947-1953.

Introductory material deals with the history of herpetology in the state and its physiographic and ecological features. The systematic treatment which follows contains a check list of the species and subspecies, a review of species deleted from Illinois, and appropriate keys to the subspecies level for identifying the Illinois fauna. Each account contains a brief synonymy, diagnosis, variations, measurements, habits, distribution in Illinois, and habitat.

Each species is represented by at least one good photograph. Line drawings show anatomical features distinguishing the amphibians from the reptiles, and the range of variation in certain species. The maps show record stations in Illinois, as well as the range in North America; some maps also contain such information as population trends and intergradation. A useful bibliography of 13 pages, along with a good 11-page index, completes the volume. The book is paper-backed; the printing is good, and the typography clear. Not only professional biologists, but all those interested in Illinois wildlife, will find this book a valued addition to their libraries. The author and publisher deserve commendation for an excellent job.

Harlan D. Walley, R.F.D. 1, Sandwich, Illinois

A NATURALIST IN ALASKA, by Adolph Murie. Illustrated by Olaus J. Murie, with photographs by the author and Charles J. Ott. Published by the Devin-Adair Co., 23 East 26th St., New York, N.Y., December, 1961. 314 pp.; 23 chapt.; 28 halftones; numerous line drawings; 6" x 8½"; indexed. \$6.50.

Adolph Murie has explored the Alaskan wilderness at intervals since 1922, studying its wildlife and plants as Field Research Biologist for the National Park Service. He has gained an intimacy with the animals and birds, the tundra and the magnificent scenery of Mount McKinley National Park, that can hardly be equalled. He and his older brother, Olaus (well known as a Director and President of the Wilderness Society), ventured deep into the Alaskan interior with dog-sled and snowshoes, studying the vast, primitive landscape for months at a time. Out of this experience has come an absorbing and enjoyable chronicle of the natural history of our 49th state.

I would not place Adolph Murie in the front rank of the great nature writers — his phraseology lacks the poetry of W. H. Hudson, the philosophy of John Burroughs, the finesse of Donald Culross Peattie — but Murie is an excellent reporter. His stories of encounters with grizzly bears, lynxes, wolves, and other wild animals make exciting reading. Many of the chapters are devoted to his experiences with one species, such as grizzlies, moose, wolverines, haymice, Dall sheep, cranes, and caribou. The author presents his original findings on the behavior and life history of these animals, so strange and distant to us, so familiar to him.

The line drawings by Olaus Murie are a little crude, but add much to the text. For years Charles Ott has been an outstanding contributor to the Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography and other camera salons; some of his pictures in this volume have won many awards and are worth careful study.

Adolph Murie mentions the problems that have begun to develop as our civilization spreads across Alaska, and he emphasizes the importance of preserving adequate amounts of the wilderness now, before man has had an opportunity to change it: ". . . It is not only the outward beauty of Alaska that we must think about when considering its future; we must also think of its native wildness — its wilderness spirit. This we cannot improve. The problem is to preserve it."

Altogether, *A Naturalist in Alaska* is a first-rate book, one you can read with sustained interest and pleasure.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



PEOPLE! by William Vogt. Published by Bartholomew House; available in paper-back through Hillman McFadden, 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y. 207 pp. 50¢.

This hard-hitting, pull-no-punches book deals primarily with the population explosion and its inevitable consequences of lowered living standards and destruction of resources. The reader is often smothered in statistics and finds only rare references to nature, conservation, or wildlife. On a few occasions, the author warns of urban sprawl surrounding and absorbing great areas of natural habitat, certainly not a new or original observation.

The comparative statistics on population, and how and why it has multiplied during various periods of our history, are most interesting and thought-provoking. The discerning reader will obtain a fresh realization of one of the most dangerous and seldom-recognized threats to our civilization.

Marion MacBeth, 5550 Dale Avenue, Loves Park, Ill.



WISCONSIN'S FAVORITE BIRD HAUNTS, compiled and edited by Samuel D. Robbins, Jr. Available from the W.S.O. Supply Department, Harold G. Kruse, Hickory Hill Farm, Loganville, Wisc. Sept. 1961, 77 plus VIII pages, 32 illust., 6" x 9", paper-bound, \$1.75.

A guide to bird-finding in Wisconsin, based upon reprints from the *Pasenger Pigeon* since 1953. An over-all state map and many local maps help to identify the areas, although the scale of some of the maps (such as that for Horicon Marsh) is so small that they offer little guidance in locating choice vantage spots. As might be expected from a series of articles by a dozen different persons written over a period of years, there is little consistency from article to article, and important details at the beginning of one description may be at the end of another. Some of the best recreation areas of the state are omitted — notably Devil's Lake State Park and virtually all of the wonderful resort country in the northern third of Wisconsin. One is limited in a compilation of this sort to the areas covered by the contributors. In spite of some obvious shortcomings, this little guide does provide a valuable service and covers the ground much more thoroughly than does Pettingill's *Guide to Bird Finding*. Our many members who visit and vacation in Wisconsin will find this contribution of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology a most helpful little book.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



TO A CEDAR WAXWING

Grandmother had a saying,
 Drilled daily into me,
 And Grandma's homey saying
 Fits you to a T.

"Handsome is as handsome does,"
 Her yardstick of finesse,
 Befits your modest manners
 And impeccable dress.

Emeline Ennis Kotula



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THE I. A. S. CREDO

The *Illinois Audubon Society* is interested in and works for:
Protection of wild birds and other wildlife;

Conservation of all natural resources;

Preservation of natural areas and wildlife habitat;

An educational program designed to inform everyone in
Illinois about the value of wildlife and wilderness areas.

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted legislation to protect birds and to prevent the destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$3.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
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Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. John R. Bayless*, Membership Chairman, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana.



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PHILIP DuMONT, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.
OLIVER HEYWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Hinsdale
DR. THOMAS G. SCOTT, State Natural History Survey, Urbana
MILTON D. THOMPSON, Illinois State Museum, Springfield

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — TELEPHONE WAbash 2-9410

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Birds of the Chicago Navy Pier Area

By Ralph M. Eiseman¹ and Max C. Shank²

MIGRATORY BIRDS CAN be found in many green areas in the city of Chicago in spring and fall. Many of the city parks contain a wide variety of species during the migration seasons. Outstanding among these is Navy Pier Park. This is the only major spot of green near Lake Michigan between Grant Park and Lincoln Park except for Washington Square at 900 North Clark Street. Birds seen in Washington Square were reported by Millar and Heck (1949).

The Navy Pier Area includes Navy Pier Park, Navy Pier itself and adjacent waters of Lake Michigan and the Chicago River, including various slips. More precisely we defined the Navy Pier Area to include the territory within the following boundaries (see figure 1): to the north and east, the breakwaters of the Chicago Harbor; to the south, the Chicago River locks and a line from the locks to the Lake Shore Drive bridge over the Chicago River; to the west, Lake Shore Drive.

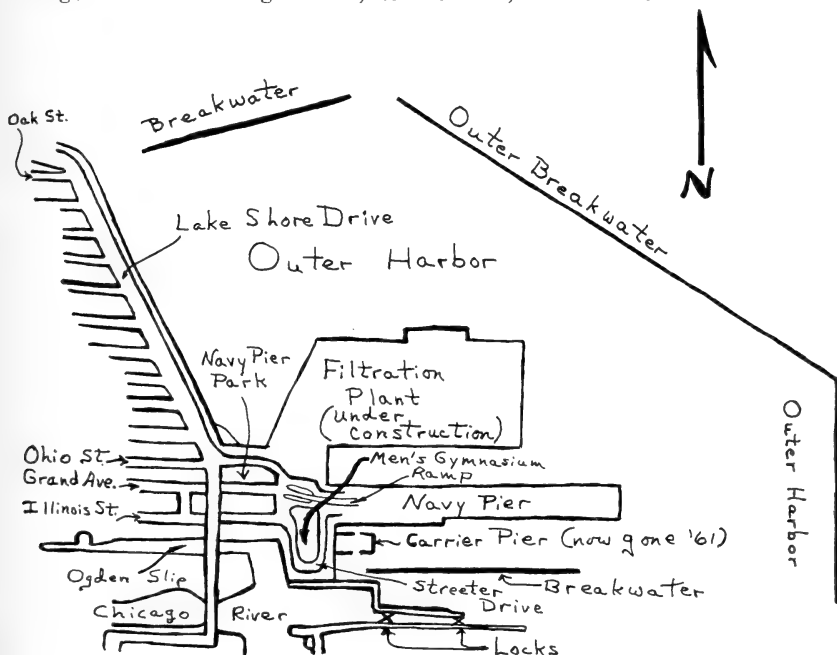


FIG. 1. MAP OF THE NAVY PIER AREA, CHICAGO

1. Highland Park High School, Highland Park, Illinois

2. Division of Biological Sciences, University of Illinois, Navy Pier, Chicago 11, Illinois

Navy Pier Park, a little over 600 feet long (east to west) and 250 feet wide, is divided into east and west halves by a partially trellised walk. The park includes a number of trees and shrubs, flower beds, and a fair extent of lawn.

Southwest of Navy Pier is a large quonset-type structure used by the University of Illinois for a men's gymnasium. (The University of Illinois, Chicago Undergraduate Division, has used part of Navy Pier for a temporary campus since 1946). South of the gymnasium, across Streeter Drive, is a small open area covered with grass and a few weeds. This is particularly attractive to various sparrows. The gymnasium itself is surrounded by a gravel parking lot with strips of grass. In the earlier years of our study, the grass area was more extensive and was the site of trapping operations by Mr. Shank. Between the northwest corner of the gymnasium and Streeter Drive is a small stone building surrounded by shrubbery which harbors many species.

The east end of Navy Pier has a walk on three sides, and the area between the north and south buildings of the Pier has balconies which are attractive to birds. Until 1954 there was an old carrier pier just south of Navy Pier. The south dock of pier no. 1 is a series of pilings and connecting planks on which gulls rest. North of Navy Pier is a water filtration plant which has been under construction since 1954. The coffer dam attracts many gulls, terns, and Mallards. Lake Michigan surrounds the area on three sides; the water at the mouth of the Chicago River and Ogden Slip are part of the fourth (west) side.

METHODS

This report covers the years 1953 to 1960. The records were obtained during walks by us and by bird study classes of the University led by Shank. Other records were obtained mainly from Mrs. Amy G. Baldwin and Mrs. Nelda McQuate Holden. The help of all observers is gratefully acknowledged. We wish also to acknowledge Mr. James Bond's assistance with statistical problems. Spring trips were made during February to June in 1953, 1954, and 1957 to 1960. The summer, fall, and winter records were made during 1953 to 1955 and sporadically in 1956, 1958, and 1960. Few trips were taken on weekends or during vacations.

The same areas were usually covered; however, occasionally only portions of the larger area were visited. An accurate count of individuals was not always kept. Because of these variables, we decided to concern ourselves with frequency, where the number of days a species is seen is the unit, rather than abundance, where the number of individuals is the unit. The number of days each species was seen was divided by the total number of field trips (138) and multiplied by 100. Since most walks occurred during the spring, when the birds study classes were held, frequency was determined only for this season.

We felt that the terms rare, casual, common, etc. had no meaning for such a small area. Ford (1956) has noted the relative abundance of each species in the Chicago

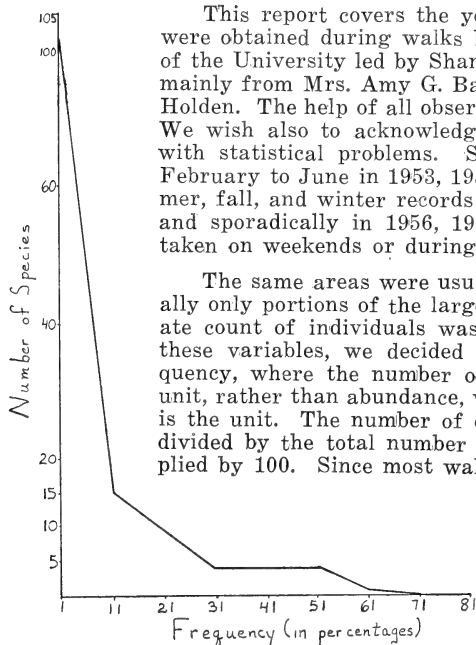


FIG. 2. FREQUENCY GRAPH FOR SPECIES SEEN IN SPRING

region. Clark and Nice (1950) have also noted frequencies for the nearby Lincoln Park area. Hence we prepared a graph (figure 2) to show only the frequency of our observations.

Frequency percentages are incorporated into the following annotated list. The conventionally prepared skins and frozen specimens are in the collection of the University of Illinois, Chicago Undergraduate Division (UIC). The following abbreviations are used:

SU — in front of the species name seen in summer (July and August)
 * — in front of the species name seen in fall & winter (Sept. to Jan.)
 + — in front of the species name nesting or attempted nesting
 NP Navy Pier
 NPP Navy Pier Park

The numeral after the species name is the spring frequency index. Early or late dates are given only when they constitute new records for the Chicago area as a whole (based on Ford).

ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

*COMMON LOON — *Gavia immer*

Seen only once — Dec. 2, 1956 — four noted just off the mainland at the west end of NP. An adult in breeding plumage, UIC 60058, was found on Apr. 16, 1949, at NP.

*HORNED GREBE — *Podiceps auritus*

4%. Seen only once in winter, Dec. 2, 1956.

*PIED-BILLED GREBE — *Podilymbus podiceps*

4%. One seen Nov. 2 to 19, 1953, south of NP. Between Dec. 4 and 22, two were seen in the above area.

*DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT — *Phalacrocorax auritus*

5%. Many spring 1953 records were of birds perched on pilings north of NP. These posts have since been destroyed. Our only fall record (Oct. 12, 1953) is a flock of 19 or 20 birds flying south.

SU—GREAT BLUE HERON — *Ardea herodias*

Seen twice (July 29 and Aug. 5, 1954) when 26 and 11 birds, respectively, were standing on the breakwaters.

GREEN HERON — *Butorides virescens*. 1%.

SU—BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON — *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Seen once flying off breakwaters in summer by the late Dr. Alfred Lewy.

AMERICAN BITTERN — *Botaurus lentiginosus*

2%. One was taken on May 21, 1953, in the center of NP.

CANADA GOOSE — *Branta canadensis*

1%. On Apr. 29, 1953, a flock of 44 birds was seen flying south in the afternoon. The birds bunched up over Lake Shore Drive, assumed a "V" formation, and then flew north. This is our only record.

*SNOW GOOSE and *BLUE GOOSE — *Chen hyperborea* & *C. caerulescens*

On Oct. 28, 1953, a mixed flock of 50-70 Snow and Blue Geese was seen flying south over NP to the area between NP and the Chicago River locks. At this point they flew east over the lake.

*+MALLARD — *Anas platyrhynchos*

30%. Many of these birds may be semi-domestic ducks from Lincoln Park. Since the construction of the coffer dam in 1954, Shank has seen females and young just off the west end of NP near the cafeteria, where they take food offerings. As the summer passes, the number of young dwindles, presumably because of the predatory rat population.

*BLACK DUCK — *Anas rubripes*

1%. Dec. 2, 1956, and Feb. 23, 1953, are our only records.

*GREEN-WINGED TEAL — *Anas carolinensis*

One bird seen Dec. 2, 1956, by Miss Margaret Lehmann and Mrs. Margaret Smith.

*SHOVELER — *Spatula clypeata*

A female or male in juvenal plumage was seen on Dec. 18, 1953.

*REDHEAD — *Aythya americana*

1%. Two March 1959 records and three winter records (Nov. 13 and 18, 1953, and Jan. 21, 1955).

CANVASBACK — *Aythya valisineria*

1%. A flock of four was seen flying north over NP on Apr. 19, 1959.

*SCAUP, GREATER and LESSER — *Aythya marila* and *A. affinis*

Greater - 2% +. Lesser - 49% +. We have only a few definite records for the Greater Scaup (Mar. 29 and May 17 and 19, 1960); the rest are primarily for the Lesser Scaup. Large numbers spend the early spring months in all waters of the area.

*COMMON GOLDENEYE — *Bucephala clangula*. 9%

BUFFLEHEAD — *Bucephala albeola*

1%. On March 31, 1960 one was seen with a number of scaup just west of the Coast Guard station.

*OLDSQUAW — *Clangula hyemalis*

19%. Common in most winters. Five records as late as May.

*WHITE-WINGED SCOTER — *Melanitta deglandi*

Two females seen off the east end of NP on Jan. 31, 1953.

*COMMON MERGANSER — *Mergus merganser*. 9%.

*RED-BREASTED MERGANSER — *Mergus serrator*. 6%.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK — *Buteo platypterus*

1%. One was seen by Shank and his students on May 12, 1959, as it flew north high overhead.

OSPREY — *Pandion haliaetus*

1%. Female or juvenal male seen flying over lake, May 21, 1953.

*SPARROW HAWK — *Falco sparverius*

4%. This is the only hawk directly associated with the NP area fauna. Twice seen carrying a junco which it had caught. On a third occasion it carried off an unidentified bird.

KING RAIL — *Rallus elegans*

1%. Only one record. Shank and his students saw this species May 14, 1959, in NPP.

*VIRGINIA RAIL — *Rallus limicola*

1%. Two of the three fall records for this species are Oct. 15, 1953, and Nov. 1, 1954, both at the east end of NP. They are late Chicago Region dates.

*SORA — *Porzana carolina*

2%. Four spring records, one fall record. Seen in shrubs. One spring record is that of a dead bird found near the men's gymnasium on May 11, 1953.

*AMERICAN COOT — *Fulica americana*

2%. Two fall and winter records (Oct. 23 and Dec. 11, 1953).

SU—KILLDEER — *Charadrius vociferus*

6%. May eventually nest on the lawns of the filtration plant.

SU—RUDDY TURNSTONE — *Arenaria interpres*

The only record is July 21, 1954, at the east end of NP.

AMERICAN WOODCOCK — *Philohela minor*

2%. Recorded three times (Mar. 19, 1959, Apr. 13, 1954, and Apr. 19, 1957). The March observation was by Shank near the men's gymnasium. French Block and Eiseman saw the second and third birds, respectively. The third was in NPP.

SU—SPOTTED SANDPIPER — *Actitis macularia*

Twelve seen July 21, 5 on July 29, and 1 on Aug. 5, 1954, at the east end of NP.

PARASITIC JAEGER — *Stercorarius parasiticus*

A dark juvenal was seen by Mrs. Baldwin on Sept. 22, 1960, annoying the gulls.

*GLAUCOUS GULL — *Larus hyperboreus*

Identified definitely only twice: June 1, 1954, and Dec. 27, 1960. For the reason stated under *Larus sp.*, we feel that a frequency index would be misleading. The June 1 bird, a pale buff juvenal, was seen with smaller juvenal Herring Gulls just north of NP. The light bird's wing tips had no apparent markings. A very late date. On Dec. 27, 1960, a pale individual was seen on the ice next to an adult Herring Gull. The two were about the same size.

*LIGHT-WINGED JUVENAL GULLS — *Larus sp.*

On several occasions Eiseman observed juvenal gulls with wing tips and body feathers definitely lighter in color than those of nearby juvenal Herring Gulls. Because of the range of variation in gulls with light wing tips (as shown by examination of Chicago Natural History Museum specimens), he was unable to determine the species represented. Collection of specimens will make our records more definite.

SU*HERRING GULL — *Larus argentatus*

57%. Seen at all seasons of the year and especially abundant in winter.

SU*RING-BILLED GULL — *Larus delawarensis*

9%. Seen all year, but least often in summer.

SU*BONAPARTE'S GULL — *Larus philadelphia*

42%. Seen during all months, most frequently in April and May.

*LITTLE GULL — *Larus minutus*

This species and the next seen by Eiseman flying with other gulls north of the west end of NP on Dec. 22, 1953. The Little Gull was a juvenal. Our only record.

*BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE — *Rissa tridactyla*

See the Little Gull report above. Also a juvenal.

SU*FORSTER'S TERN — *Sterna forsteri*

9%. Aug. 31, 1955, is our only non-spring record.

SU—COMMON TERN — *Sterna hirundo*

42%. Aug. 5, 1954, and Aug. 31, 1955, are our only non-spring records.

SU*BLACK TERN — *Chlidonias niger*

17%. Present regularly during the summer.

SU*ROCK DOVE — *Columba livia*

Permanent resident, not invariably seen; a frequency index is misleading. No doubt nests on the North Pier Terminal north of Ogden Slip.

MOURNING DOVE — *Zenaidura macroura*

2%. Two seen flying southwest past the end of NP on Apr. 7, 1954.

*YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO — *Coccyzus americanus*

4%. On Sept. 23, 1954, a dead cuckoo was found next to the NP ramp.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO — *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. 3%.

LONG-EARED OWL — *Asio otus*

1%. Apr. 6, 1954, and spring 1959 are our only records.

WHIP-POOR-WILL — *Caprimulgus vociferus*.

1%. Seen or heard three times. On Apr. 27, 1954, an apparently healthy bird was caught by Eiseman at the east end of NP. Its identity was verified by Mrs. Holden. Dr. Eugene Vest of the faculty heard one the evening of May 14, 1958, and Shank and his students saw one — possibly the same bird — the next day south of the men's gymnasium.

*COMMON NIGHTHAWK — *Chordeiles minor*

1%. Shank and his students found one sitting lengthwise on a tree limb in NPP on May 21, 1959. The other was seen on Sept. 1, 1954.

SU—CHIMNEY SWIFT — *Chaetura pelagica*

6%. Seen in July and August; probably feeding and not nesting here.

*RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD — *Archilochus colubris*

Sept. 17, 1953, is our only record.

SU—BELTED KINGFISHER — *Megasceryle alcyon*

2%. A juvenal female, UIC 60041, was found on Streeter Drive on Aug. 15, 1957, by Tom Casten.

*YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER — *Colaptes auratus*. 25%

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER — *Centurus carolinus*

1%. Apr. 28, 1960 is our only record.

*RED-HEADED WOODPECKER — *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

28%. Our only fall record is of an adult flying south over the west end of NP on Sept. 14, 1954. One adult, UIC 60055, was found injured Apr. 30, 1958, in NPP.

*YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER — *Sphyrapicus varius*. 27%.

HAIRY WOODPECKER — *Dendrocopos villosus*. 3%.

*DOWNY WOODPECKER — *Dendrocopos pubescens*

6%. An adult male, UIC 60052, was found at the end of NP on Oct. 27, 1955.

+EASTERN KINGBIRD — *Tyrannus tyrannus*

1%. On June 22, 1960, Shank saw a pair attempting to nest at the north end of the men's gymnasium. They were not seen subsequently. Perhaps the noise of the International Trade Fair, then in progress, discouraged them.

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER — *Myiarchus crinitus*. 6%.

*EASTERN PHOEBE — *Sayornis phoebe*. 10%.

**Empidonax* sp.

13%. Because of the difficulty of identifying species of this genus in the field, we thought it best to combine most records under the generic heading, except as noted below.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER — *Empidonax flaviventris*. 5%.

TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER — *Empidonax traillii*.

Positively identified on May 24, 1954 when one bird was heard calling.

*EASTERN WOOD PEWEE — *Contopus virens*. 12%

HORNED LARK — *Eremophila alpestris*

1%. Shank saw one on the lawn north of the men's gymnasium in the spring of 1957. March 29 and April 14, 1960, are our only other records. Seen on the cinder patch south of the men's gymnasium.

***TREE SWALLOW** — *Iridoprocne bicolor*

1%. May 5, 1954, is our only record.

BARN SWALLOW — *Hirundo rustica*

6%. One bird, UIC 60054, was found dead under the overhang at the east end of NP on May 4, 1954.

CLIFF SWALLOW — *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*

1%. Our only record is for May 4, 1954.

SU*PURPLE MARTIN — *Progne subis*

30%. Feeds in the area during the summer and gathers in large flocks on telephone wires between NP and the men's gymnasium beginning in late July or early August. Flocks are still present in early September. There are no known nesting boxes within the NP area. One specimen, UIC 60044, was found on May 20, 1957, outside of the men's gymnasium.

***BLUE JAY** — *Cyanocitta cristata*

14%. Approximately 30 seen flying south on April 27, 1954. One seen during the winter of 1953-54.

***COMMON CROW** — *Corvus brachyrhynchos*

3%. Seen in winter, 1953-54. Not certain whether we saw escapees from Lincoln Park or wild birds from Jackson Park.

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH — *Sitta carolinensis*

1%. May 23, 1957, is our only record.

***RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH** — *Sitta canadensis*

3%. One to six individuals seen Sept. 1, 1954, in various parts of NPP. One found dead on the roof outside of the third floor lounge on NP on Oct. 23, 1953.

***BROWN CREEPER** — *Certhia familiaris*

9%. Observed on several occasions crawling up brick walls of NP and the walls of the men's gymnasium. Also seen in NPP. An injured bird was found in NP on Oct. 15, 1954.

***HOUSE WREN** — *Troglodytes aedon*

9%. Sept. 14, 1953 is our only fall record.

***WINTER WREN** — *Troglodytes troglodytes*

1%. Seen once in spring, Apr. 28, 1959; a bit more often in fall.

***LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN** — *Telmatodytes palustris*

3%. Of the nine fall records, seven were for the east end of NP.

***SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN** — *Cistothorus platensis*

1%. May 20 and Oct. 15, 1954, are our only dates. The latter was at the end of NP.

MOCKINGBIRD — *Mimus polyglottos*

4%. Although rare in the Chicago region, was seen five times in two years - Apr. 16, May 7, and May 14, 1959, and May 4 and 5, 1960. All birds seen in NPP.

CATBIRD** — *Dumetella carolinensis*. 22%.BROWN THRASHER** — *Toxostoma rufum*

57%. A female, UIC 60060, was found injured on Streeter Drive on May 23, 1958.

***+ROBIN** — *Turdus migratorius*

59%. One seen building a nest in NPP, Apr. 30, 1954. During 1957 a pair successfully raised a brood on the trellis in NPP.

*WOOD THRUSH — *Hylocichla mustelina*

1%. May 18 and Sept. 22, 1953, are our only records.

*HERMIT THRUSH — *Hylocichla guttata*. 31%.

SU*SWAINSON'S THRUSH — *Hylocichla ustulata*. 14%.

*GRAY CHEEKED THRUSH — *Hylocichla minima*. 4%.

VEERY — *Hylocichla fuscescens*. 10%.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD — *Sialia sialis*

2%. One seen flying inland from the lake on Mar. 12, 1953. Clark and Nice (pp. 21 and 23) report this species only in the spring in Lincoln Park.

*GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET — *Regulus satrapa*

Clark and Nice (p. 21) reported this species approximately twice as often in fall as in spring. Not observed in our area during the spring. One female, UIC 60056, was found by Dr. Kenneth M. Madison of the faculty in Oct. 1953.

*RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET — *Regulus calendula*. 36%.

CEDAR WAXWING — *Bombycilla cedrorum*

1%. May 27, 1954 and May 25, 1957, are our only records.

*NORTHERN SHRIKE — *Lanius excubitor*

Seen by Mrs. Holden and Eiseman north of the men's gymnasium on Jan. 4, 1954 and again by Eiseman on Jan. 6, 1954.

SU*STARLING — *Sturnus vulgaris*

A frequency index is misleading. We are sure that we could have seen the Starling any time we looked for it.

*RED-EYED VIREO — *Vireo olivaceus*

4%. Sept. 22, 1953, is our only fall date.

PHILADELPHIA VIREO — *Vireo philadelphicus*

1%. May 21, 1959, is our only date.

WARBLING VIREO — *Vireo gilvus*

1%. May 24, 1954, is our only date.

*BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER — *Mniotilta varia*

4%. On Nov. 8, 1954, Dr. Helen M. Barton of the faculty saw one at the east end of NP. This is late for the Chicago region.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER — *Vermivora pinus*

1%. May 5, 1960, is our only record.

*ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER — *Vermivora celata*

1%. Apr. 27 and Sept. 27, 1954, constitute our only records.

*NASHVILLE WARBLER — *Vermivora ruficapilla*. 3%.

PARULA WARBLER — *Parula americana*

1%. May 19, 1953, and May 12, 1959, are our only records.

YELLOW WARBLER — *Dendroica petechia*. 4%.

*MAGNOLIA WARBLER — *Dendroica magnolia*. 12%.

CAPE MAY WARBLER — *Dendroica tigrina*

1%. May 3, 1954, is our only record.

*BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER — *Dendroica caerulescens*

Sept. 7 and 14, 1953, are our only records.

*MYRTLE WARBLER — *Dendroica coronata*

11%. The first warbler seen each year. One found dead at the east end of NP on Oct. 18, 1954. A female, UIC 60059, found in the same place on Sept. 20, 1955.

*BLACK THROATED BLUE WARBLER — *Dendroica virens*

13%. Our earliest record is by Shank in April, 1959. One specimen found in the area by a student on May 15, 1958.

*BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER — *Dendroica fusca*. 4%.

*CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER — *Dendroica pensylvanica*
4%. One found dead at the east end of NP on May 25, 1954.

*BAY-BREASTED WARBLER — *Dendroica castanea*. 2%.

SU—BLACKPOLL WARBLER — *Dendroica striata*

1%. May 21, 1953 and May 24, 1954, are our only spring dates; Aug. 31, 1955, is our only summer date.

SU*PALM WARBLER — *Dendroica palmarum*. 13%.

*OVENBIRD — *Seiurus aurocapillus*

15%. An injured bird was caught at the east end of NP on Oct. 15, 1954. One, UIC 60053, was found by Miss Muirhead on May 13, 1948.

*NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH — *Seiurus noveboracensis*

2%. We are assigning our records to this species, although it is possible that some individuals were *S. motacilla*.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER — *Oporornis agilis*.

1%. Our only record is May 25, 1953.

MOURNING WARBLER — *Oporornis philadelphia*

5%. Seven or eight seen in NPP on May 21, 1953, a large number for this area. Also seen more commonly in spring than fall in Lincoln Park (Clark and Nice, p. 24).

SU*YELLOWTHROAT — *Geothlypis trichas*

22%. The most frequently seen spring warbler.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT — *Icteria virens*. 2%.

SU*WILSON'S WARBLER — *Wilsonia pusilla*

6%. Aug. 31, 1955 and Sept. 14, 1953, are our only fall dates.

CANADA WARBLER — *Wilsonia canadensis*. 4%

SU*AMERICAN REDSTART — *Setophaga ruticilla*. 14%.

SU*HOUSE SPARROW — *Passer domesticus*

Again the frequency index is misleading. Undoubtedly always present.

BOBOLINK — *Dilichonyx oryzivorus*

1%. A female seen May 12, 1953, and one on May 14, 1957.

EASTERN MEADOWLARK — *Sturnella magna*

24%. There seem to be two color variations in the meadowlarks in our area — one noticeably lighter than the other. We can only determine the identity of the lighter birds by taking specimens. The darker ones are Eastern Meadowlarks.

REDWINGED BLACKBIRD — *Agelaius phoeniceus*. 10%.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE — *Icterus galbula*. 3%.

*RUSTY BLACKBIRD — *Euphagus carolinus*

2%. Our only fall record is Oct. 18, 1954.

BREWER'S BLACKBIRD — *Euphagus cyanocephalus*

2%. Seen only on Apr. 21, 28, and 30, 1959.

SU*COMMON GRACKLE — *Quiscalus quiscula*

69%. The most frequently seen native species in the area. Although we have never found a nest, grackles may nest somewhere nearby. Young are common in summer.

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD — *Molothrus ater*. 4%.

SCARLET TANAGER — *Piranga olivacea*. 2%.

CARDINAL — *Richmondia cardinalis*

1%. Apr. 10, 1953, is our only record.

ROSE BREASTED GROSBEAK — *Pheucticus ludovicianus*

4%. A male, UIC 60046, picked up in NPP, can not now be found.

INDIGO BUNTING — *Passerina cyanea*. 4%.

DICKCISSEL — *Spiza americana*

1%. May 21, 1953 is our only record.

*PURPLE FINCH — *Carpodacus purpureus*

1%. Oct. 12 and 15, 1953, are our only fall records.

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH — *Spinus tristis*. 9%.

*RUFIOUS-SIDED TOWHEE — *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*

44%. Oct. 1, 1953, is our only fall date.

*SAVANNAH SPARROW — *Passerculus sandwichensis*

10%. Oct. 20, 1953, is our only fall record.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW — *Ammodramus savannarum*. 7%.

LE CONTE'S SPARROW — *Passerherbulus caudacutus*

1%. Seen only once. Shank and Sundell identified this species on Apr. 16, 1959.

HENSLOW'S SPARROW — *Passerherbulus henslowii*

4%. Specimen collected on Apr. 12, 1957.

*SHARP-TAILED SPARROW — *Ammospiza caudacuta*

1%. Apr. 16, 1959, and Oct. 23, 1953, are early and late migration dates, respectively, for the Chicago region.

VESPER SPARROW — *Pooecetes gramineus*. 6%.

SU*SLATE-COLORED JUNCO — *Junco hyemalis*

32%. Aug. 3, 1955, represents an early fall migration date for Chicago.

*OREGON JUNCO — *Junco oreganus*

Although puzzling birds, which may have been this species, were seen both in spring and fall, only one seen by Eiseman Oct. 21, 1954, may be assigned definitely.

*TREE SPARROW — *Spizella arborea*. 13%.

*CHIPPING SPARROW — *Spizella passerina*

12%. One adult captured in the men's gymnasium on May 9, 1958.

*CLAY-COLORED SPARROW — *Spizella pallida*

2%. Two seen on May 11, 1954, feeding with White-crowned Sparrows in the spring bed in NPP. Mrs. Baldwin provided our single fall record, Oct. 1, 1958.

*FIELD SPARROW — *Spizella pusilla*

34%. We have only one fall record — Oct. 23, 1953.

*HARRIS' SPARROW — *Zonotrichia querula*

One immature seen at the end of NP by Eiseman and Mrs. Holden on Oct. 5 and 6, 1954. Mrs. Baldwin saw 6 in the area on Oct. 1, 1958.

*WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW — *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. 28%

*WHITE-THROATED SPARROW — *Zonotrichia albicollis*

53%. The most frequently seen sparrow. A female, UIC 60051, was found dead at the west end of NP on Sept. 26, 1955, by Dr. Madison.

*FOX SPARROW — *Passerella iliaca*. 9%.

*LINCOLN'S SPARROW — *Melospiza lincolni*. 8%.

*SWAMP SPARROW — *Melospiza georgiana*. 17%.

*SONG SPARROW — *Melospiza melodia*

21%. All fall records are from the east end of NP in October. One bird was found in the men's gymnasium on Apr. 20, 1958, and preserved.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR — *Calcarius lapponicus*

1%. Our only record is for a bird in NPP on Mar. 29, 1960.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

One hundred and sixty-two species plus the genus *Empidonax* are reported. Most of these are land birds. The large number emphasizes the fact that the area attracts many migrants. Our records include birds of widely diverse habitats, not only edge species. Most outstanding among these are the Woodcock, the Whip-poor-will, the various rails, and the American Bittern.

Reference to Fig. 2 shows that more than half of the species pause in our area only briefly. Presumably they are either hurrying to nesting areas or the area is unsuitable. The omissions are as interesting as the inclusions. We have never observed chickadees in the area, for example, although they are more or less common in other Chicago parks. Observations of nesting birds are infrequent — largely, we think, because of the small size of the area. Starlings, House Sparrows, and presumably grackles find suitable nesting sites.

We are puzzled by the presence of some species in one season and not in the other. Golden-crowned Kinglets were observed in the fall, for instance, and not in spring. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were seen in spring and not in the fall. This correlates with the observations of Clark and Nice. Perhaps these species have slightly different migration routes for each season.

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LAST CALL FOR WILDERNESS

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

"WILDERNESS PRESERVATION is the key element of our conservation program." With these words, President Kennedy called for enactment at this session of the National Wilderness Preservation Act. After five years of debate, the Senate passed the bill, S. 174, by the overwhelming margin of 78 to 8, early this spring. Conservation groups like the Citizens' Committee on Natural Resources have warned conservationists not to be complacent over such a great victory in the upper house. They have warned that powerful and well-financed interests are anxious to defeat the bill in the House of Representatives. If it fails there, it will have to go through the whole legislative grind again next year.

Hearings were held by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands in May. The Wilderness Bill has been called the most important conservation bill before Congress within the last decade. It has bi-partisan support. It has the support of every major conservation group in the nation. But it is also opposed by grazing interests, by mining interests, by local commercial groups, and by some real estate interests.

In essence, the bill would give Congressional protection to the wild areas already existing in our National Parks, National Forests, and National Wildlife Refuges. At present, these areas could be wiped out by a bureaucratic order. Support by your Congressman is most urgent. Expressions of opinion should be sent to your Congressman in care of the House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C. There is no time to lose!

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois

REPORT ON PRAIRIE CHICKENS IN ILLINOIS

By J. W. GALBREATH



MY FIRST EXPERIENCE with Prairie Chickens occurred in early childhood when I accompanied my father to the field on a warm day in April. After following the furrow behind his plow for about three rounds, I sought refuge in the wagon which contained our lunch, farm tools, and hay and corn for the team. I shall never forget the lonely sound of a distant booming cock which reminded me that at the moment, I was a tired little boy who would rather have been safe and secure at home.

As a boy of fourteen, during a school recess in Wayne County, I saw thousands of Prairie Chickens landing in a quarter-mile of tall osage orange hedgerow. This once-in-a-lifetime spectacle lasted only a few seconds. As if at a signal from some leader, all the birds left in a great flurry of wings.

A third encounter, with numbers of cocks booming, occurred in 1932. On the east slope of a rolling knoll, some fifty or sixty Prairie Chickens fascinated me for almost an hour, from about 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. The ground had been in cowpeas the year before and now was almost bare of all vegetation. Also in the 30's, I witnessed great flocks, estimated in the thousands, wintering in weed fields and red top stubble northeast of Cisne.

These are highlights in the experience of one who grew up in Prairie Chicken country—Wayne County—when these birds were abundant. Today, due to the changes in agriculture, the Prairie Chicken is doomed unless enough undisturbed grassland is set aside to provide nesting and brooding cover. We have accomplished our first objective: the 77-acre Pleasant Ridge Sanctuary, south of Newton in Jasper County, is now a reality.

John Slachter, Game Biologist with the Illinois Conservation Department, who is studying the Prairie Chicken, estimated in the 1962 winter census that not over 1,000 remain in the state. There has been a slight increase in the past year because of favorable nesting conditions, Soil Bank grasslands, and the A.S.C. program. Assisting our program, the State Conservation Department has leased about 200 acres of desirable grasslands in the vicinity of the Pleasant Ridge Sanctuary.

On March 17 a second installment of \$6,800 was paid to Mr. Smithenry. He took a note from the Prairie Chicken Foundation for \$1,938.48, the balance due. On April 17, 1962, thanks to your generous response, we paid this sum to Mr. Smithenry. A loan of \$6,600, interest-free for one year, has been secured from the Nature Conservancy. We hope to pay off this balance in a year if contributions continue to come in as well as they have during the past year. To date, we have received \$13,282.36 from 913 contributions. Many of these are three-year repeats. Four individuals have contributed \$100 each. The Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs gave over \$500 in the first four months of 1962. Many Audubon Clubs have given \$25 to \$50 each over the three years.

Corporations and charitable foundations are getting into the picture, more than we expected, after individual gifts proved we were in earnest. Sears, Roebuck and Co. of Chicago, the North American Wildlife Foundation, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation of Alton, and the Chicago Zoological Society have donated over one hundred dollars each. The Agriculture Stabilization Conservation Program will pay us several hundred dollars for not growing wheat or corn. The Conservation Department paid Mr. Smithenry a \$600 lease on the land to let it stay in grass in 1961.

Five Prairie Chicken nests were located on the Sanctuary last summer. There should be more this year. Chickens have been observed booming on the refuge this spring. An early nest, with 9 eggs, was located in the Sanctuary on April 23, 1962.

As Chairman of the Board of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, it has been a pleasure to work with such a fine group of dedicated people, who have given so freely of their time and money that our first objective has been realized. With your continued support, we may soon be able to take an option on Sanctuary No. 2. The Wisconsin group has set aside nearly 2,000 acres in their effort to save the Prairie Chicken. The Conservation Department of Missouri last year purchased the Schell-Osage Wildlife Prairie Tract of 1,680 acres in their attempt to preserve their dwindling flocks. Our goal should be at least 1,400 acres. Counting land leased by the State Conservation Department, we are approximately one-third of the way to this goal.

Thanks again for your fine cooperation. We have been blessed with an abundant wildlife heritage in America. It is our hope that the generations to follow us may always thrill to the spectacle of unfettered wildlife on the native grasslands of our Prairie State. Your contributions are helping to restore the flurry of beating wings that I was once privileged to witness. Can you—or your friends—do more? Send what you can to the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, George Fell, Treasurer, 819 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois.

9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois



THE 1962 I.A.S. CAMP-OUT

THE ANNUAL FALL CAMP-OUT of the Illinois Audubon Society will be held at Illinois Beach State Park near Zion, in the extreme northeast corner of our state, on Sept. 8-9, 1962. The dinner will be served in the strikingly modern and controversial Park Lodge, overlooking the lake and the nature area. Members of the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society and the Lake County Audubon Society will assist with the program. Camping in the park is 50c, or you may rent rooms in the lodge. Full details will appear in the August I.A.S. NEWSLETTER. Plan to come!

Illinois Nesting Records — 1961

Compiled by Milton D. Thompson, Assistant Director

and Orvetta M. Robinson, Librarian, Illinois State Museum

WE ARE INDEBTED to the 16 observers who helped us obtain nesting records from twelve counties in Illinois. Even with so few conscientious observers going two steps further to record and report their observations, the reports for the four years that we have been collecting and editing this data are giving a volume of information, enabling us to update our records.

The coverage in this report includes only Richland County (Olney) from Southeastern Illinois; Pike, Morgan, Sangamon, Menard, and McLean Counties from Central Illinois; and Bureau, DuPage, Cook, Carroll, JoDaviess, and McHenry Counties from Northeastern Illinois. The number of reports by county and observer is as follows:

<i>County</i>	<i>No. of Reports</i>	<i>Observer</i>	<i>No. of Reports</i>
McHenry	53	Hopkins, E.	47
JoDaviess	42	Fiske	44
Sangamon	37	Williams	29
Bureau	20	Dyke	18
Richland	19	Scherer	14
DuPage	6	Goodmiller	11
McLean	5	Carroll	9
Menard, DuPage	4	Mostek	5
Carroll	3	Peaslee	5
Morgan	3	Smith	3
Cook, DuPage	3	Lobik	3
Pike	1	Parmalee	2
DuPage	1	Fetter	1
Sangamon	1	Coler	1
Sangamon	1	Hopkins, L. S.	1
DuPage	1	Swink	1

Special thanks and commendation are, of course due to Ellen Hopkins, Mrs. Kenneth Fiske, Mrs. Glenn Williams, Vinnie Dyke, Violet Scherer, Elda Goodmiller, and Mrs. William Carroll, Jr., for their many reports.

This report covers 58 species of birds. Certain observations seem in order. Again the reports on birds of prey are dominated by Northern and especially Northeastern Illinois, and would indicate good nesting concentrations of these birds in this area. However, it is almost certain that the rugged hill country of Southern Illinois would also show good nestings of predators if there were reports from that area.

Also of special interest are the reports of Least Terns on the Mississippi sandbars; Bell's Vireo, Henslow's Sparrow and colonies of Cliff Swallows in JoDaviess County; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher in McHenry County; and European Tree Sparrow in Morgan County.

Some interesting gaps appear in the observations. The almost total absence of water birds, wading birds, and game birds and the scarcity of reports of prairie nesting species seem to indicate that we do most of our observing around home and in certain pleasant woodland habitats. Let us not forget that all ecological niches are inhabited. Nature abhors a vacuum. Let us broaden the areas of our observations and increase our recording activities.

We hope you are already making your nesting records for this year and that more of you will join in the project. It will facilitate our work in compiling the reports if you use the forms which we will be glad to send on request. Good nest-hunting!

Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois

FALCONIFORMES — Hawks and Eagles

COOPER'S HAWK

June 24, 2 young in nest; July 31, nest empty. McHenry Co. Carroll.

RED-TAILED HAWK

Apr. 14, building nest; later partially destroyed by storm. JoDaviess Co. Goodmiller.

CHARADRIIFORMES — Plovers and Sandpipers

KILLDEER

May 16, 4 eggs; May 21, 4 young. McHenry Co. Fiske

June 6, adult performing broken wing act. Sangamon Co. Parmalee.

June 12, adults with 1 young. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

June 16, adult and 3 young. Cook Co. Lobik.

LEAST TERN

July 3, nest with 2 eggs (on sand flat of island in Mississippi River), 8 mi. south of Hull, Pike Co. Parmalee.

COLUMBIFORMES — Doves and Pigeons

MOURNING DOVE

Mar. 13 to Sept. 13, 13 nests reported, again illustrating that doves nest continuously from spring through fall. An unusually high success ratio this year; only one of the reports indicates a failure. Bureau Co., Dyke; McHenry Co., Fiske; Richland Co., Scherer.

CUCULIFORMES — Cuckoos

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO

Aug. 20, 1 young with adults. Morgan Co. E. Hopkins

STRIGIFORMES — Owls

SCREECH OWL

June 11, 3 young out of nest. JoDaviess Co. Williams.

GREAT HORNED OWL

Feb. 11, adult sitting on nest; Mar. 14, at least 2 young; Apr. 19, last bird left nest. DuPage Co., Fetter, Lobik, and Swink.

BARRED OWL

Apr. 18, nest on island in Miss. River. JoDaviess Co. Williams

APODIFORMES — Swifts and Hummingbirds

CHIMNEY SWIFT

May 30, building in furnace chimney. JoDaviess Co. Williams

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD

June 24, building nest; June 26, abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 6, building nest; July 10, abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

Aug. 3, nest sighted. Richland Co. Scherer.

PICIFORMES — Woodpeckers

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER

June 24, adult with 1 young. McLean Co. E. Hopkins

July 24, 1 young. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

July 16, adult with 1 young. McLean Co. E. Hopkins.

Aug. 12, 3 young out of nest. McLean Co. E. Hopkins.

PASSERIFORMES — Perching Birds

EASTERN KINGBIRD

June 6 - July 22, 8 reports of adults feeding young. JoDaviess Co. Goodmiller and Williams; Menard and Sangamon Co's. E. Hopkins; McHenry Co. Fiske.

EASTERN PHOEBE

June 18, feeding nestlings. Richland Co. Scherer.
July 2, feeding nestlings. JoDaviess Co. Goodmiller.

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER

July 16, nest sighted; July 16, 25, and 31, adult on nest; Aug. 19, nest empty. McHenry Co. Carroll.

EASTERN WOOD PEWEE

June 25, feeding young on nest. Menard Co. E. Hopkins
July 13, adults feeding 2 young. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.
Aug. 19, feeding 3 young in nest. McHenry Co. Carroll.

HORNED LARK

July 2, 12 and 20, 3 reports of young out of nests being fed by adults. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

BARN SWALLOW

June 13 - Aug 20, reports of 7 successful nestings with 16 young. JoDaviess Co. Williams; Sangamon and Morgan Co's. E. Hopkins.

CLIFF SWALLOW

June 25, 16+ nests under bridge; July 4, 40+ nests with many young. JoDaviess Co. Williams.
July 22, 40 nests under another bridge. JoDaviess Co. Williams

PURPLE MARTIN

March 31, first arrivals; 15 pairs nested; all left in mid-Aug. Sangamon Co. Coler.
Apr. 1, first arrivals; Apr. 2, 2 birds; 3rd week in Apr., 3 pairs; 8 pairs nested; July 20-25, young from 3 boxes left; Aug. 6, young from 8th box left. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.
Apr. 1, first arrival. 3 pairs and 1 extra occupied house; produced 7 young. Sangamon Co. L. S. Hopkins.

BLUE JAY

May 30 - June 7, incubating; July 29, young about ready to leave nest. JoDaviess Co. Williams.
Apr. 16, building nest; Apr. 19, incubating. Richland Co. Scherer.
July 14, 1 young learning to fly. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

CAROLINA CHICKADEE

Apr. 19, building nest; May 8-17, 3 young in nest. Richland Co. Scherer.

HOUSE WREN

14 nestings reported from May 10 in McHenry Co. to Aug 10 in JoDaviess Co. Reports from Bureau, JoDaviess, Sangamon, Menard, Richland, and McHenry Co's. by Dyke, Williams, E. Hopkins, Scherer, and Fiske.

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN

July 12 adult with young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

MOCKINGBIRD

May 20, 3 young. Richland Co. Scherer.
June 11, 2 young with adults. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

CATBIRD

7 nestings reported from May 21 to July 4 from Bureau, Carroll, & McHenry Co's. by Dyke, Williams and Fiske.

Passeriformes (continued)**BROWN THRASHER**

12 nestings reported from May 15 to July 29 from Bureau, Sangamon, JoDaviess, McHenry Co's. by Dyke, Hopkins, Williams, Goodmiller and Fiske. Results of 5 nests unknown but of the other 7, one produced 4 young; one, 3; two, 1; and 3, none. From 12 nests there is evidence of only 9 young produced.

ROBIN

28 nests reported between April 9 and July 19. No report on nesting success of 7 nests. Three produced 4 young; five, 3; one, 1; 6, none. Only 28 young known to have left 28 nests. Reports from Bureau, Sangamon, JoDaviess, DuPage, McHenry Co's. by Dyke, Hopkins, Williams, Lobik, Mostek, Peaslee, Goodmiller, Carroll and Fiske.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD

11 nests reported from Apr. 30 to July 8. No report on nesting success of 5 nests. Two nests produced 4 young; two, 3. Four nests produced a total of 14 young. These were all random wild nesting birds; no reports from bluebird trails. Reports from McLean, Menard, JoDaviess, Richland, McHenry Cos. by Hopkins, Williams, Scherer and Fiske.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER

June 9, nest discovered 30 ft. up in tree; June 9-15, incubating; June 23, 4 young leaving nest. McHenry Co. Carroll.

CEDAR WAXWING

July 6, feeding young. Carroll Co. Williams.
July 12, female on nest (fed by male). McHenry Co. Fiske.
July 22, 3 eggs in nest. McHenry Co. Fiske.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE

May 30, feeding young in nest. Richland Co. Scherer.
June 24, young out of nest. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.
July 20, 2 young with adults. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

STARLING

Apr. 11, feeding young in hole in elm. Bureau Co. Dyke.
June 2, 5 young on lawn. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

BELL'S VIREO

July 26, feeding young. JoDaviess Co. Peaslee.

RED-EYED VIREO

June 20, nest found; June 28, 3 eggs and 1 cowbird egg (later removed).
July 6, nest empty. McHenry Co., Carroll

WARBLING VIREO

June 6, incubating eggs. JoDaviess Co. Williams.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER

May 30, 3 eggs in nest; June 28, feeding young; July 9, 3 young out of nest. JoDaviess Co. Williams.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT

July 25, 2 young out of nest. (5th year in area) JoDaviess Co. Peaslee.

AMERICAN REDSTART

May 30, on nest. Richland Co. Scherer.
June 15-17, building nest; June 18-24, incubating; June 26, nest abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

EUROPEAN TREE SPARROW

Aug. 20, adults feeding 2 young. Lake Jacksonville, Morgan Co. E. Hopkins.

Passeriformes (continued)**BOBOLINK**

July 22, adult and 2 young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

EASTERN MEADOWLARK

June 23, adults feeding 1 young out of nest. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

REDWINGED BLACKBIRD

May 17, 5 eggs in nest. Carroll Co. Williams.

June 21, 1 egg in nest; June 25, 2 eggs; July 5, young in nest; July 14, nest empty. McHenry Co. Fiske.

ORCHARD ORIOLE

June 5, egg on ground. Adults in area. McHenry Co. Fiske.

June 14, adult feeding 1 young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE

6 nests reported between May 14 and Aug. 3 in Sangamon, Richland, McHenry Co's. by E. Hopkins, Scherer and Fiske. The May nesting was abandoned; the June, July and Aug. nestings appeared successful.

COMMON GRACKLE

6 nests reported from Apr. 10 to July 16, in Bureau, Sangamon, McLean and McHenry Cos. by Dyke, Smith, Hopkins, and Fiske. One interesting report by Smith, Bureau Co. tells of a pair that built a nest on Apr. 17, abandoned it, and on May 3 built another in an evergreen, and successfully hatched 4 young that left nest on May 30. The adults replastered and relined the nest and on June 14 were sitting on 3 eggs, on June 15, 4 eggs. On June 25, 3 eggs hatched; on June 26, 4th egg hatched. The young left the nest — 2 birds on July 7, 1 on July 8 and the 4th on July 9. Such successful and tenacious nesting, of course, helps explain the great increase in grackle population.

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD

June 28, 1 egg in nest of Red-eyed Vireo. McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 19, 1 egg in Indigo Bunting nest. McHenry Co. Carroll.

CARDINAL

9 reports of nesting from May 12 to Aug. 17, five of them in July.

Reports from Bureau, Sangamon, JoDaviess, DuPage, Richland Cos. by Dyke, Hopkins, Williams, Lobik, Scherer, Peaslee and Goodmiller.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK

May 27, nest sighted. JoDaviess Co. Williams.

May 30, nest sighted. Raised at least 4 young. Jo Daviess Co. Williams.

July 12, young in nest. McHenry Co. Fiske.

INDIGO BUNTING

June 26, feeding young in nest; July 8, young out of nest. JoDaviess Co. Goodmiller.

July 19, nest with 1 cowbird egg; later, 2 young, 1 of them cowbird; only cowbird survived. McHenry Co. Carroll.

DICKCISSEL

July 2, adults feeding 1 young. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

July 20, one young out of nest. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

RUFIOUS-SIDED TOWHEE

July 18, 1 young with adult. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

July 24, young just out of nest. Sangamon Co. E. Hopkins.

HENSLOW'S SPARROW

July 26 - Aug. 4, discovered in area. JoDaviess Co. Peaslee.

VESPER SPARROW

May 30, incubating eggs. JoDaviess Co. Williams.

Passeriformes (continued)

CHIPPING SPARROW

May 21, 4 eggs in nest; May 30, feeding young; June 6, young gone.
McHenry Co. Fiske.

FIELD SPARROW

Apr. 28, 4 eggs in nest on ground. JoDaviess Co. Goodmiller.

June 16, 3 eggs in nest (6" up in wild raspberry bush); June 24,
still on nest; July 2, feeding young; July 6, 1 egg unhatched. McHenry
Co. Carroll.

July 6-10, feeding 3 young in nest on ground. JoDaviess Co. Williams.

July 7, building nest in raspberry bush. JoDaviess Co. Goodmiller.

SONG SPARROW

5 nests reported from April 28-July 17. Reports from DuPage and
McHenry Co's. by Mostek and Fiske. No report on the success
of the Apr. 28 report. One nest destroyed, 1 abandoned, 1 produced
2 young, and 1 produced only 1 young. Only 3 young known to be
produced by 5 nesting pairs.

OBSERVERS

CARROLL, MRS. WILLIAM, JR.

R.R. 3, Woodstock, Ill.

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COLER, P. GLEN

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Ellyn, Ill. (DuPage Co.)

MOSTEK, RAYMOND

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Ill. (DuPage Co.)

PARMALEE, PAUL

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(Sangamon Co.)

PEASLEE, MRS. WALTER C.

Elizabeth, Ill. (JoDaviess Co.)

SCHERER, VIOLET

R. R. 6, Olney, Ill. (Richland

Co.)

SMITH, MARY

Thompson Street,

Princeton, Ill. (Bureau Co.)

SWINK, FLOYD

Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill.

(DuPage Co.)

WILLIAMS, MRS. GLENN

R. R. 1, Elizabeth, Ill.

(JoDaviess Co.)



JOINT COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDES

IN THE LAST ILLINOIS Legislature, a joint committee composed of members of the Illinois Audubon Society, Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and the Izaak Walton League, nearly succeeded in obtaining passage of a pesticides control bill. This group has been reorganized as "The Illinois Pesticide Control Committee." I.A.S. Vice-President Elton Fawks is chairman. The committee is planning a vigorous campaign to pass legislation which will provide for investigations of the effects of wholesale application of chemicals on wildlife. Members and local groups desiring more information should write to Mr. Elton Fawks, Route 1, Box 112, East Moline, Ill.

Save The Dunes Council Wins Award

By PAUL SCHULZE

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE of over 1,000 persons, the Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award of the Illinois Audubon Society was given to the Save the Dunes Council of Indiana for preserving Cowles Bog near Dune Acres. The award was made on Sunday, March 25, 1962, in the James Simpson Theater of the Chicago Natural History Museum, immediately preceding the final Audubon Wildlife Film of the current season. In the absence of Conservation Vice-President, Raymond Mostek (who had fractured his ankle the previous night), Paul H. Lobik, Editor of the *Audubon Bulletin*, presented six books to Merrill Ormes, Vice-President of the Council.

Cowles Bog consists of 50 acres adjacent to the southern boundaries of Dune Acres, Indiana. It was originally known as Mineral Springs Bog, but after purchase by the Save the Dunes Council, was renamed after the late, renowned Professor Henry C. Cowles of the University of Chicago. Botany classes of the University and of nearby colleges have been using the bog as an outdoor classroom since 1900. It is one of the few areas in the Chicago region that has pitcher plants, poison sumac, and many varieties of wild orchids. The Council was also honored because of its energetic work in supporting Senator Paul Douglas' bill to save 9,200 acres of Indiana shoreline and dunes as a National Seashore.

The Dr. Alfred Lewy Award has been presented each year since 1959 to a citizen's group for preserving some unique natural area. The award this year consisted of the following books which will be distributed by the Save the Dunes Council to several public schools and libraries in Indiana: HOW TO WATCH THE BIRDS, by Roger Barton; SONGBIRDS IN YOUR GARDEN, by John Terres; ALL THE BIRDS OF THE BIBLE, by Alice Parmalee; 1001 QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT BIRDS, by Helen Cruickshank; A FIELD GUIDE TO WESTERN BIRDS, and A FIELD GUIDE TO (EASTERN) BIRDS, by Roger Tory Peterson.

622 S. Wisconsin Avenue, Villa Park, Illinois

INFORMATION ON BATS WANTED

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY of bats in Illinois is being undertaken by Mr. Harlan F. Walley, who wishes to investigate distribution, migration, breeding habits, and possible transmission of rabies. The bats are to be banded and released, in hopes of having them recovered elsewhere. If anyone knows of colonies of bats in barns, schools, church lofts, other buildings or caves, please write at once to HARLAN F. WALLEY, R.F.D., SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS.



LET'S KEEP THE BALD EAGLE FLYING!

IN 1782, CONGRESS DECLARED the Bald Eagle to be the national bird, a symbol of our great new country. Now, almost 200 years later, the National Audubon Society says that there are less than 5,000 Bald Eagles left, and the species is in serious danger of extinction. Funds are needed for eagle research and publicity.

How can you help? Join the BALD EAGLE CLUB, which is sponsoring the program to investigate the decline of the eagle and to find what protective measures are needed. Half of your membership payment goes to support Bald Eagle research in Illinois. For a lifetime membership card and 4-page leaflet, send \$1.00 now to Mrs. C. F. Russell, Bald Eagle Club, Box 287, Delectaur, Illinois.

I. A. S. CONSERVATION AWARD PRESENTED TO MR. AND MRS. RICHARD B. HOGER

By Isabel B. Wasson

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is condensed from Mrs. Wasson's letter nominating Mr. and Mrs. Hoger for the 1962 Conservation Award of the Illinois Audubon Society. In presenting the award at the May Annual Meeting in Naperville, Vice-President Raymon Mostek read the full text of Mrs. Wasson's nomination.

THE CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY recommends that Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoger of 2S101 Park Boulevard, Glen Ellyn, be selected as winners of the 1962 Conservation Award of the Illinois Audubon Society. This husband-and-wife team deserves the honor for their care of thousands of incapacitated birds and mammals from 1946 to the present time—first at their own home and at their own expense, and since 1958 at Willow Brook Wildlife Sanctuary, the first nature center in DuPage County. The Sanctuary is under the DuPage Forest Preserve District, but the Hogers operate the center and give their spare time without remuneration. Especially to be commended is their care of nearly 2,000 shore birds found poisoned at the Lake Calumet Cinder Flats and brought to them from 1954 to 1958. The Hogers cured and released 465 birds.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoger started the Wildlife Haven idea in 1946, primarily to operate a receiving station for injured or helpless birds and animals. Soon people from all over the county were bringing in specimens, and all of the Hogers' spare time was devoted to their care. For 13 years they paid the entire operating cost and donated their services.

The number of animals treated rose from a few dozen in 1946 to 1,000 per year by 1958. Biology classes, scouts, 4-H Clubs, and individuals from the Chicago area began to make use of the Wildlife Haven. Groups began writing to the DuPage Forest Preserve District, urging that a public facility be provided.

In September 1958 the Willow Brook Wildlife Haven was constructed and the entire operation was transferred there. The Haven includes a tract of woods with a brook, a new building with cages for birds, a work-room, and large outdoor cages for animals and birds of prey. The Forest Preserve District pays for the food and housing of the wildlife and provides a home nearby for the Hoger family, which includes three children. They have received about 1,500 birds and animals in each of the past three years.

At present a three-point program is in progress: (1) operation of a receiving station for incapacitated wildlife; (2) construction of self-guided nature trails; (3) operation of a government bird-banding station. The greatest single project of the Hogers over the years has been the salvaging of poisoned shore birds from the Cinder Flats. The following table shows the numbers of birds received and the results of their efforts. After the table is a list of the species involved.

Year	Received	Dead or Dying	Total Treated	Cured	Cure Rate
1954	478	78	400	102	25%
1955	818	200	618	203	33%
1956	500	150	350	125	35%
1957	———— No birds found poisoned in this year ————				
1958	175	95	80	35	40%

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Semipalmated Sandpiper | 17. Greater Yellowlegs |
| 2. Pectoral Sandpiper | 18. Lesser Yellowlegs |
| 3. Stilt Sandpiper | 19. Sanderling |
| 4. Least Sandpiper | 20. Dowitcher |
| 5. Spotted Sandpiper | 21. Knot |
| 6. Solitary Sandpiper | 22. Northern Phalarope |
| 7. Baird's Sandpiper | 23. Wilson's Phalarope |
| 8. Buff-breasted Sandpiper | 24. Marbled Godwit |
| 9. Western Sandpiper | 25. Mallard |
| 10. Dunlin | 26. Green-winged Teal |
| 11. Killdeer | 27. Blue-winged Teal |
| 12. Piping Plover | 28. Herring Gull |
| 13. Semiplamated Plover | 29. Ring-billed Gull |
| 14. Golden Plover | 30. Terns (several kinds) |
| 15. Black-bellied Plover | 31. Horned Lark |
| 16. Ruddy Turnstone | 32. Yellow-headed Blackbird |

Many methods of treatment for various wildlife afflictions have been developed over the 16 years of the Wildlife Haven program. These findings are made available to all qualified agencies on request whenever the need arises. An exhibit of local wildlife is maintained by the Rogers 365 days a year for public education and enjoyment.

606 Thatcher Avenue, River Forest, Illinois



NEW MEMBERS SINCE FEBRUARY 15, 1962

MEMBERSHIP IN THE I.A.S. is growing at a slow but steady rate. We are happy to welcome the persons who have joined us during the past three months. As before, an asterisk * denotes a contributing member. We hope that all of you newcomers will join us at the September Camp-Out and at our Audubon Wildlife Films when the new program begins.

James Aldridge, Park Ridge
 Mary C. Aldridge, Park Ridge
 Everett Anderson, Park Ridge
 Mildred Batchelder, Evanston
 Mrs. Miriam Booth, Winnetka
 Dorothy N. Colehour, Chicago
 *Frank E. Doherty, Chicago
 Mrs. Vernon L. Farnham, Naperville
 *Mrs. Frederick E. French, Long Grove
 William Gordon, Chicago
 Mrs. Joseph M. Greeley, Hubbard Woods
 Mrs. Paul V. Harper, Libertyville
 Terrence N. Ingram, Apple River
 Mrs. Carl Jacobsen, Evanston
 *Mr. & Mrs. Jared L. Johnson, Evanston
 Mrs. Perry Jones, Winnetka

Miss Iris Key, Elmhurst
 Mrs. Victoria N. Lash, Lake Forest
 *Mrs. A. L. Michel, Winnetka
 Margaret Nicholzen, Evanston
 *Miriam Norris, Chicago
 Mrs. James R. Ozanne, Evanston
 Clarence M. Peterson, Downers Grove
 Richard O. Phelps, Fairbury
 E. P. Renstrom, Jr., Chicago
 Harold J. Spelman, West Chicago
 *Mrs. Walter D. Steele, Evanston
 Mrs. Andrew Stukalo, Downers Grove
 Daryl D. Tessen, Rolling Meadows
 Mrs. John Bland Townes, Kenilworth
 Jo H. Valentine, Greenfield
 *Laura M. Weber, La Grange Park
 Matthew H. Wray, Park Forest

Bluebirds

By Anna C. Ames

1. EASTERN BLUEBIRD (*Sialia sialis*)

THE EASTERN BLUEBIRD, state bird of Missouri and New York, is regarded as the symbol of happiness. They are birds of open farming country and of many suburban communities. The bird's beautiful blue color, warbling song, and gentle ways make it a favorite.

The male has a reddish-brown breast; the female is duller. The young have the spotted breasts of the thrush family, to which they belong, and are blue only on wings and tail. The Bluebird appears round-shouldered when perching. It habitually perches on posts or wires, dropping to the ground only long enough to snatch food.

The earliest birds in spring are ordinarily males. Sometimes a flock of males may be seen, but many birds are paired when they arrive in the North. There are many combats among rival males, and sometimes two females will contend fiercely for the favor of a particular male.

The five to six pale blue eggs are always placed in a cavity of a fence post, telephone pole, etc., or in a birdhouse. The birds do not excavate their own nests, but find woodpecker holes and other cavities. The female does most of the nest building, with grass rootlets, fine twigs, and feathers. Often the nest is near a human dwelling.

Both parents are devoted in incubation and care of the young, which remain in the nest from 15 to 19 days after hatching. Usually when the first brood is out of the nest, the male takes charge of the young while the female prepares a nest for the next brood. Sometimes there is even a third brood. By August, the last brood is grown and migration begins.

Lowell fittingly described the song of the Bluebirds when he spoke of, "the Bluebird bearing its light load of song from post to post." The song is a gentle warble, nothing more. Occasionally, as the nesting season advances, an enthusiastic male will leave a treetop and flutter up into the air for a hundred feet or so, and then sail down again to a treetop, singing all the way. Although regarded as gentle, the Bluebird can be quite aggressive when defending his nest.

Eastern Bluebirds breed in North America east of the Rockies, from southern Canada and Newfoundland to southern Florida, and along the Gulf coast to southern and west-central Texas. They winter chiefly south of the Ohio River and the Middle Atlantic states. Those that pass the winter in New England possibly have nested farther north.

Flocks of Bluebirds go south in October. They return to the northern United States, on the average, about the middle of March. Occasionally the birds come north too early and perish in a spring blizzard. Bluebirds seem rather susceptible to sudden changes of weather in winter, and hard freezes in the south have at times resulted in the death of many.

As a beneficial bird, the Bluebird has a record equaled by few other species. A large proportion, 68%, of its diet consists of insects. Beetles constitute about 21% of its food, grasshoppers 22%, caterpillars 14%, and other insects 9%, while spiders and myriapods comprise the remainder of its annual diet. During August and September about 53% of the diet is grasshoppers. The fruit-eating period of the Bluebird is not in summer when cultivated fruit is on the trees, but from October to February, when three-fourths of its fruit eating is done. Thus, fruit tides Bluebirds over until insects are again abundant, and takes the place of seeds eaten by other birds at this season. Seven-tenths of the diet is animal matter.

2. MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD (*Sialia currucoides*)

THE MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD, state bird of Idaho and Nevada, is the bluest of the bluebirds. It is azure blue above and below, and has a white belly. The female is largely gray above and a dull brownish below, with bluish rump, tail, and wings.

The Mountain Bluebird nests in scattered evergreen groves in the high mountains, sometimes at elevations of 7,000 feet or even higher. Both the Mountain and the Western Bluebirds visit the lowlands in winter. The nest of the Mountain Bluebird may be in an old woodpecker hole, in crevices in rocks, or in bird houses. There are from five to seven pale, greenish blue eggs.

The diet of the Mountain Bluebird consists of insects obtainable at all times of the year. It is highly beneficial as a destroyer of insects. The general diet varies only in the fall when some fruit, principally elderberries, is eaten. The song is a beautiful, clear, sweet warble, higher pitched than that of the Eastern Bluebird.

The Mountain Bluebird spends much time on the wing. It is not swift, probably not making more than 17 or 18 miles per hour on its ordinarily short flights. John Taylor (1913) said that a company of these birds in flight may be identified at a distance by their peculiar manner of posing for a few seconds on rapidly beating wings, then flying ahead in undulating swoops.

This bird occupies a wide breeding range throughout the western half of the United States west of the Great Plains. It breeds as far south as the higher mountains of New Mexico and Arizona, wintering southward from southern Colorado and California to Guadalupe Island and Mexico. Mountain Bluebirds do not wholly desert the higher elevations, not even in midwinter.

929 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois



Illinois Field Notes - Winter, 1962

By John Rybicki

AN OREGON JUNCO was seen at my bird feeder on Jan. 6, 1962. The sides were definitely brown, plainly visible at a distance of 15 feet from my window. After comparing the bird before me with Peterson's *Field Guide*, I concluded that I was watching a female. It was not until I reviewed the *Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois*, by Smith and Parmalee, that I realized how unusual the Oregon Junco is in this area.

2238 Spruce Road, Homewood, Illinois

PUBLICATION RECEIVED

DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF PHEASANTS IN ILLINOIS, by Frederick Greeley, Ronald F. Labisky, and Stuart H. Mann. "Biological Notes No. 47" of the State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois. March, 1962; 16 pages, 16 illustrations, 8½" x 11", paper-bound. Free.

Another of a series of reports on the status of what is now the most popular upland game bird in Illinois. Earlier literature, dating back to 1931, is reviewed. Most of the data is presented in full-page shaded maps based on rural mail-carrier censuses. The pheasant is most abundant in the northeast third of Illinois, with a center in Ford and Livingston Counties. Here is another example of the effective cooperative research being done by the State Natural History Survey, the Illinois Department of Conservation, and the U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

- Audubon Society of Park Ridge*, c/o Mrs. Vern V. Carlson, President
1424 S. Fairview Ave., Park Ridge, Illinois
- Barrington Women's Club*, c/o Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
602 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Batavia Women's Club*, c/o Mrs. Sydney Boss,
Deerpath Road, R.F.D., Batavia, Illinois
- Bull Valley Garden Club*, c/o Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske
R. R. No. 3, Woodstock, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club*, c/o Miss Marjorie Powell, President
R.F.D., Tonica, Illinois
- Cahokia Nature League*, c/o J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois
- Champaign County Audubon Society*, c/o Dr. Hurst Shoemaker, President
1010 West Main Street, Urbana, Illinois
- Chicago Ornithological Society*, c/o Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Decatur Audubon Society*, Mrs. James A. Redding, President
2004 East Whitmer Ave., Decatur, Illinois
- DuPage Audubon Society*, Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, President
323 E. Wesley St., Wheaton, Illinois
- Evanston Bird Club*, c/o Mrs. Hadley Abernathy, President
1314 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois
- Forest Trails Hiking Club* c/o Miss Ruth Kay, President
2002 W. Devon Ave., Chicago 45, Illinois
- Fort Dearborn Hiking Club*, Miss Ann Riedel, Secretary
4437 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 25, Illinois
- Fox Valley Audubon Club*, Dorothy E. Harker, Secretary
6 Glenwood Place, Aurora, Illinois
- Freeport Audubon Society*, c/o Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois
- Garden Club of Lake Forest*, Mrs. Richard Bentley, President
1421 N. Lake Road, Lake Forest, Illinois
- Illinois Valley Garden Club*, Mrs. Charles MacBrayne, President
720 Sixth Street, LaSalle, Illinois
- Kishwaukee Audubon Society*, Mildred Freeman, Treasurer
Box 801, Sycamore, Illinois
- Lincolnwood Garden Club*, c/o Mrs. Elmer K. Zitzewitz
115 Dempster St., Evanston, Illinois
- Mississippi Valley Nature Club*, Ronald Noble, President,
Mt. Carroll, Illinois
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22 Orchard Place, Hinsdale, Illinois
- North Central Illinois Ornithological Society*
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois
- Palos Park Garden Guild*, c/o Mrs. Melvin Byrne, President
86th Ave. and 121st St., Palos Park, Illinois
- The Prairie Club*, Room 1010
38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Ridgway Bird Club*, c/o Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. No. 6, Olney, Illinois
- Springfield Audubon Society*, William Sausaman, Jr., President
Box 81, Route 2, Springfield, Illinois
- Tri-City Bird Club*, Mr. Arnold Anderson, Secretary
2326 Mississippi Ave., Davenport, Ia.
- Vermilion County Audubon Society*
Mrs. William Fulton, Secretary, Catlin, Illinois
- White Pines Bird Club*, c/o Mr. Warren D. Stultz, President
520 Peoria Ave., Dixon, Illinois

THE I.A.S. CREDO

The Illinois Audubon Society is interested in and works for: Protection of wild birds and other wildlife;

Conservation of all natural resources;

Preservation of natural areas and wildlife habitat;

An educational program designed to inform everyone in Illinois about the value of wildlife and wilderness areas.

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted legislation to protect birds and to prevent the destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
Contributing Members	\$5.00 annually
Club Affiliation	\$5.00 annually
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
Life Members	\$100.00
Benefactors	\$500.00
Patrons	\$1,000.00



Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. John R. Bayless*, Membership Chairman, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana.



Technical Consultants

DR. WILLIAM BEECHER, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago
PHILIP DuMONT, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.
OLIVER HEYWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Hinsdale

DR. THOMAS G. SCOTT, State Natural History Survey, Urbana
MILTON D. THOMPSON, Illinois State Museum, Springfield

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

Number 123

September 1962

**NATURAL
HISTORY SURVEY**

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

— TELEPHONE Wabash 2-9410

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, Ill.

Number 123

September, 1962

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

THIS IS BEING written while Congress is still in session and the most important outdoor conservation bill in a generation is still stalled in the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The Wilderness Act, S. 174, has been in preparation by wilderness adherents for over a decade, and it has been debated for over five years in Congress.

Opponents of the bill, the mining, timber, and grazing interests, have formed an alliance for reaction with supporters within the committee to delay or cripple the bill by weakening amendments. The Wilderness bill would merely provide Congressional protection over parts of our primeval national parks, national forests, and national wildlife refuges. At present, an executive order can be issued by a bureau head which would effectively destroy parts of our national heritage.

The bill is now considerably weaker than when it was first introduced. Many desirable sections have been eliminated in order to effect a reasonable compromise, but these actions have not deterred those who see only dollar signs and not stars in the flag of the U.S.A. They are determined that no Wilderness Bill be enacted at any time in any year. They have eliminated certain sections of the bill; they have suggested that the bill not be reported out until the Outdoor Recreation Resources and Review Commission issues its report – and now that this report has called for protection of wilderness and adoption of a Wilderness Act, they seek other delays. Our opponents seek to eliminate national wildlife refuges from inclusion in the bill; they seek to have every wilderness area adopted by individual vote of Congress, a most time-consuming and unnecessary procedure.

Wilderness areas are needed for protection of vital watersheds, and watersheds are vital for many American cities and their populations. Forested areas are also useful as natural flood controls. Wilderness is needed for the protection and continued existence of such declining wildlife species as the California Condor, the Alaskan Caribou, and the Grizzly Bear. Wilderness is needed for the growth of certain plant species that cannot tolerate disturbance; wilderness is needed for vigorous and exciting types of recreation. Passage of the bill would create no political jobs, add no new taxes, create no new bureaus. The wilderness areas to be protected already exist.

The bill is backed by the National Wildlife Federation, the A.F.L.-C.I.O., the Garden Clubs of America, the National Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, the American Youth Hostels, the Wilderness Society, and hundreds of other organizations across the nation.

The Wilderness Bill is supported by Republicans and Democrats alike. It passed the Senate Sept. 6, 1961, by the overwhelming vote of 78 to 8. Passage of the bill in the House is assured. Opponents seek to stall the measure until Congress adjourns and the whole legislative process must begin all over again, for all unpassed bills die with adjournment and must be re-intro-



Whooo's Against the Wilderness Bill?

duced at the next session. Hundreds of pages of hearings have been filed. The Sub-Committee hearing this bill has met in many parts of the country, at great expense to the taxpayer and to individuals and organizations. Volunteer organizations and conservationists can ill afford these expenses once again, but the mining, grazing, and timber interests have unlimited resources at their command.

An appeal was made in the February *I.A.S. Newsletter* for Illinois conservationists to support this bill and to file statements with Congressman Wayne Aspinall, Chairman of the House Interior Committee. Similar appeals went out to clubs in Illinois from national groups in Washington, D.C. Perusal of the hearings on the Wilderness Bill which were held by the Sub-Committee on Public Lands of the House Interior Committee

from May 7th to May 11, 1962, indicates that less than a half-dozen affiliates of the Illinois Audubon Society took advantage of this opportunity. (We have 29 groups as affiliates). Not a single chapter of the Izaak Walton League in Illinois, not a single Illinois Garden Club, and only one lone sportsmen's club in our state filed a statement with that committee. Fortunately, hundreds of other groups across the land and thousands of individuals rallied to the cause, so that the House Interior Committee was duly impressed. Whether it remains impressed enough is the \$64 question.

However, it is time for conservationists in Illinois to ask themselves: "Are we playing games, or are we serious about saving the wild, primeval lands of America?" We should know by now that Congress is hardly the most democratic of political bodies: because of mal-apportionment of congressional districts, or lack of re-apportionment in many states, huge sections of America are not adequately represented. Much of the work of Congress is done or not done in committees. Though a bill may be favored by the vast majority of one house of congress, it must pass at least two major hurdles, the committee which holds hearings on the bill, and in the case of the House, the Rules Committee, which has become the cemetery for many bills in the past.

Speaking at the Conference of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois in Collinsville last year, State Representative Paul Simon declared that conservationists should become more active politically and elect conservation-oriented men and women to office; that votes are not merely enough — that campaign money and door-bell ringing is also needed. Neither political party has all the virtues and neither one has a monopoly of conservationists. Since no conservation organization endorses a political party or candidate, each person must learn for himself how his representative stands on conservation matters. Business and industry have encouraged their employees to become interested in active political work. Labor has long done so. Conservationists would do well to heed Mr. Simon's words.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



Illinois Field Notes — Spring, 1962

By Richard B. Hoger

TWO REPORTS CAME IN this spring from Olney, Illinois. Mrs. W. E. Redman found the nest of a Ruby-throated Hummingbird in a tree in her back yard. She did not see the nest in use, but later found another in Bird Haven (Ridgway Sanctuary) with the bird on the nest. Bluebirds are nesting in a fencepost on her farm. There were Cardinals nesting in a bush beside her living room window, Brown Thrashers nesting in a honeysuckle, and House Wrens feeding young outside her kitchen window. Other familiar birds included the Mockingbird, Song Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Indigo Bunting, and Orchard Oriole.

UNUSUAL MIGRANTS in Olney area on April 28, 1962: 18 Willets settled beside a farm pond and remained for more than an hour. Observed by Minnie Hundley, Vera Shaw, and Violet Scherer.

GOLDEN PLOVERS cover field — this sight greeted Bob Trial on his return home from the Illinois Audubon Annual Meeting. Several flocks of American Golden Plovers were sighted on May 4, 1962, enroute to the Chicago area; but it was on May 6 that he had the thrilling sight of 1200+ in a single field 5 miles east of Rock Falls, Illinois, on Route 30. Seeing 500 to 700 birds take off, circle the field, and land again made it a double-barreled treat.

THE FOLLOWING two-act drama took place a mile south of Naperville, Illinois, on Plainfield Road, at a farm known as Gladacres, on May 16, 1962. The principal actors involved were a Glossy Ibis and a Cattle Egret. The show was held over for several days. Among the spectators present were: Floyd Swink, Warren Keck, Amy Baldwin, Charles Westcott, and others who proclaimed the performance a hit.

Willow Brook Wildlife Haven, 2s101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK . . .

1. Thanks to John and Anne Bayless

THE INSIDE FRONT COVER of *The Audubon Bulletin*, for the first time since 1948, no longer has the name "Bayless" in the list of Officers and Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society. Yielding to the pressure of growing responsibilities at work, John and Anne both resigned this summer. John has served in many capacities — as Director, Editor, and Membership Committee Chairman — for fourteen years. Anne Douglas Bayless has been a Director and has handled publicity and secretarial duties for the Society for more than eleven years. Her feature articles on bird life in *The Chicago Tribune* have made her well-known all over Illinois. We have known them as co-workers and friends for a long time, and will miss them greatly.

2. Who Participates?

WHEN YOU LOOK AGAIN at the inside front cover of this issue, you will see that we are now listing the various committee chairmanships held by the Directors. This is meant to give the members a better idea of the kind of work being performed by those who are most active in the Society. For example, Paul Schulze has now added the duties of Membership Chairman to his regular tasks as Publicity Chairman — that is, he is carrying on both functions formerly handled by John and Anne Bayless. This is more work than one member should reasonably be expected to do. It seems strange that with almost 800 members, the entire task of running the Society should fall upon about 30 people. Yet this is the case—and if we as a group are to do more, or are to become more effective, we must find more volunteers to participate in our activities.

To give you an idea of the amount of work some of the Directors assume, here is a sketch of our new President, Raymond Mostek: His devotion to the out-of-doors was launched by a wilderness canoe trip in 1948 through the Quetico-Superior Canoe Country. He came out to enroll immediately in the Izaak Walton League, Illinois Division, and soon thereafter joined the Illinois Audubon Society. In 1952, he was elected a Director, and for almost ten years he has served as Vice-President for Conservation. He has also served (often concurrently) as President and Conservation Chairman of the Metropolitan Chicago Council of the American Youth Hostels; as founder, Chairman, and Recording Secretary of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois; and as Chairman of the Chicago Area Chapter of the National Parks Association. Besides serving as President of our Society, Mr. Mostek is working actively in many other outdoor groups, as follows: Editor of the *N.R.C.I. Newsletter*; Vice-Chairman of the Citizen's Committee for Nature Conservation; Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois; and member of the Governor's Advisory Committee for Illinois Beach State Park. In addition, he is a member of the Nature Conservancy, Wilderness Society, National Audubon Society, DuPage Audubon Society, Florida Audubon Society, and the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society. If one person can do so much, who can truthfully say that he cannot do more?

What can you do to help the Illinois Audubon Society get more active participation from more of its members? By participation we do not mean merely writing letters to your Congressman or to the editor of your local newspaper, although such activities do help. What we mean is working on one of the committees or carrying out some task for the Society. The task

can range from as simple a job as folding letters to as exacting a duty as speaking out against chemical spraying before a town council. You alone know what you can do best. But whatever that is—look up the appropriate chairman and volunteer your services. If you know his address, write to him directly; if not, write to the President.

3. Regional Secretaries Appointed

THE FEBRUARY 1962 *I. A. S. Newsletter* contained an article entitled, "Regional Secretaries Wanted." These Secretaries were to aid Committee Chairmen in handling correspondence and help to stimulate membership in their local areas. So far, four Regional Secretaries have volunteered and are now actively at work:

Northern Area: *Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske*, R. R. 3, Woodstock, Illinois.

Central Area: *Elizabeth F. Peacock*, R. R. 1, Lincoln, Illinois.

Western Area: *Harlan D. Walley*, R. F. D., Sheridan, Illinois.

Chicago Area: *Edward F. Lueben*, 7 S. Sleight St., Naperville, Ill.

Additional Secretaries are needed in the Chicago Area and Southern Illinois. Can YOU help?



Wildlife Back To Normal Again

By Karl E. Bartel

AFTER MANY MONTHS of enforced observation of the negligible bird life of a hospital environment, Blue Island's naturalist-bird bander has found that the birds and other wild animals of the Blue Island area, after almost two years of absence, are again back to their normal numbers.

In a previous article (see *The Audubon Bulletin*, No. 114, June, 1960, pp. 6-8), I described my findings after the devastation of March 17-18, 1959. Two dogs, scores of goldfish in ponds, two mallards, and hundreds of robins, grackles, starlings, cardinals, cowbirds, meadowlarks, thrashers, and sparrows, were found dead in the ensuing days. Thirty-nine of the birds had been banded. On those two days, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Plant Pest Control Division, treated the Blue Island area by airplane with Heptachlor granules to destroy Japanese beetles. Even a year later, birds were still being found dead in large numbers.

Although the die-off waned after about eight months, many birds were found dead during the 1960 nesting season. Hundreds were reported to local naturalists and to the neighborhood pet shop owner. The year 1959 was a summer without birds, and to a lesser degree, so was the year 1960. The Common Grackle was the only species that made a fast comeback. Cardinals, House Wrens, Catbirds, Brown Thrashers, and Robins were either absent or in such low numbers that one could count them on one hand. Although no dead wrens, catbirds, or thrashers were found, I am sure that some were killed by the treatment. My hypothesis is that these species, seeking food in order to survive, quickly moved to areas where food was available.

The following data was not previously reported: as part of my observations in 1960, I sent five dead birds to the State Natural History Survey for chemical analysis. All were fresh birds picked up over one year after the treatment. Heptachlor Epoxide was found in the following quantities:

Robin.....2.20 ppm (parts per million)	Robin.....5.34 ppm.
Robin.....1.90 ppm.	Robin.....1.29 ppm.
	Grackle.....0.00 ppm.

The analysts stated in their report that, although all birds except the grackle had detectable poison in their tissues, only the robin with the 5.34 ppm assay probably died of Heptachlor poisoning—and this was a year after treatment!

CHICKEN EGGS FOUND TO CONTAIN HEPTACHLOR

I work in a biological supply house that handles thousands of chicken eggs. These eggs must be fertile to be of use. The first few hundred received in the spring of 1961 were found to be only 50% fertile. Since I knew that these eggs came from the area of Watseka, Illinois, and I knew that Heptachlor had been applied at Sheldon, Illinois (10 miles east), I assumed that the infertility could have been the result of the chemical treatment.

A dozen of the questionable eggs were sent to the State Natural History Survey for analysis. The sensitivity of their test is not accurate below .02 ppm, and hence they did not find that these eggs were contaminated. Nevertheless, the analysis did show a trace. We must not overlook the fact that 50% of the eggs in our entire lot were fertile, and that possibly the eggs I sent for testing could have consisted of the fertile stock. After we notified the hatchery, they procured eggs from another farmer and the new stock was all fertile.

Despite all of this gloomy history, it is now most encouraging to hear House Wrens in every other back yard in Blue Island, and to see and hear Robins again in normal numbers. Once again I see two Mockingbirds, as well as Catbirds and Brown Thrashers, flitting through the bushes. And once again I hear the "perty, perty, perty!" call of the Cardinal.

2528 W. Collins St., Blue Island, Illinois

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

CONFESSIOIN

In October,
when autumn
wraps my world
in loneliness
and my heart
is not my own,
a wisp of warbler
following the sun
strikes a pagan chord,
and we are one.

Emeline Ennis Kotula

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

THE 1962 N. R. C. I. MEETING

WILLIAM GARRIGAN, Acting Chairman of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, writes that his group will hold its Annual Outdoor Conservation Conference at Allerton Park, near Monticello, Illinois, on September 28-29-30. The theme of the Conference will be, "Development and Recreational Needs of Illinois." Participants will try to determine how Illinois can obtain urgently needed new State Parks and Conservation Areas.

Joseph Meek and Arnold Maremont, both outstanding business and civic leaders, will discuss these problems. Details of the meeting have been sent to all clubs affiliated with the Illinois Audubon Society.

Smokey Bear of DuPage County

Editor's Note: The Citation below was presented to Mr. LeRoy Tunstall of Wheaton, Illinois, at the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society in Naperville on May 5, 1962, by Raymond Mostek, Conservation Chairman.



When Woods Burn, Birds Must Leave

One of the great destroyers of wildlife, soil, and woods is the forest fire. Illinois has two fire seasons. One normally extends from the middle of February to the middle of May. This is when the "weed burner" and "debris burner" is most active. Few brush fires occur during the summer.

The fall fire season starts early in October and usually extends through November, with rain and snow ending the hazard in early December. Campers, smokers and debris-burners are the worst offenders during these months. The annual acreage burned over in Illinois has declined in the last ten years from 200,000 to less than 18,000. There are also less fires. One reason for this decline is fire prevention education conducted by state and federal agencies and by civic organizations of all types.

LeRoy Tunstall, a leader in fire prevention work in DuPage County for nearly ten years, also serves as Director of the Illinois Audubon Society and the founder and President of the DuPage Audubon Society. He was a boy scout in his youth and later a scout leader. At times it was his sad duty to fight fires near his boyhood home in the Allegheny Forest in Pennsylvania. From his youth, Mr. Tunstall developed a zeal for fire prevention which has never waned.

He has used many means to bring the "Smokey the Bear" message home to adults and children alike. Some of his projects have included: (1) Distributing thousands of pieces of literature at the DuPage Audubon Society booth at the County Fair; (2) Issuing leaflets on fire prevention at the Wildlife Films sponsored by the Illinois Audubon Society at the Chicago Natural History Museum; (3) Speaking at civic meetings and schools in DuPage County; (4) Distributing literature, blotters, and Smokey the Bear Bookmarks at schools and libraries; (5) Giving leaflets to pupils in his Y.M.C.A. ice-skating classes.

In recognition of his efforts and achievements, the Directors of the Society are proud to award Mr. Tunstall the title, "Mr. Smokey Bear of DuPage County."

The Ruffed Grouse (Family Tetraonidae)

By Anna C. Ames

THE RUFFED GROUSE, state bird of Pennsylvania, has a short, strong bill with the upper mandible closing over the lower. As with others of its family, the grouse has stout legs and feet, and a small hind toe raised above the others—a typical terrestrial foot, adapted to walking.

The short, arched wings move rapidly in flight, often producing a surprisingly loud whirring sound. The male Ruffed Grouse has a fan-shaped tail with a broad black band near the tip. The female is similar but smaller, and has rather a pointed tail. She flushes with less whir, generally croaking instead. There are two color phases: "red" birds with rufous on the tail, and "gray" birds with gray tails—and there are many variations between the two.

The male has tufts of broad black feathers on each side of his neck. The drumming of the male grouse is one of the most distinctive sounds in the woods, often audible half a mile away on still days. The sound consists of a series of muffled thumps, at first slow and measured, then quickening to a drum roll that slows up somewhat just before it stops.

In the spring the male seeks a log and drums to attract a mate. The sound is thought to be produced by the wings, beating so rapidly that they appear to be a blur. The cock also struts before the female, displaying his beautiful tail and striking neck ruffs. *Birds of America*, edited by T. Gilbert Pearson, states in Part 2, p. 18, that the Ruffed Grouse is polygamous. Oliver L. Austin, Jr., in *Birds of the World*, p. 90, says, "the Ruffed Grouse is monogamous."

After mating, the female goes off alone and, it is said, conceals the location of the nest from the male. She lays her eggs in a mere depression in the ground, sometimes sheltered by a log or stump, sometimes not hidden except by natural camouflage. The female incubates the eggs—8 to 12 or more—for 24 days and cares for the chicks until they can fly well. They are able to run soon after hatching. Only one brood is produced each year.

In summer the young are largely insectivorous, feeding on grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, ants, caterpillars, and bugs, including leaf and tree hoppers. By August the young begin to eat leaves and berries, as their parents do all summer. Later the diet includes fruit, and in the autumn, mast, grain, seeds, and haws. The birds also feed in the buckwheat fields. Through the winter they feed on buds, foliage, twigs, and old leaves.

The Ruffed Grouse ranges across lower Canada and southwest to the edge of the Sierras in California. The main population, however, is in northeastern United States. The grouse is non-migratory and a permanent resident wherever found. In autumn it grows "snowshoes"—each toe develops a fringe of flexible horny points which spread under the bird's weight and provide support.

The species is hardy; it can withstand extreme cold and privation, living for long periods if necessary on twigs and dead leaves. Sometimes the grouse dives into a snowbank for protection or a night's rest.

Quite unaccountably in autumn (September and October), some Ruffed Grouse go through a period of erratic behavior. This occurs whether or not the birds are being hunted. Some will rush wildly from place to place by day and night. At this time they are so careless of obstructions that occasionally one is killed by dashing into a house, barn, or fence. A grouse has even been known to fly through an office window.

In flight, when alarmed, the grouse speeds away through bushes and trees, seemingly disregarding obstacles and making no conscious effort to avoid them. It is regarded as the king of our native upland game birds, but it presents a difficult target and a special test of skill for the hunter. As a table bird, the grouse is unsurpassed, as the flesh is white and tender and has a delicious flavor.

929 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois



OBSERVATIONS OF A NESTING COLONY OF EGRETS AND HERONS — REPORT No. 2

By J. W. Galbreath

AN ACCOUNT OF THE heronry near Grand Marais State Park in Illinois was first published in *The Audubon Bulletin*, No. 119, September 1961, pp. 22-23. The following report covers two dates:

Saturday, May 5, 1962—observers, Lucas Wrischnik, Tony Recas, and J. W. Galbreath of the Cahokia Nature League. Found 40 to 50 American Egrets in area, as well as 300 to 400 Black-crowned Night Herons. Both species were building nests; incubation was in progress, but no young were seen.

Saturday, July 14, 1962—observers, Lucas Wrischnik, Dr. Richard Rodrian, and J. W. Galbreath. Counted 88 egrets, of which approximately 20 were fledglings. Found five dead young egrets on the ground. Also counted 240 Black-crowned Night Herons, of which 33% were thought to be fledglings, 33% birds of the year, and the remainder adults. Four Little Blue Herons were observed in the colony for the first time.

Summary of Censuses

<i>June 26, 1961</i>	<i>July 12, 1961</i>	<i>May 5, 1962</i>	<i>July 14, 1962</i>
Egrets—43	Egrets—75	Egrets—45	Egrets—88
Herons—130	Herons—300	Herons—300	Herons—240

From the above summary it appears that the herons have not done so well this season. We have several explanations: burning of brush, farming activities encroaching on the area, and the falling of two or three large nesting trees. Other dead elms have lost many limbs, further reducing nesting habitat.

9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Ill.



Prevue of Coming Attractions

FIVE AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILMS are scheduled for presentation by the Society this season at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. Beautifully illustrated by 16 mm. movies in full color, each screen tour is narrated by an outstanding naturalist-photographer. If you are in the Chicago area on the Sundays listed below, we urge you to attend these movies at the James Simpson Theater in the Museum at 2:30 p.m. Admission is free.

Stepping Stones to Australia, by Patricia Bailey Witherspoon—Sept. 30.

Animals Are Exciting, by Howard Cleaves—October 28.

Alberta Outdoors, by Edgar T. Jones—December 9.

Pika Country, by Emerson Scott—January 6, 1963.

Waters and Wildlife, by Roy E. Coy—March 10, 1963.

Come early if you can—join the officers and directors of the Society at a pre-lecture luncheon in the basement cafeteria in the Museum at about 1:00 p.m. Later you can visit with other members and browse through the I. A. S. Book Store in the lobby of the theater.

Nature Photography Exhibition — 1963



Lazuli Bunting — Velma Harris, Merced, Cal.

ONCE AGAIN THE Chicago Nature Camera Club invites members and friends of the Illinois Audubon Society to submit slides and prints for the 18th Annual Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography. The deadline for entries will be January 14, 1963. The exhibition is held in accordance with the rules of the Photographic Society of America. Entry fees are: \$1.00 plus postage for four slides, and/or \$1.00 plus postage for four prints. Accepted prints will be exhibited in the main hall of the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, from February 3 through 24, 1963. Accepted slides will be projected in the James Simpson Theater of the Museum on two Sundays, February 3 and 10, at 2:30 p.m. Free entry forms may be obtained from Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.



New Members Since May 20, 1962

IT'S A LITTLE LATE to invite these new members to join us at the Fall Camp-out, but we hope that they will come out for our Audubon Wildlife Films at the Museum when they are in the Chicago area, and will also try to make our Annual Meeting next spring. This marks the third year of steadily increasing membership for the Illinois Audubon Society. As before, an asterisk * denotes a contributing member or affiliated club; two asterisks ** a sustaining member. Welcome to all of you!

Albert W. Bicknell, Riverside
Mrs. Albert W. Bicknell, Riverside
Elvera Brewbaker, Altamont
Marquerite Breyer, Evanston

**Gaylord Donnelley, Chicago

**Thomas E. Donnelley, Lake Forest
Mrs. Edwin Eells, Wheaton
John Findlay III, Morton

*Melinda Hambuechen, Belleville
C. B. Hill, Jr., Northfield

*Kankakee Valley Audubon Society,
Momence

*Mrs. Walter Kuhn, Sr., New Berlin
Miss Muriel Lampert, Belvidere
Franklin McVey, Chicago
Mrs. Stuart R. Paddock, Palatine
George Reynolds, Chicago
Mrs. A. O. Seehafer, Wilmette
Thomas Taylor, Springfield
Mrs. Charles J. Wills, Vandalia

Book Review

THE NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY. Five volumes. Doubleday Anchor Books, Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N. Y. Published in cooperation with the American Museum of Natural History, 1962. The following five volumes were published recently and represent a continuation of the paperback series I reviewed in the *Audubon Bulletin* (1961, 120:18-19.)

N15. THE LAND OF LITTLE RAIN, by Mary Austin. xv + 171 pp. Sketches by Boyd Smith. \$0.95. Mary Austin was born in Carlinville, Illinois, in 1868. Her family moved to California, where she was greatly influenced by the land, especially the desert. In this volume she depicts the western slope of the Sierras, which slope off into a trench and then a thousand crumpled ranges and valleys. This is the Land of Little Rain. Its wildlife, terrain, seasons, and people have been brought to life by the author. Here is indeed a captivating work.

N16. THE VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE, by Charles Darwin, edited by Leonard Engel. Illustrated. xxxi + 524 pp. \$1.45. Here is one of the great classics of natural history, a key work in the evolution of modern thought. The text is from Darwin's 1860 edition. This volume grew out of notebooks and a diary kept by Darwin through nearly five years of voyaging. As the ship worked around the world, data was gathered which resulted in Darwin's greatest contributions: His celebrated theory of the formation of coral atolls and reefs, and his theory of evolution.

N19. THE HEATHENS: PRIMITIVE MAN AND HIS RELIGIONS, by William Howells. xi + 302 pp. 8 plates. \$1.45. Professor Howells is Chairman of the Harvard Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Strange and exotic customs appear in the chapters of this book. Many of the bizarre magical practices are shown to be closely related to the exigencies of everyday life. It is evident that these customs contribute to the smooth running of each society and to the stability of its members. The author provides a great step in the understanding of other peoples.

N23. THE HERITAGE OF THE BOUNTY, by Harry L. Shapiro. xvii + 301 pp. 8 plates. \$1.25. Dr. Shapiro's major research has been in the fields of anthropology, including the study of race mixture and population development. This volume is an interesting presentation of the author's visit and researches on Pitcairn Island. A historical sketch of the mutiny on the Bounty leads the reader to a study of the mutineers and their Tahitian wives. The life and culture of these Anglo-Polynesian hybrids is aptly presented.

N24. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S AMERICA, edited by Farida A. Wiley. xxx + 409 pp. 8 plates. \$1.45. In our day, with the urgent need for conservation of our natural resources, it is stimulating to review the interest, dedication, character, and accomplishments of one of the greatest of our early conservationists. Contained in this volume are numerous accounts of Roosevelt's life on his ranches in the Bad Lands, his life in frontier areas, hunting experiences, South American adventures, and his outstanding defense of our natural heritage. Miss Wiley has blended these pages into an outstanding tribute to our twenty-sixth president.

William E. Southern, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northern Ill. University, DeKalb.

Book Reviews

THIS LAND IS OURS, by Alice Harvey Hubbard. MacMillan Co., New York; 1960. 272 pages, \$4.95.

Conservation organizations seeking ways to be of service to their communities will find many ideas in this fine book, for it is a compilation of many types of useful projects. At one point Miss Hubbard declares: "The millions of women who contribute to community welfare throughout the country, most of whom have families and do their own housework, make up a volunteer army five times the size of our armed forces. If paid for at the minimum wage scale, their services would cost 2¼ billion dollars a year." Though the book seems to be weighted in favor of the garden clubs of America, other groups come in for a share of tribute.

Several pages are devoted to the efforts of some group projects, while others are treated briefly with one or two paragraphs. Here one will find how Mettler's Woods in New Jersey were saved from the axe — this 65-acre tract, just fifty miles from New York City, was preserved, primarily through a large donation from a labor union. One man saved the yellow ladys'-slippers in the Black Hills. The Outdoor Circle of Hawaii fought and won the battle against highway billboard slums as far back as 1927. The little town of Neosho, Missouri, launched a campaign for flower boxes. Westminster, California originated a petunia contest and festival. A gang of Negro youngsters cleared a small lot filled with trash and converted it into a ball field.

The book tells the story of the world-famous Abraham Lincoln Memorial Garden in Springfield, Ill., which was designed by Jens Jensen; of the International Friendship Gardens outside of Michigan City, Indiana; and of the fight against pollution of the Kalamazoo River by industrial wastes. The drabness of many American towns could be improved if more groups were to take inspiration from this useful volume.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

Conservation Library Established

A NEW LIBRARY of conservation information and literature has been founded in Denver as a source of publications and data regarding the preservation of natural resources. This is the only library of its type anywhere, and it is expected that scientists and educators from all over the world will be able to make use of its services. Members who have collections of conservation literature, magazines, or books on natural resources, etc., are invited to donate their materials to the library (which already has a complete set of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN.) It is important to determine whether your articles are needed BEFORE you ship any items. Write FIRST to MR. ARTHUR CARHART, Conservation Library CENTER, c/o DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1357 BROADWAY, DENVER 3, COLORADO.

Book Reviews

HANDBOOK OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. Volume I—Loons through Flamingos. Edited by Ralph S. Palmer. Sponsored by the American Ornithologists' Union, The New York Museum, and Science Service. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut, 1962. vii + 567 pp., 124 illustrations, \$15.00.

I consider the *Handbook* to be one of the most monumental contributions to ornithological literature during the last decade. This, the first of a six or seven-volume work, is an attempt to present our current knowledge regarding the avifauna north of Mexico. The following groups are covered in Volume I: Loons, grebes, albatrosses, petrels and their allies, herons and their allies, and flamingos.

The *Handbook* attempts to characterize each species in nontechnical language as fully and clearly as possible. The information covers the following: description, including range of variation, plumage stages, geographic variations, and occurrence of hybrids; description of subspecies, giving diagnostic characteristics; field identification, including plumage features, flight, and other characteristics; description of voice, vocal and nonvocal sounds, calls, and songs; definition of habitat by vegetation type and immediate environment; distribution in breeding and other seasons; migration, with arrival and departure dates, and postbreeding movements; banding status; reproduction, including age when breeding begins, details of territorial and pair-formation behavior, and remainder of breeding cycle; survival data when obtainable; social, roosting, and feeding habits; foods eaten, proportions, and seasonal and geographic variations.

In the scale attempted in the present work, at least the following are new to North American ornithology: a simplified and more universal color standard; the method of treating plumage and molts; fairly detailed range maps; inclusion of displays in context with other aspects of avian life cycles; and data on banding status and survival. This fine work will not only be of use to the researcher, bird-bander, and student; it will also serve as at least a partial answer to the many questions that confront the birder when he is in the field. Previously no single reference served as a source for such detailed information on North American birds.

William E. Southern, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb



BIRD, by Lois and Louis Darling. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 1962: Illustrated; xiii + 261 pages. \$5.00.

For the first time an ornithological book has been published for the layman which is more than a series of color plates and distributional information. *Bird* is a well written, simply presented, interesting coverage of avian biology.

As stated by Roger T. Peterson in the Foreword: "Identification is the first phase of interest of the serious birder But after three or four years, if he has been at all active, the birds come slowly if listing is his only goal, his interest is bound to taper off unless he makes the transition to a broader interest in bird study."

This book, with its numerous drawings, is an introduction to avian biology. Such topics as the history of birds, bird psychology, social behavior, migration, flight, and anatomy and physiology are covered. As Peterson states: "In a sense this book is not a treatise solely about birds. It is about life as illustrated by the birds. The reader is made aware of this in the epilogue — 'Bird and Man.'"

The wealth of marvelous illustrations by the authors adds to the clarity of the text. I truly believe that each birder who reads this book will find his hours spent in birding much more interesting and his observations more meaningful.

William E. Southern, Biology Department, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.



SERENGETTI SHALL NOT DIE, by Bernhard and Michael Grzimek. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York; 1961. 344 pages, illustrated. \$5.95.

Perhaps some readers will recall seeing the movie by the above name some time ago; it is still shown frequently in movie houses. Serengetti is a wildlife refuge in Tanganyika, in Central Africa, an area of 4,500 square miles. In Dr. Grzimek's opinion it is too small an area for the protection of wildlife, considering the immense size of Africa itself. Both the book and movie developed from a trip made into the area for scientific exploration and study. Dr. Grzimek is the Director of the Frankfurt Zoo in Germany. He and his son, Michael, sought answers to questions that had long vexed them and others concerning the Serengetti Refuge: How many animals lived on this reserve? What type of climate and vegetation existed there? No adequate map of the refuge was available, and no one really knew the exact migration routes of the wildlife of Serengetti.

To make the exploration, they had to learn to fly. Michael, a youth of 25, eager and dedicated, later met his death when the plane in which he was flying collided with a Griffon-Vulture. A memorial in the form of a laboratory has been established at Seronera, the new park headquarters. Donations may be sent to The Wildlife Trust for Africa, c/o Dr. Fairfield Osborn, the New York Zoological Society, 30 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., marked for the Michael Grzimek Memorial Fund.

The passion of men like Dr. Bernhard Grzimek for the wild animals of Africa is most encouraging. "Only nature is eternal, unless we senselessly destroy it. In 50 years' time nobody will be interested in the results of the conferences which fill today's headlines." His accounts of the reckless poachers, the lack of wardens, and the greed behind the death of the big game animals are most distressing. Black man and white man share an equal blame for the decline of African wildlife.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

For Christmas Shoppers

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS are a welcome gift, particularly to your nature-minded friends (or to yourself, for those blustery winter evenings). The I. A. S. Bookstore at our Wildlife Movies also operates a mail order service for late shoppers. Income from book sales helps to defray the day-to-day expenses of carrying on the work of the Society. To order, write today to Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, Book Committee Chairman, 323 East Wesley Street, Wheaton, Illinois. Make your remittance out to the Illinois Audubon Society and add 25c for postage to each order. These books are in stock for prompt delivery:

<i>Silent Spring</i> — Rachel Carson	\$5.00
<i>Birder's Life List and Diary</i> — Dietert	1.75
<i>Attracting Birds To Your Back Yard</i> — Beecher	1.25
<i>All About the Birds of the Bible</i>	4.95
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<i>National Parks</i> — Tilden	1.25
<i>Our Growing Water Problem</i> — National Wildlife Federation....	.35
<i>Wild America</i> — Peterson and Fisher	5.00
<i>Young Naturalist's Handbook</i>	1.00

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<i>I. A. S. Arm Patch: Colorful cloth emblem for jackets</i>	1.00
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- Barrington Women's Club*, c/o Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
602 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Batavia Women's Club*, c/o Mrs. Sydney Boss,
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- Cahokia Nature League*, c/o J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois
- Champaign County Audubon Society*, c/o Dr. Hurst Shoemaker, President
1010 West Main Street, Urbana, Illinois
- Chicago Ornithological Society*, c/o Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Decatur Audubon Society*, Mrs. James A. Redding, President
2004 East Whitmer Ave., Decatur, Illinois
- DuPage Audubon Society*, Mr. Richard Hoger, President
2S101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Illinois
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- Fort Dearborn Hiking Club*, Miss Ann Riedel, Secretary
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86th Ave. and 121st St., Palos Park, Illinois
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38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Illinois
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131½ S. Douglas, Springfield, Illinois
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- White Pines Bird Club*, c/o Mr. Warren D. Stultz, President
520 Peoria Ave., Dixon, Illinois

THE I.A.S. CREDO

The Illinois Audubon Society is interested in and works for: Protection of wild birds and other wildlife;

Conservation of all natural resources;

Preservation of natural areas and wildlife habitat;

An educational program designed to inform every one in Illinois about the value of wildlife and wilderness areas.

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted legislation to protect birds and to prevent the destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
Contributing Members	\$5.00 annually
Club Affiliation	\$5.00 annually
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
Life Members	\$100.00
Benefactors	\$500.00
Patrons	\$1,000.00



Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. Paul Schulze*, Membership Chairman, 622 S. [W]isconsin Ave., Villa Park, [I]llinois.



Technical Consultants

DR. WILLIAM BEECHER, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago
 PHILIP DuMONT, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.
 OLIVER HEYWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Hinsdale
 DR. THOMAS G. SCOTT, State Natural History Survey, Urbana
 MILTON D. THOMPSON, Illinois State Museum, Springfield

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

Number 124

December, 1962

NATURAL
HISTORY SURVEY
LIBRARY

N 4 1963

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE Wabash 2-9410

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Wintering Bald Eagles In Northwestern Illinois

By William E. Southern

DURING THE LAST few years the Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, has attracted the attention of ornithologists and conservationists. Studies have been undertaken to determine whether or not the species is actually decreasing in number. If it is, the data accumulated would be used in determining management and conservation practices to prevent extinction of the birds.

Between November 27, 1961, and April 1, 1962, I conducted the first phase of a study of the winter eagle population at the Savanna Army Depot (Carroll and Jo Daviess Counties). The objectives of the study were to (a) live-trap, color-mark, and determine the movements of Bald Eagles during the winter and early spring; (b) census the eagle population within the 14-mile study area as often as possible during the winter; (c) record feeding, roosting and other behavior patterns; and (d) obtain data on weights, measurements, plumage characteristics, and internal and external parasites. A report on these phases of the project has been accepted for publication in *The Wilson Bulletin*.

Probably few Illinois residents are aware of the eagle concentrations at various locations along the Mississippi and other major rivers of the state. Still fewer persons, I am sure, have witnessed many of these magnificent birds feeding or loafing at such localities. The Savanna population consisted of 16 eagles on December 9; increased to a peak population of 262 on February 2; and gradually decreased to one immature on March 30 and none by April 1. This appeared to be the largest concentration of eagles reported anywhere in the Midwest.

In this paper I will attempt to present a pictorial view of the Savanna area and its eagle population in addition to brief notes about the birds and their habits. During the winter we saw up to 130 adult eagles near a single open hole along the Mississippi. Everyone should experience such a sight; it is indeed a thrill.

The Savanna Army Depot is closed to the public, but there are several other areas in the state that have sizeable eagle populations (refer to the Christmas Census Reports in *The Audubon Bulletin*). The best time to visit these areas is probably during late January, February, or early March. There is usually a fluctuation in the number of birds to be seen on a single day or on successive days; however, we were always sure of seeing a number of eagles during the above dates.

The study was supported by a grant from the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund (American Museum of Natural History). Field assistance was given by James Tate, Jr., and Alfred Bjelland. Major Ira Meyers arranged for us to conduct our study on the U. S. Army Savanna Depot. Many other persons aided the project in various ways.

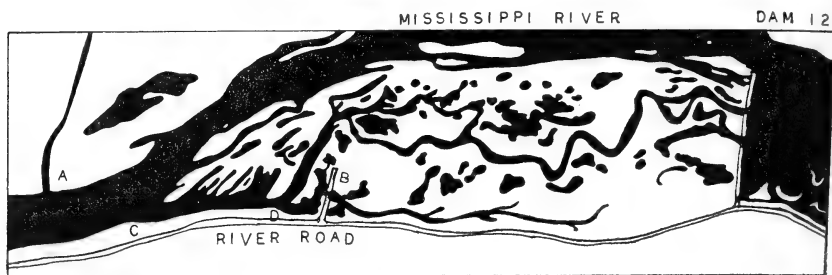


Figure 1. The study area extended for 14 miles along the Mississippi River, its backwaters and sloughs. River Road parallels the main channel for some distance and Crooked Slough thereafter. We also traveled two side roads, one of which went to Lock and Dam 12, during our census trips. We censused the birds during 41 of the 53 days spent in the area. Areas of major eagle concentrations are marked on the map (A, B, C, D); these areas corresponded with open holes in the frozen river system. We observed additional eagles between these areas. Most of the terrain bordering the river was forested.

Figure 2. We often observed from one to ten eagles in a single tree. Usually they were in the open parts of trees where limbs were sturdy. Large trees in semi-open situations were preferred for loafing areas, but smaller trees in dense forest stands were occasionally used while the birds were feeding. The adults have wingspreads of about seven feet.

Deer and other mammals (e.g., beaver, muskrats, and foxes) were abundant in the area. Numerous birds were also in the vicinity (e.g., Pileated Woodpeckers, Red-shouldered Hawks, and many passerine species.)



Figure 3. We occasionally observed eagles in dense forest growths along small sloughs. Never were more than three or four birds present at one time. The largest number of immatures observed during a single census was 15. The proportion of adults (peak number 254 on February 2) to the largest number of immatures (15 on February 25) was 17:1. The plumages of immatures varied; some had white underparts; others had white coverts and/or white patches on the back.



FIGURE 4

Figure 4. The open hole near the Burning Grounds (B on Figure 1) was very small during late winter. Eagles usually perched in the large trees in the center of the picture, but occasionally they stood on the ice. The eagles waded in search of Gizzard Shad, the primary food, when the open area was small and the water shallow. Eagles roosted in the trees to the upper left and right of the picture.



FIGURE 5

Figure 5. During fairly mild winter periods the open water at the Burning Grounds extended to the vicinity of the trees in the background of Figure 4. At such times the eagles obtained fish by circling the water, swooping down and capturing fish with their talons; by standing on the ice, reaching into the water with their beaks or talons; by swooping down to the water from a perch and striking fish with their talons; or by wading in the shallow waters and capturing fish with their beaks.



Figure 6. Some open holes were usually present along the shoreline of Crooked Slough (D in Figure 1). These holes were dependent upon the flow of warmer water from springs in the banks, retarding ice formation. Occasionally during the winter open water was scattered along the entire shoreline in the background. The eagles waded after fish in these areas. Small shad were extremely abundant in the open holes; hundreds or thousands were present during most of the winter. Many were dead and others dying, apparently as a result of the low water temperatures. The live fish were easy to capture; often we reached into the water and caught them with our bare hands. The white spots in the water are dead shad and the ripples are caused by shad swimming near the surface (see arrows).



Figure 7. Terrain between the River Road (census route) and the main channel of the Mississippi was rolling and sparsely forested. A few eagles were usually observed perched in the trees overlooking the river. Eagles were never concentrated in such areas.

The deciduous forest to the east of the River Road was dense. During the early winter we observed a few eagles in the woods. Later in the season the birds concentrated along the river except on clear sunny days when they made use of the thermals and soared over the countryside.



FIGURE 8

Figure 8. This is a portion of the hole below Lock and Dam 12. To the background and right is Iowa. Note the hills which are comparable to the nearby Palisades on the Illinois side. We saw very few eagles in this area. Usually none was present. The water was deep and very little food was available as compared to the other open areas.



FIGURE 9

Figure 9. We set up a cannon net at one of our trapping sites on Crooked Slough. The net in the center of the picture was 75 feet long and 30 feet wide. It was fired over the bait (fish) to the left by means of three powder charges. The mounted eagle to the right was used for a short time as a decoy. During the winter the eagles consumed several hundred pounds of fish (primarily carp and buffalo) we placed on the ice. The dead trees at the upper left were commonly used as perching sites.

Sometimes the eagles walked 30 or 40 feet on the ice. This was usually done in the vicinity of bait we placed on the ice or where the commercial fishermen discarded fish. Sometimes, however, birds landed on the ice and walked to the edge of an open area.



Figure 10. Three adult eagles were captured during late winter. After removing the bird from the trap (a device which did not injure the bird in any way) we placed a hood over its head and slipped it into a knit cone (note arrow). At the car the bird was weighed, measured, sexed; its plumage was examined; it was checked for parasites; its tail was colored with an aniline dye, and

finally it was released. Newspapers published articles supplied by the National Audubon Society requesting that people observing color-marked eagles contact the Society or the author. Three reports were received; one was from Rapid City, South Dakota.

This winter we will continue the project, and in addition to color-marking eagles, we plan to attach miniature radio tracking devices. By means of these transmitters and elaborate receiving equipment we hope to obtain additional information about movements of the birds in relation to environmental conditions. The author is on the left and James Tate is on the right.

Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.



CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS — 1962

AGAIN THIS YEAR the Society and its affiliated bird clubs will conduct about 20 Christmas Censuses of birds in our state and adjoining areas. The census period is from Dec. 22, 1962, through January 6, 1963. Reports must be sent in by Jan. 15, 1963, to Mr. William E. Southern, Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois. Do not send your Christmas Reports to the *Bulletin* Editor in Glen Ellyn and NEVER send articles or reports of any kind to the Chicago Natural History Museum.

Follow the basic National Audubon Society requirements for your censuses — 15-mile diameter area, varied terrain, eight or more hours in the field, three or more observers if possible. One-spot observations, such as at a bird feeder, should be combined with a report covering the 15-mile circle in which the feeder is located. This year we plan to publish the reports in a table, as we did in the March 1962 *Audubon Bulletin*. However, you will still have to list all essential details as before — name of area, type of landscape, date, time, weather, wind, temperature, ground conditions, number of observers, number of parties, party-hours, and number of party-miles on foot and by car. Then give the names and counts of each species seen, in *A.O.U. order, please* — meaning the order in your Peterson's *Field Guide* or in last year's table. Next give names of participants and the compiler, with verification of unusual records at the end.

See the list of affiliates on the inside back cover if you wish to take part in a census with a bird club in your vicinity. In the Chicago area, the Chicago Ornithological Society Census will be on Dec. 30 at the Morton Arboretum near Lisle, Illinois, meeting at the Administration Building at 9:00 a.m. Good birding, Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year to all of you!

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

HYPOCRISY, TAXES, CONSERVATION, AND THE PENTAGON

"We must cut down on every item in the federal budget except national defense." This sly bit of hypocrisy was used by many Congressmen from a dozen podiums last year. It is a most popular phrase among those who are the least conservation-minded. It was popular with a Senator from the Southwest who tried to defeat the Yarborough Bill to create Padre Island National Seashore; it was popular with another Congressman who voted down in committee the effort to create the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historic Park, but later succeeded in persuading his fellow House members to approve a ten million dollar aquarium in Washington, D.C.

If conservation forces want to win the battle for open spaces, for clean water, for wilderness areas, they had better learn the voting records of their representatives in Congress and in the State Legislatures. The conservation forces of this country had better learn to dismiss hypocritical statements of officeholders who claim to favor "lower taxes and less spending," but actually support other legislation when the chips are down. This article is not concerned with the pros and cons of our foreign policy or our national defense posture. We are concerned here only with the demands by some officeholders that we spend less on conservation measures.

Let us examine the record and the budget: Out of every tax dollar, our current military program takes 55.4c; the national debt (80% war-created) takes another 9.3c; and 5.2c go to support war veterans' programs. This adds up to 69.9c. Agriculture and natural resources cost 7.6c; health, education and welfare 6.3c; commerce and labor, 1.9c; foreign relations 3.9c; postoffice and roads, 8.2c; and general government expenses, 2.2c. To figure it up another way, the federal government spends only 2.3 billion dollars on such things as our national parks, flood relief, reclamation, Indian affairs, fish and wildlife, etc., but over \$72.8 billions for present defense, military foreign aid and past wars.

Conservationists should be aware of many other facts. When the Department of Defense suggests closing of an air force base or an army post, some of the so-called economizers in Congress are the first ones to protest. When the Department of Defense said that it did not want the B-70 bomber, which would cost an eventual \$10 billion, Congress voted for it anyway. The Department of Defense already owns a 30-million-acre empire, yet it still asks for more. Do you recall the demand of the Defense Department for exclusive use of the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma a few years ago? This demand was beaten back by an angry chorus of conservationists across the country. We visited this outstanding refuge last summer. We shall never forget camping out that first night and seeing raccoons in the car headlights. Nor will we forget the sight of herds of bison, of Texas longhorns, of hawks and prairie dogs, of several lakes, and the trip to a high bluff in the park. Are we to surrender our wildlife refuges to the demands of the military machine? Perhaps we had better recall President Eisenhower's remarks in his Farewell Address about the danger of a military-industrial complex in America.

Newspaper articles indicate that the Pentagon wastes from three to seven billion dollars annually. The General Accounting Office says that the three armed forces waste \$2.8 million a year because they can't decide on standardized shades for shirts, ties and trousers. Tens of millions of dollar have been wasted in Spain because of currency "difficulties" which the G.A.O. said could be solved. A calculating machine blew some

wires: result, \$9.4 million spent on unneeded material at a supply depot in France. Senator Paul Douglas has pointed out that at one time 86% of the nation's defense contracts were being let by negotiation instead of competitive bidding, so that 10 companies got 37% of all contracts.

The press has been filled with stories of the stockpiling of goods by the Pentagon. Storage at 213 depots costs the taxpayers \$11 million a year. The items range from quartz crystals to natural rubber to feathers. President Kennedy says that this excess stockpile of goods has cost taxpayers over \$8 billion and has been going on since 1946 under three different administrations! Despite all these facts, the House passed a new military bill for the Pentagon by a vote of 384 to 0, without a single Congressman raising a question about excess spending and bureaucratic waste. Yet the Wilderness Bill was defeated without coming to a vote in the House, and the Padre Island Bill was passed in the Senate by a mere 45-39 vote, after four years of discussion.

What does this mean to the conservationist? That we have not touched the real source of waste in federal spending. We should not be bashful about pressing for needed funds to clear up the polluted rivers of our country; to reduce the litter and vandalism in our parks; to remove the honky-tonks from national monuments; and to restore some beauty to our roadsides. The Department of the Interior in a letter to me this year said that of 22,970,000 acres of land within the National Park System, about 450,000 are private in-holdings. It would cost about \$55,000,000 to purchase the private lands within our national parks. Will Congress okay this suggestion?

Part of the job of the American public today is to enact a National Wilderness Bill, to protect and place under public ownership the few unclaimed miles of ocean and lake shoreline, and to cultivate an appreciation of beauty and open spaces. An urgent part of our task is to insure the survival of every species of wildlife now threatened with extinction due to the loss of native habitat.

Former President Eisenhower once said: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed. We pay for a single fighter plane with a half billion bushels of wheat. We pay for a single destroyer with new homes that could house more than 8,000 people. . . . Is there no other way the world can live?"

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



ARE YOU A BALD EAGLE?

YOU ARE A Bald Eagle, eligible for membership in the Bald Eagle Club, if:

1. You have gray hair.
2. You have hair with some gray in it.
3. You have no hair.
4. You have hair, but like eagles anyway.

And if you didn't like eagles, you wouldn't be reading these pages in the first place. Here's the problem. The Bald Eagle is in trouble. He has less than 5,000 relatives left — the kind with feathers, that is. In fact, he may soon be our extinct National Bird, unless he has help. Money from you will buy research and protection that eagles need now. Get a lifetime membership in the Bald Eagle Club by writing to Mrs. C. F. Russell, Bald Eagle Club Chairman, Box 287, Decatur, Illinois, and enclosing just one dollar. We, the other Bald Eagles, thank you.

CONSERVATION CORNER

By Betty Groth

ROGER TORY PETERSON sent a personal note of thanks from Old Lyme, Connecticut, to your Conservation Vice President "for acting so promptly and so energetically upon receipt of the telegram about the Eagle Bill." His urgent wire to President Mostek caused the Vice President to send six airmail letters and two telegrams to Washington to fight for the Golden Eagle Bill which was endangered by Texas ranchers forcing their Senator Tower's amendment through to allow killing of the eagle for protection of agricultural interests and livestock.

Senator Keating (N.Y.), co-sponsor of the bill, finally agreed not to oppose the amendment only because further opposition at that point might serve to kill the bill in the other House. At so late a stage in the session, only the "unanimous consent procedure" was possible for final clearance of the bill. Therefore the bill finally passed with the crippling amendment.

This new measure, which needs only the Kennedy signature to become law, amends the Bald Eagle Act of 1840 to extend most of its protective provisions to the Golden Eagle, and definitely outlaws the present market hunting of Golden Eagles and traffic in eagle skins, feathers and claws. However, we must reluctantly accept the Tower amendment, as only experience will show to what extent the Department of Interior will be obligated by the amendment to *allow killing of Golden Eagles in behalf of protecting domesticated herds and flocks* — when ranchers put the pressure on their Governors.

Yesterday Roger Tory Peterson wrote another note on a conservation report: "Thanks for your help!" We have made some progress in eagle protection, and we feel that we have done our best. Are we doing our best about other major issues now at stake? Have you written thanks to Congressman Sidney Yates for obtaining passage of legislation to arrange appropriations for survey of alternate sites for the hotly contested Burns Ditch Harbor, thus helping to save the *Indiana Dunes*?

While people worry about refreshments and colored movies at Audubon Clubs or conservation societies, the Wilderness Bill, waiting for ten years to become law, and already passed by the Senate of the United States, has had a wrecking job done on it by the House Interior Committee. The Chairman, Congressman Wayne N. Aspinall, calmly went home to Colorado on September 22nd, presumably to further his re-election campaign, and did not return to Washington, thereby *preventing passage of the bill*. An informal poll indicated that a majority of the members of the House Rules Committee, if given a chance, would have voted to schedule the measure for floor action, but House leadership declined to flash the green light in the absence of the Chairman. This is a severe blow to conservation, allowing the miners, grazers, and lumber interests to continue to plunder our irreplaceable wilderness and wildlife areas.

What is happening to Open Spaces in your town and county? Are you fighting for what you know is right, no matter how big the odds are against you? Who was it that said: "NOT TO HAVE WON IS NOT TO HAVE LOST — NOT TO HAVE TRIED IS THE ONLY FAILURE." The Illinois Audubon Society has begun planning the presentation of the annual Dr. Lewy Memorial Book Award to the conservation group which has done an outstanding job of saving land for wildlife. This will be formally presented at the March 10, 1963, Audubon Screen Tour at the Museum. Plan to be there and see the satisfaction of a group that has achieved success. Help us celebrate.

Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Rd. and Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 5, Ill.

The Lake Calumet Cinder Flats

By Alfred H. Reuss

FOR MANY YEARS shorebirds have used the Lake Calumet area as a resting place in the spring and fall. Each year the area seems to change. Where will the birds be pushed to next? The Cinder Flats at present are bounded by 103rd St. on the north, 110th St. (Lake Calumet) on the south, Doty Ave. on the west, and the New York Central R.R. tracks on the east.

The northern half is barren ground, and what I term the southern half consists of two lake-like bodies of water, one of which is grown over fairly well with cattails. This is a good area for Marsh Wrens, Redwinged Blackbirds, and rails. The northern half in 1961 contained a great amount of water, at times running over 103rd St. This caused traffic problems, and finally a ditch was dug near the middle and to the east, draining off the water. The ditch accomplished its purpose, as about half of the northern area became dry. This did little harm because weekly rains kept the remaining area at the proper depth for the sandpipers to use as a feeding ground.

The year 1962, however, brought wide destruction of habitat. Lack of rain made it possible for everyone to dump old furniture, used lumber, broken cement, and other trash wherever they wished, sometimes in the middle of a former pond. Then, too, the city of Chicago began changing the western edge of both the northern and southern areas by filling in dirt and leveling it off with a bulldozer. The western edge was formerly ideal for Spotted and Solitary Sandpipers, Common Snipes and some rails, all of which could find cover in the weeds and accumulated junk.

Just recently, beginning Oct. 15, 1962, the city has been filling in the northern half, starting at 103rd St. About three city blocks have been buried so far. The fill appears to be clay brought in by truck from the nearby Dan Ryan Expressway project. Will anything grow on this clay, or will the sun bake it hard? Will small puddles form for the sandpipers to explore for food?

Never has the water level been so low. However, at no time have the Flats gone completely dry. On Aug. 26, 1962, the Chicago Ornithological Society held a field trip here and 18 species of shorebirds were observed. The Buff-breasted Sandpiper stole the show. Four came in long enough to look at us; we looked at them, and away they flew.

Even now, nowhere in Northern Illinois can one find such a concentration and so many species of shore birds as at the Cinder Flats. If you haven't visited this area, try to make it a point to go birding there in 1963, preferably in July or August. We hope that the Cinder Flats will always remain a haven for sandpipers, but as conditions change so quickly nowadays, one never can tell.

2908 Edison St., Blue Island, Illinois



CALLING ALL CARDINALS

Why is it that every kernel of corn
I earmark cardinal bounty
Is carried away by every bluejay
In the surrounding county?

Emeline Ennis Kotula

A Soul That Sings

By J. W. Galbreath

THE SOUL THAT sings of beauty expresses itself in poetry, art, and song. The desire for aesthetic appreciation and expression must be implanted in the child early if he is to develop a soul that will sing throughout his life. For this indoctrination there is no better teacher than nature. The child must have the opportunity to commune with wilderness, to see the beauty of a wild flower, to hear the melancholy cooing of the Mourning Dove, to smell the deep, dank aroma of decaying leaves, to thrill at the colorful ceremony of dancing feet and the booming love-call of the Prairie Chicken.

Although man with his science and technology may soon be able to reach the moon, he will never be able to bring back the Passenger Pigeon. In the past 25 years the encroachment of man upon wildlife habitat has hastened the process of extermination. Will our great-grandchildren condemn us because we were too busy or too selfish to save the precious wildlife heritage we enjoy today?

It is our obligation as stewards of our God-given natural resources to pass them on to posterity in their unspoiled state, untouched by modern civilization. The beauty, the feel, the sound and smell of the out-of-doors—all that is good, wholesome, and inspiring—we must strive to protect and preserve for our children. Then our sons and daughters will not have to ask, "Daddy, what is a wilderness?" or, "What is a Prairie Chicken?" Then the generations to come will still be able to nurture and encourage the souls that sing.

We have raised almost \$14,000 toward paying for the 77-acre Ralph E. Yeatter Prairie Chicken Sanctuary near Newton, Illinois. We still owe \$5,500 to the Nature Conservancy and have an obligation to complete payment of the above debt by March 1, 1963. We also hope to take an early option on Sanctuary No. 2.

You have been most loyal and generous in meeting the need. All posterity will be grateful for your support. The job is not complete! Please set aside a substantial contribution to the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois so that the work now under way can continue. Mail a Christmas gift with a future TODAY to: Mr. George Fell, Treasurer, 819 North Main Street, Rockford, Illinois.

9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Ill.



NEW LIFE MEMBER

WE ARE PLEASED to announce that **Lorena Clarke**, of Chicago, Illinois, has just become a life member of the Illinois Audubon Society. She enrolled as a contributing member a number of years ago. According to our count, we now have ten life members in the I.A.S., and 29 who have permanent memberships of one kind or another.

Apparently not many members realize that you can take out the \$100.00 life membership on the installment plan, as shown on the back cover of the **Audubon Bulletin**. Several members are now working their way up to life memberships in \$25.00 steps. You can also give any membership as a Christmas or birthday gift.

Outdoor Recreation for America

By Harold Graham

A 15-MAN COMMISSION established by Congress set out in 1958 to determine the outdoor recreation needs of Americans now and up to the year 2000, to determine the resources of the nation available to satisfy those needs, and to recommend policies to ensure that these needs would be met adequately and efficiently. Their report was published in 1961 bearing the above title.

Driving and walking for pleasure lead the list of outdoor recreation activities in which Americans participate, regardless of income, education, age, or occupation. Playing games and swimming come next, with sightseeing, bicycling, fishing, going to outdoor sports events, and picnicking following in order. Sports requiring special conditions or equipment rank much lower in frequency; these include skiing, mountain climbing, skin-diving, and sailing. However, more and more Americans are aspiring for activities just beyond their reach, such as horseback riding, camping, hunting, boating, and canoeing.

The concentration of population in the great metropolitan areas makes the outdoor recreation problem most difficult. At present 63% of the population live on less than 10% of the land, and by the year 2000 some 73% will live in metropolitan areas. The growth in leisure time and the mobility of urban populations add to the scope and complexity of the problem.

One-eighth of the total land in America is designated for public recreation areas, but paradoxically, much of this is inaccessible or unavailable. Most of this land is in the mountains of the West and Alaska, while a large percentage of the people are in the East. Also, most of the recreation demand must be satisfied in the after work and weekend hours, within one or two days of travel from home. Nevertheless, a distant wilderness area visited only occasionally may have an important qualitative element, especially to people who live in cities. The crux of the solution lies in more efficient *management* of the resources available. To accomplish this the report classifies recreation resources into:

I. High-Density Recreation Areas. II. General Outdoor Recreation Areas. III. Natural Environment Areas. IV. Unique Natural Areas. V. Primitive Areas. VI. Historic and Cultural Sites. The report recommends management policies applicable to both public and private lands in these classes. It recognizes the importance of organized groups, such as mountain clubs, wildlife groups, boating associations and other societies, in educating the public to use the out of doors to good advantage.

The commission also strongly endorses the current program of land acquisition, carried out in cooperation with the states, to provide suitable habitat for migrating waterfowl. It notes that water is a key element in outdoor recreation activities, and recommends that in programs for pollution control, soil erosion, flood-plan zoning, etc., recreation should be recognized as a motivating purpose.

330 West Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*)

By Anna C. Ames

THE LARK BUNTING, state bird of Colorado, is unlike other buntings in that the late fall and winter plumage of the adult male differs almost completely from his summer dress. During his nesting period in the north he is black, with conspicuous white blotches on the wing and white edgings on the wing and tail coverts and under-tail feathers. The female is brown, streaked with dusky; her white wingpatch is smaller than that of the male and sometimes absent. During migration the dark feathers of the male become brown through "feather wear." In winter the color pattern of both sexes is predominantly gray or grayish-brown; they look practically the same except that the male retains a black chin. Lark Buntings are from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches in length.

The song of the Lark Bunting is sweet and trilling, varied and brilliant, and is often poured out when the bird is on the wing. Also, the bird may sing with others of his kind perched on weed stalks. Lark Buntings sing not only during the breeding season, but also on their migratory flights. They are masters of blended song, and in their spring song festivals surpass the music of Redwinged Blackbirds and the Meadowlarks. Hundreds of birds may take part in this musical activity and be so inspired that the performance lasts for hours. A mass of the birds may move across a flower-bedecked valley or prairie, the rear members continuously vaulting over the advance group of the procession while "delivering blended chimes unexcelled by any other avian choir."

Lark Buntings are gregarious — very — and their summer and winter distribution is unpredictable. They are more mobile and erratic in their movements than most birds. In summer favorable moisture conditions determine their presence or absence. They migrate in large flocks, and in fall and winter may appear almost anywhere, usually at lower altitudes. At such times they may damage some crops such as maize. However, any harm they may do is offset by the fact that they destroy vast quantities of injurious insects. Also, it is probably true that the buntings are sometimes blamed for the depredations of hordes of English Sparrows, Redwinged Blackbirds, etc. In some places it has been found that 78% of the food of Lark Buntings consists of grasshoppers. In some portions of their winter range they feed largely on insects as well as on weed seeds.

The buntings congregate in flocks of thousands to move southward. "Even when foraging for food they fly wing-tip to wing-tip, creating an audible rustle which may be heard for hundreds of feet." Their white patches give the birds a curious flickering appearance as they fly. They are commonly said to swirl or whirl about. They stay out in a high wind and seem to enjoy it. When they migrate to the southwestern part of the country they are not at all shy, but friendly and rather curious about humans and animals. As they fly over in flocks they utter a cherry, sweet "los-ee," distinctive of the bird and very attractive.

Lark Buntings breed in the high, dry, rolling, and treeless plains and prairie bluffs of the West, in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, eastern New Mexico, and northwest Texas, east to Minnesota and southeastern Nebraska. Occasionally they are seen farther east in migration. They avoid the lowlands. Buntings winter in south Texas, Arizona, and the deserts of southeastern California to central Mexico. They appear accidentally in migration in both West and East Coast States.

The nesting of the Lark Bunting depends upon seasonal moisture. Apparently most of the nesting pairs are established upon breeding grounds early. Late May arrivals and stragglers south of the regular nesting range appear to be non-breeders. The nest is a slight depression in the ground, partially sheltered by tufts of weed stems or other protective growth. The outer layer is made of grass and weed stems and the lining is of plant down, fine grass, rootlets, and hair. The four or five eggs are a pale blue, usually unmarked but sometimes lightly spotted around the large end with reddish-brown. The nesting period is brief, and in a short time parents and young have departed to join the bounding, erratic flocks.

927 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois



New Members Since August 20, 1962

OLD FRIENDS, LIKE old wine, grow more precious as the years go by. But new friends are precious, too, and we would be poor indeed if we could not welcome some newcomers with each passing year. Loss of the ability to make new friends means loss of ability to change and to grow — and all naturalists know that growth and change are inherent in everything that lives. We are happy to report that our Society, in spite of its 65 years of age, is still youthful and very much alive, as shown by a net gain of 102 members in the 12 months since last September. And even before this year ends, we extend a hand to 34 more new members. Join us in our enjoyment of the out-of-doors and in our efforts to keep the natural world beautiful for others to enjoy! Come to the Audubon Wildlife Lectures if you can, or take part in our spring and fall meetings. If you see or learn of some new aspect of nature, tell us about it . . . As before, the * denotes a contributing member or affiliated club; two ** denote a sustaining member. Welcome aboard!

Mrs. William F. Brandt, Chicago

Edna P. Braun, Chicago

Bedford P. Brown, Jr., Chicago

Mr. & Mrs. Dan H. Brown, Chicago

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Carrithers, Toluca

Mrs. Hugh Livingston Cole, Chicago

*Crystal Lake Garden Club,

Crystal Lake

Mrs. P. J. Davidsmeyer, Jacksonville

Edyth B. Denkhoff, Chicago

*Joseph R. Duh, Chicago

**Theodore R. Farrington, Chicago

Mrs. Penn Hardy, Chicago

W. D. Jones, Streator

Mrs. Spencer R. Keare, Highland Park

Mabel E. Kluenner, Oak Park

*Dr. Margarete M. Kunde, Chicago

Emma Mae Leonhard, Jacksonville

*Harry M. Lodge, Brookfield

Edward F. Lueben, Naperville

Mary Catherine McClellan, Chicago

Hilda W. McIntosh, Joliet

Dorothy Milton, Chicago

David A. Morgan, Skokie

Mrs. Thomas Otis, New Lenox

Carl O. Sands, Cary

*Sierra Club, Great Lakes Chapter,
Chicago

*Mrs. Robert A. Stanton, Glencoe

Margaret A. Stearns, Chicago

Lorence S. Stout, Cary

Floyd H. Walker, Harvey

Mrs. John H. Wawirka, Lake Zurich

*Will County Audubon Society, Joliet

Leonard M. Witkins, Wilmette

Mrs. L. F. Yntema, Wadsworth



Let's Get Our Signs Straight !

WE REGRET TO REPORT that the revised wording of the I.A.S. Wildlife Sanctuary signs, as shown in the October 1962 *Audubon Newsletter*, was the wrong revised wording. The wording shown on the sign below is the right revised wording, and furthermore, is the wording approved by Illinois conservation authorities. Now that everyone has that straight, we are happy to say that our signs are being printed even as these words are being written. Your bright new sanctuary signs will be shipped out as soon as your orders are received, so send in orders now, please.

WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

NO HUNTING
NO TRESPASSING

Protected by Law

.....Owner

Registered with
Illinois Audubon Society

New metal signs, as shown at left, are now available to landowners who wish to register their property with the Illinois Audubon Society. The signs are 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches, printed in black on a yellow background, and have holes for hanging or mounting. Prices are:

Each — **\$1.00** Five for **\$4.50** Ten for **\$8.00**

Every person who posts the signs will be asked to fill out a form giving the location of the area where the signs will be used. Address your

orders NOW to Mrs. C. F. Russell, Wildlife Sanctuary Registrar, Illinois Audubon Society, Box 287, Decatur, Illinois.



Shell Oil Company Threatens Refuges

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF a wildlife refuge does not mean that a permanent haven is made for wildlife. An example of this is found in the announcement that the Shell Oil Company intends to build a huge oil refinery and chemical plant on the Delaware coast, only 5 miles south of Wilmington. The company has requested the rezoning of 3,000 acres of wildlife land, all privately owned. South of the Shell Oil Company holdings are the Woodland Beach Wildlife Area, the 14,000-acre Bombay Hook Wildlife Refuge of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the smaller Little Creek Wildlife Area.

Conservationists have complained that an oil refinery at this location would spill wastes and pollute the waters of the bay, endangering thousands of ducks and geese which frequent the nearby refuges. Conservationists also contend that the Shell Oil Company 80 million dollar chemical works would create an industrial slum.

The proposal is being fought by the Department of the Interior, the Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States, and other eastern groups. The Shell Oil Co. bought up farm lands quietly and was able to persuade local officials to re-zone for industrial purposes. Delaware Bay contains one of the last two oyster seed beds on the Atlantic Coast. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to add over 11,000 acres of marsh land to the present Bombay Hook Refuge.

Many conservationists have written to protest this Shell Oil Company scheme. The industrial firm claims that a similar refinery located at Anacortes, Wash. has caused no damage to wildlife. The Chairman of the Coastal Wetlands Council, Richard H. Pough, has refuted the firm's arguments, saying that there is a great deal of difference in the biological makeup of Puget Sound and Delaware Bay, and that there have indeed been accidents and oil spills at Anacortes.

It is interesting to observe that two legislative candidates who supported the Shell Oil Company proposal were beaten in an early election this year. One conservationist has complained bitterly to the firm that while it promotes culture through its sponsored television programs, it also appears to be a destroyer of another great American heritage — our wildlife. Incidentally, the Shell Oil Company is one of the greatest users of highway billboards and shares responsibility for creating still another slum. The National Roadside Committee says that Shell Oil Company ranked 4th among billboard advertisers in a recent survey.

Conservationists who wish to express an opinion on this matter may write to Governor Elbert Carvel, Dover, Delaware, and to Mr. J. E. Clark, Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th St., New York 20, N.Y.



FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

1. Two New Directors Elected

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Society, acting to fill the vacancies caused by the recent resignations of Mr. and Mrs. John Bayless, has elected two new Directors to fill the unexpired terms. We are happy to welcome *Mrs. Robert Webster* of Minonk and *Avron Simon* of Chicago to our Board. The following thumbnail sketches give their backgrounds:

Mrs. Robert Webster (Alice to her friends) and her husband, Robert, are active members of the Bureau Valley Audubon Society, even though their regular attendance at meetings means a round trip of 120 miles. They have also participated in every Annual Meeting and Fall Camp-Out of the Illinois Audubon Society for many years. Mrs. Webster has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Camp-Out Committee, assisting *Ted Greer*, and has also been appointed an Editorial Assistant. She has already re-typed some articles for your Editor, and will have more to do.

Avron Simon has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Conservation Committee, assisting Miss Betty Groth. His qualifications are very well outlined in the following autobiographical report:

"Following a heart attack in 1956, I became initiated into the wonderful world of bird watching, and subsequently developed an ardent interest in conservation. My only regret is that I did not discover this world sooner, as I have met some wonderful people, many of whom are Audubon members and have contributed to my knowledge. I was trained as an Architect. However, my outdoor interests led me into Landscape Architecture and Community Planning, which has now become my vocation. At present I am a member of the Illinois Audubon Society, National Audubon Society, Chicago Ornithological Society, Sierra Club, Friends of Our Native Landscape, Evanston Bird Club, and the Chicago Academy of Science, and also serve as Chairman of the Interim Committee of the Lincoln Park-Belmont-Montrose Conservation Council."

2. I.A.S. Committees for 1962-1963

IN THE LAST ISSUE we asked, "Who Participates?" and we stated that too many jobs in the Society are being handled by just the Officers and Directors. Recent appointments have changed the picture a little, but we feel that many more members could help the committees listed below. If you agree, write to the appropriate chairman.

ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Margaret Lehmann, Chairman,
Chicago

Dr. Warren Keck, Naperville
Paul Downing, Highland Park

BALD EAGLE CLUB

Mrs. C. F. Russell, Decatur

BOOK SALES COMMITTEE

LeRoy Tunstall, Chairman, Wheaton

CAMP-OUT COMMITTEE

Ted Greer, Chairman, Joy

Mrs. Robert Webster, Vice-Chairman,
Minonk

Peter Petersen, Jr., Davenport, Ia.

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Betty Groth, Chairman, Oak Park

Avron Simon, Vice-Chairman, Chicago

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Paul H. Lobik, Chairman, Glen Ellyn

William Southern, DeKalb

Mrs. M. G. Ericson, Skokie

Richard Hoger, Glen Ellyn

Mrs. Robert Webster, Minonk

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Floyd Swink, Chairman, Lisle

Richard Hoger, Glen Ellyn

Frank McVey, Chicago

Peter Petersen, Jr., Davenport, Ia.

EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Vernon Greening, Chairman,
Springfield

Mrs. C. F. Russell, Decatur

William Bridges, Olney

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Kenneth Anglemire, Chairman,
Chicago

John Helmer, Evanston

George Fell, Rockford

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Paul Schulze, Chairman, Villa Park

Catherine Schaffer, Chicago

PESTICIDES COMMITTEE

Elton Fawks, Chairman, East Moline

Jane Tester, Rockford

Alfred Reuss, Blue Island

PRAIRIE CHICKEN FOUNDATION

J. W. Galbreath, Chairman,
East St. Louis

Raymond Mostek, Lombard

William Bridges, Olney

Dr. Ralph Yeatter, Urbana

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Paul Schulze, Chairman, Villa Park

Frank McVey, Chicago

SANCTUARY REGISTRAR

Mrs. C. F. Russell, Decatur

REGIONAL SECRETARIES

Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske, Woodstock

Edward Lueben, Naperville

Mrs. Elizabeth Peacock, Lincoln

Harlan Walley, Sheridan

3. What About the Birds ?

AS YOUR EDITOR wearily surveys all the marked-up copy for this issue of *The Audubon Bulletin*, he must admit that this one has the same fault as too many other recent issues — there aren't enough articles here about birds. Of seventeen-plus items on our tally sheet, we find only three that actually discuss birds and bird watching. There are articles about natural history, and about current events in our own and related societies, and book reviews, and articles on conservation, conservation, conservation. Now, we work our heads off for conservation as much as anyone, but somehow, we feel that the *Bulletin* should be a journal about birds.

The trouble is, we can only publish the articles we receive. We are too busy editing to get out and watch birds, do research on bird behavior, and write articles about bird watching. Others of you, however, have the time to study birds and to write of your experiences. How about making a resolution to contribute an article — just one — ABOUT BIRDS to *The Audubon Bulletin* next year? Everyone will be grateful.

Natural Resources Council of Illinois

By Betty Groth

THIS SEPTEMBER AT Allerton House, Monticello, Illinois, the Natural Resources Council of Illinois held an open forum for three days on major conservation issues. Participants were such divergent organizations as the Federation of Sportmen's Clubs, Izaak Walton League, Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, Illinois Audubon Society (whose President, Raymond Mostek, was chairman of the Conference), and many state, county, and local conservation officials and nature groups. All sought a solution to the problem of adequate land and facilities for outdoor recreation.

As a delegate of the Illinois Audubon Society, I felt that these sessions revealed the urgent pressure from many groups for multiple use of land. This is a term that you will hear often, for many interests in the state feel that unspoiled land or unused land is unpardonable when there is such a shortage of space. To me, multiple use of land is a threat to wildlife, but the Natural Resources Council, operating as an open forum, must view all sides.

Opening night featured a talk by Dr. Thomas G. Scott of the State Natural History Survey. His address, printed in *The Wilson Bulletin*, comprises a report on conservation education, land-use problems, refuges, drainage subsidies, the Wilderness Bill, habitat modification, pollution, pesticides, oil spillage, control of bird populations, and endangered species. We also saw a color movie on the Hodges Hanging Gardens of Louisiana.

Saturday morning, after registration of about 70 delegates, the main program began on "Outdoor Recreation Needs for Illinois." Robert Lindley, Vice President, Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, spoke on "What the Federation Seeks for Illinois," urging that public leaders and representatives set aside more land.

Director William T. Lodge of the Conservation Department, Springfield, discussed "An Expansion Program for Our Illinois State Parks." He wished he could say that he has a plan. His staff knows the needs but has no money to do the work. Of \$700,000 appropriated from the General Fund for the 2-year biennium for the Conservation Department, only \$100,000 is actually available. Fully 87% of the General Fund goes to Education, Health and Welfare, with ALL OTHER AGENCIES fighting for the 13% left. Less than three fourths of 1% of the total state budget is for outdoor recreation, State Parks, etc. Mr. Lodge feels that what is not done in the next 15 years will never be done. Land will be gone or so expensive it cannot be bought.

As Chairman Mostek warned: When all the fishing water is polluted, when the hunters have no place to hunt, when all the camp grounds are filled, then all the different planning agencies in the state will be moved to act, and it will be too late. Mr. Mostek outlined the following 7-point program:

1. We must inform our members through conservation education.

2. We must inform the public.
3. We must establish a speakers' bureau to spread the gospel to other organizations.
4. We must support legislation in Springfield and in Washington.
5. We must work for more County Forest Preserve Districts. Illinois has only ten!
6. We must work for the establishment of County Conservation Councils, and cut the internal struggle between groups.
7. We must expand land acquisition in Illinois before it is too late.

At the afternoon session, "The Role of Tourism and the Recreation Potential in Illinois" was given a dynamic presentation illustrated with color charts by Mr. VerLynn Sprague, the Governor's Consultant. We are a "passage" state through which thousands travel across the nation. Because of our pre-eminent position, we should keep on pushing for more facilities in outdoor recreation and State Parks.

The Saturday night speaker, Mr. Joseph Meek, President of the Illinois Retail Merchants' Association, shared the wisdom of his practical experience with the group, giving pointers on dealing with senators and representatives to obtain passage of legislation. He stated that conservationists should be proud of lobbying for a just cause, but that their goals must benefit the many. Areas saved must have accessibility, as well as beauty, and we must face, he said, the ultimate necessity of multiple use of land.

At the concluding session on Sunday morning, three I.A.S. members spoke: George Fell, Elton Fawks, and Mrs. Ethel Untermeyer, Chairman of the Lake County Forest Preserve Advisory Board. George Fell pointed out that we need state legislation that will give our natural areas the protection of law. He reviewed the Nature Preserves Bill which last year passed both Houses, only to be struck down by the Governor's veto. Mr. Fell outlined his hopes for a new bill with technical flaws corrected.

Elton Fawks spoke on the misuse of pesticides and the need for control by law. The first pesticides bill lost out through "politics." The new Illinois Pesticides Control Committee represents the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, the Izaak Walton League, and the Illinois Audubon Society. It has accumulated statistical evidence, and plans a brochure on the proposed law. To get this through the Legislature, Elton Fawks appeals to all for support.

Mrs. Ethel Untermeyer strongly advocated conservation work in your immediate area. She outlined the fight for the Lake County Forest Preserve since 1952; only 450 of 3,000 acres approved for purchase in 1958 have been secured. The Advisory Committee has met many threats, pressure to buy land not recommended, and attempts to pack its committee with unknowns. It is one thing to win, and another to keep your achievement a success.

OUR POISONED PLANET

SILENT SPRING, by Rachel Carson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass., 1962. xi + 368 pp., illustrated with 17 black-and-white drawings by Lois and Louis Darling. \$5.00

It seems to be the prerogative of every generation to believe that it is living under the most perilous conditions that have ever confronted the human race. Our cave-man ancestors, facing physical violence every day, must certainly have had this feeling; so, too, had our more recent forebears, struggling to hack out a living in a hostile new world. Now we are faced with the over-riding threat of nuclear destruction, a danger made suddenly vivid by the recent Cuban crisis.

But while we concentrate on the obvious menace to human survival, subtle changes are going on all about us that can mean the crippling or utter destruction of the human race just as surely as the hurling of the first nuclear warhead. Miss Carson calls on all of us to see the abyss that yawns at our feet. Can we stop now? Or will we fulfill the prophecy of that giant of our time, Albert Schweitzer, who says in the dedication of Miss Carson's book: "Man has lost the capacity to foresee and to forestall. He will end by destroying the earth."

It is hardly necessary for us to add our voice to the chorus of naturalists praising Rachel Carson's latest masterpiece, *Silent Spring*. Her book has all the powerful phraseology, all the poetic expression that one would expect from the author of the best selling *The Sea Around Us*. This is not a collection of hysterical diatribes against the use of toxic chemicals, as the servants of the chemical manufacturers want us to believe. Her book is a carefully documented, scientific analysis of the immense damage that has been and is being done to our wildlife, roadsides, streams and ponds.

For many years *The Audubon Bulletin*, along with other ornithological journals, has carried alarming articles about the devastation of bird life that has followed wanton use of pesticides. Now it appears that we have been too narrow-minded, too centered on the birds that we would protect. Virtually the whole natural world is in danger of being poisoned. To our mind, the most frightening chapter in Miss Carson's book is "Surface Waters and Underground Seas," in which she tells how poisonous chemicals have turned up not only in surface streams and lakes, but even in supposedly safe and pure water from deep wells.

Even now we hear of instances that bear out Miss Carson's warning of the danger to man. Last year a little boy in West Chicago died soon after he wandered through a tomato patch that had been sprayed with an agricultural chemical. For him, death came quickly—none of the long, lingering torture of leukemia or other cancers. We wonder—what is happening to the many people who have drunk the canned soup made from those tomatoes?

What can we do about all this? First, we can read *Silent Spring*—

grasp its meanings, see the many ways in which we are poisoning our planet. Then — here in Illinois — we can get behind Elton Fawks and his Pesticides Control Committee, which even now is drafting a bill for presentation to the Legislature. And in our own communities — whenever we hear of a proposal to drench our elms with D.D.T., or to spray our roadsides or marshes, we can go before our town or city council and speak out against those who would use our own tax money to destroy us. We can write to our representatives in Congress, to the President, to the Department of Agriculture and other government agencies, demanding an end to the pollution of our landscapes and watercourses.

In more and more communities next year, this will truly be a silent spring. The voices of many birds have already been stilled. Will ours be next?

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



Book Reviews

ISLAND IN TIME, by Harold Gilliam. Photographs by Philip Hyde; foreword by Stewart L. Udall; published by the Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4, Calif., 1962. 87 pages, \$3.95.

As the reader turns the first page of this book, he finds a tribute to Point Reyes National Seashore: "We need the sea. We need a place to stand and watch and listen — to feel the pulse-beat of the world as the surf rolls in." The author sketches the early history of the area, describing the first visit by white men, when Sir Francis Drake sailed *The Golden Hind* into the lovely bay, and telling how the Spanish galleon, *San Augustin*, was wrecked here in 1595. Like a quiet visitor who does not wish to overstay his welcome, the author briefly discusses the geology of Point Reyes, the plant life, and the early Miwok Indians who once lived here. He directs a fleeting glance at the herons, pelicans, cormorants, Red-tailed Hawks, and sea-lions; snaps a few words at the real estate operators and the bulldozers that even now are destroying the primeval landscape — and then fades away into the darkness.

Mr. Gilliam's message has been heard in Washington, D.C. Thanks to the efforts of the Sierra Club and other conservation groups, this 53,000-acre shoreline near San Francisco has now been established as a National Seashore by an act of Congress signed last month by President Kennedy. A color movie, 25 minutes long, with the title above, is available free from the Izaak Walton League, 1326 Waukegan Road, Glenview, Illinois. This book makes a beautiful gift.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



Book Reviews

THOREAU'S GUIDE TO CAPE COD, edited by Alexander B. Adams. Selections from *Cape Cod*, by Henry David Thoreau, illustrated with 32 photographs by Mr. Adams, and including "A Biographical Sketch of Thoreau," by Ralph Waldo Emerson. The Devin-Adair Co., 23 East 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y., 1962. With end-paper maps. \$4.50.

The publication of *Thoreau's Guide* coincides with the establishment of Cape Cod National Seashore. Although the original text was written over 100 years ago, these pages will still lead a traveler to the most intriguing and unspoiled portions of this windswept hook of land. Thoreau toured the Cape in several trips between 1849 and 1857, covering much of the peninsula on foot; his account, which first appeared in *Putnam's Monthly*, was written specifically as a venture into commercial journalism. While much of the literary style, the perception, and the freedom of thought typical of Thoreau may be found here, one will only rarely encounter the genius and philosophic richness that courses through *Walden*.

Recognizing that *Cape Cod* contained routine as well as sparkling passages, Mr. Adams carefully selected the best portions of Thoreau's text for this travelog. Each chapter, as "Eastham," "The Plains of Nauset," "The Sound of the Ocean," "Gulls and Other Birds," "Provincetown," and so on, covers a specific community or aspect of the Cape. The editor has written a helpful preface to each chapter, giving some of the local history, explaining recent changes in the area, telling of roads, landmarks, and obstacles along the way.

Mr. Adams toured the Cape in search of the seascapes and vistas described by Thoreau; the 32 photographs for the most part capture very well the sights, the spirit, and the appearance of the coasts that must have inspired the naturalist-philosopher a century ago. Thoreau's words serve as captions for the pictures, as: "Some times we sat on the wet beach and watched the beach birds, sand-pipers and others, trotting along close to each wave, and waiting for the sea to cast up their breakfast."

Some of Thoreau's writings have an almost prophetic ring: "The time must come when this coast will be a place of resort for those New Englanders who really wish to visit the seaside. At present it is wholly unknown to the fashionable world, and probably it will never be agreeable to them. If it is merely a ten-pin alley, or a circular railway, or an ocean of mint-julep, that the visitor is in search of . . . I trust that for a long time he will be disappointed here." In a sense, this book represents a new tribute to Thoreau. It serves its purpose, and more, for Mr. Adams has included a "Where to Stop" directory, so that the visitors to our new National Park may actually follow in Thoreau's footsteps.

I have only one criticism: *Thoreau's Guide* deserves larger size and a more impressive format, in keeping with its text. The Sierra Club, for instance, has recently turned out some huge, spectacularly illustrated books on the outstanding nature areas near the Pacific Coast, and I feel that Thoreau's writings should be republished in equally large and elaborately illustrated volumes. However, if this had been done, the cost would proba-

bly place the book out of the reach of most of us. If Thoreau has provided some inspiration in your life (as he has in mine), then you will find this a book to cherish and to enjoy.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois



Book Releases

THE NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY. Nine volumes. Doubleday Anchor Books, Doubleday & Co., Garden City N.Y. Published in cooperation with the American Museum of Natural History, 1962. The following nine volumes were issued recently and represent additions to the paperback series I reviewed in *The Audubon Bulletin* (Dec. 1961, 120:18-19, and Sept. 1962, 123-11).

N7. ADVENTURES WITH A TEXAS NATURALIST, by Roy Bedichek. xxv + 330 pp. \$1.45.

N17. BETWEEN THE PLANETS, by Fletcher G. Watson. x + 224 pp. Illustrated. \$1.25.

N18. PUFFINS, by R. M. Lockley. xi + 222 pp. Illustrated. \$1.25.

N20. GRAND CANYON, by Joseph Wood Krutch. xviii + 252 pp. Illustrated. \$1.25.

N21. OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS IN NATURAL HISTORY, by Alan Dale. x + 148 pp. Illustrated. 95c

N22. EARLY MAN IN THE NEW WORLD, by Kenneth Macgowan and Joseph A. Hester, Jr. xxiii + 333 pp. Drawings by Campbell Grant. \$1.45.

N26. THE YOSEMITE, by John Muir. xiv + 225 pp. With notes and introduction by Federic R. Gunsky. Illustrated. 95c.

N27. THE FOREST PEOPLE, by Colin M. Turnbull. xii + 305 pp. Illustrated. \$1.25.

N28. THE NAVAHO, by Clyde Kluckhohn and Dorothea Leighton. 355 pp. Illustrated. \$1.45.

William E. Southern, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northern Ill. University, DeKalb.



ORDER BOOKS BY MAIL

THE BOOKS REVIEWED in this and other recent issues of **The Audubon Bulletin** may be ordered from our Book Service Chairman, Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, 323 East Wesley Street, Wheaton, Illinois. Add 25c to your order for postage and handling. Make checks payable to the Illinois Audubon Society. Money from book sales helps to carry on the educational and conservation work of the Society.

Storks Increasing In Numbers

ONE OF AMERICA'S more spectacular wading birds, the Wood Stork, is making a good comeback in Florida rookeries after several years of nesting failures that had ornithologists worried.

Recent aerial surveys revealed that young Wood Storks are thriving in five South Florida colonies, according to Alexander Sprunt IV and Phil Kahl, Jr., biologists on the staff of the National Audubon Society.

"After the drastic decline of the species during the drouth of the mid-1950's, this is welcome news," Sprunt and Kahl reported to the National Society. "In 1959 a good crop of young, estimated at 12,500, was raised, and prospects point to even better production in the '60's.

"The colony in the Audubon Society's Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary is at its highest point in recent years, with at least 4,700 pairs. Corkscrew contains the largest rookery. The four other colonies, two in the Everglades National Park and two in other parts of the Big Cypress Swamp, bring the nesting total to more than 7,600 pairs."

The Wood Stork, a tall, ungainly bird with an adult wingspread of five feet or more, is the only true stork that nests in the United States. It is all white except for a black tail, prominent black markings on the wings, and a dark, scaly head. It was formerly called the "Wood Ibis" by many ornithologists.

Only known nesting sites of the species now in the United States are the Florida rookeries, although the stork is sometimes seen during late summer wanderings as far west as California, in the Midwest as far north as Illinois and Indiana and on the Atlantic Coast to New England.

—From The National Audubon Society, New York, N. Y.



Our Friends the Owls

DID YOU KNOW that owls start incubating their eggs as soon as the first one is laid? As a result, the young owls in a nest may vary in age from several days to a week. Roland C. Clement, ecologist on the staff of the National Audubon Society, believes this is a built-in regulator provided by nature to keep owl numbers in balance with their food supply. The younger and smaller chicks have difficulty competing with their older nest-mates for food brought by the parent birds. In years when mice and other prey species are abundant, even the runts get fed, but in lean years the younger birds perish.

NATURE MADE THE best mousetraps! A pair of Great Horned Owls may devour and feed to their young as many as 8,250 mice in the course of a year, according to biological studies made of this powerful night-flying hunter.

I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

- Audubon Society of Park Ridge*, c/o Mrs. Vern V. Carlson, President
1424 S. Fairview Ave., Park Ridge, Illinois
- Barrington Women's Club*, c/o Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
602 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Bull Valley Garden Club*, c/o Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske
R. R. No. 3, Woodstock, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club*, c/o Miss Marjorie Powell, President
R. No. 1, Tonica, Illinois
- Cahokia Nature League*, c/o J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois
- Champaign County Audubon Society*, c/o Dr. Hurst Shoemaker, President
1010 West Main Street, Urbana, Illinois
- Chicago Ornithological Society*, c/o Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Crystal Lake Garden Club*, Mrs. Vera Fischer, Conservation Chairman
94 Dole Avenue, Crystal Lake, Illinois
- Decatur Audubon Society*, Mrs. James A. Redding, President
2004 East Whitmer Ave., Decatur, Illinois
- DuPage Audubon Society*, Mr. Richard Hoyer, President
2S101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Illinois
- Evanston Bird Club*, c/o Mrs. Hadley Abernathy, President
1314 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois
- Forest Trails Hiking Club*, c/o Miss Ruth Kay, President
2002 W. Devon Ave., Chicago 45, Illinois
- Fort Dearborn Hiking Club*, Miss Ann Riedel, Secretary
4437 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 25, Illinois
- Fox Valley Audubon Club*, Dorothy E. Harker, Secretary
6 Glenwood Place, Aurora, Illinois
- Freeport Audubon Society*, c/o Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois
- Garden Club of Lake Forest*, Mrs. Richard Bentley, President
1421 N. Lake Road, Lake Forest, Illinois
- Illinois Valley Garden Club*, Mrs. Stephen Faletti, President
Elmwood Road, Peru, Illinois
- Kankakee Valley Audubon Society*, Mrs. Donald L. Gore, Treasurer
404 Thomas Court, Momence, Illinois
- Kishwaukee Audubon Society*, Mrs. Warren Willey, Secretary
R.F.D. No. 1, DeKalb, Illinois
- Lincolnwood Garden Club*, c/o Mrs. Elmer K. Zitzewitz
115 Dempster St., Evanston, Illinois
- Mississippi Valley Nature Club*, Ronald Noble, President,
Mt. Carroll, Illinois
- Nature Club of Hinsdale*, Miss Elsie M. Troeger, President
22 Orchard Place, Hinsdale, Illinois
- North Central Illinois Ornithological Society*, Harriet VanDuzer, President
2104 Harlem Boulevard, Rockford, Illinois
- Palos Park Garden Guild*, c/o Mrs. Neil J. Anderson, President
12202-80th Avenue, Palos Park, Illinois
- The Prairie Club*, Room 1010
38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Ridgway Bird Club*, c/o Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. No. 6, Olney, Illinois
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2002 West Devon Avenue, Chicago 45, Illinois
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- Tri-City Bird Club*, Arnold Anderson, Secretary
2326 Mississippi Ave., Davenport, Ia.
- White Pines Bird Club*, c/o Mr. Warren D. Stultz, President
520 Peoria Ave., Dixon, Illinois
- Will County Audubon Society*, Clarence Cutler, Treasurer
2521 Caton Farm Road, Joliet, Illinois

THE I.A.S. CREDO

The Illinois Audubon Society is interested in and works for: Protection of wild birds and other wildlife;

Conservation of all natural resources;

Preservation of natural areas and wildlife habitat;

An educational program designed to inform everyone in Illinois about the value of wildlife and wilderness areas.

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted legislation to protect birds and to prevent the destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
Contributing Members	\$5.00 annually
Club Affiliation	\$5.00 annually
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
*Life Members	\$100.00
*Benefactors	\$500.00
*Patrons	\$1,000.00

*Payable in installments of \$25.00 or more.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. Paul Schulze*, Membership Chairman, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

Number 125

March, 1963

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HISTORY SURVEY
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(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Rosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

We can do it, but will we?

If it has been said once, it has been said a thousand times: Illinois is a "conservation desert." However, many conservationists are not yet aware of the extent to which this statement is true. Illinois has less state-owned land per thousand persons than any other state in the Union. Wisconsin has 89.73 acres; Indiana has 35.03; Iowa has 15.20; Missouri has 50.92, and Ohio, a state very similar to ours in economic, geographic and population make-up, has 24.74 acres per one thousand persons. Illinois can boast of a mere 5.18 acres; these figures are based on a recent survey.

The Outdoor Recreation and Resources Review Commission, in another study, said that the Chicago area is woefully lacking in park and recreation space. Chicago rates last among the nation's six largest metropolitan complexes in terms of total acreage devoted to public recreation. The Chicago area has less than 12 acres of public recreation land per 1,000 persons; Detroit, the second largest metropolitan area in the midwest, has 18 acres per 1,000 persons.

The situation elsewhere:

Whereas Illinois citizens have established but ten county forest preserve districts over a period of 45 years, Iowa has passed much stronger legislation, and 64 Iowa counties out of 99 have taken advantage of the law since it was first passed in 1955. In Wisconsin, under the dynamic conservation leadership of ex-Governor Gaylord Nelson (who has now been elevated to the U.S. Senate by grateful voters), a multi-million dollar land-acquisition program has been started. Pennsylvania and California are moving ahead with crash programs to set aside more land for state parks. New Jersey voters recently approved a huge bond issue to buy land; and in New York State, the voters were not content with approval of a \$75,000,000 bond issue for more state parks; they okayed another \$25,000,000 in a recent election. Kentucky has recently approved an \$18,000,000 program and even little Connecticut is seeking \$25,000,000 for an open spaces program.

The present administration in Illinois has suggested stronger enforcement of tax laws to bring increased income. Many civic groups have suggested abolition of the Illinois Veterans' Commission to save over \$8 million annually. Tighter operation of the Illinois Public Aid Commission has also been urged as a means of saving Illinois taxpayers excessive costs. But despite all these facts, the social and economic needs of the people will continue to grow, if only out of population pressures. It is said that Illinois will need an added \$41,000,000 for public school aid alone. Illinois is not a poor state — it has one of the highest incomes per capita of any state in the union. But even if reforms take place, they will not aid the park problem.

The situation in Illinois:

Our state now has over 35,000 acres in state parks. A regional government unit has suggested that Illinois add 65,000 acres within the next 20 years. Conservation Director William Lodge has declared in many talks across the state that we need possibly a \$150,000,000 land-requisition program in Illinois. This program cannot be financed out of "economy" in state government. It cannot be handled in a leisurely fashion. Open spaces are rapidly disappearing, especially in the urban areas, where they are most needed. For example, a delightful area of rolling, wooded hills which would have made a fine State Park in DuPage county has been converted into another shopping and industrial center. This change can be duplicated all over the state.

Can we emulate other states?

What is badly needed is greater leadership. Illinois by its approval of a new judicial article to the State Constitution last November, demonstrated that it can move forward when it is given the facts. The same combination of leadership from the press, business concerns, civic groups and statesmen can provide Illinois with a vigorous open space program. Conservation clubs in Illinois may well examine their actions to determine if they are alerting their own members, the press, the business community, and other civic groups concerning this grave problem. Cake-and-coffee conservationists will never save an acre of land.

Not so Silent Spring — Evidently Rachel Carson's dynamic book, **Silent Spring**, is having a healthy effect in exposing the gravity of the pesticide problem in America. The chemical industry has rushed a counter-attack to discredit the book. The Nutrition Foundation, **Chemical and Engineering News**, and **Science** magazine, among others, have published stories denouncing Rachel Carson and her sober treatment of the pesticide situation. You can order a copy for yourself at \$5.00 from our Book Sales Chairman, Leroy Tunstall, 323 E. Wesley St., Wheaton, Ill. This book will be talked about for years.

Yeatter Sanctuary Campaign Nears its Goal. At the time this article was written, the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois was within \$2,500 of its goal of paying off the debt on its 77-acre sanctuary near Bogota, Illinois. Field trips are being planned for this spring. One of the healthy side effects of this campaign to save the Prairie Chicken in our state is the increased interest demonstrated by our Conservation Department in helping to save this bird. It has leased over 640 acres of land and kept it in grass. The Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois will need far more than one small sanctuary; it intends to buy several such plots. Your contributions in any amount are still needed and will be gratefully received.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois

Nesting Report on Wilson's Phalaropes

By Harold Fetter

THE FOLLOWING REPORT covers nesting of the Wilson's Phalarope at the Cinder Flats, 103rd Street and Doty Avenue, south and east of Chicago, Illinois.

- NEST #1: Found with four eggs, May 13, 1962. On May 16 one egg was found lying about 10 inches from the nest with a crack in the side, probably from handling by an inexperienced person. Two of the remaining eggs hatched and the young were banded on June 4.
- NEST #2: Found with two eggs — May 15. Three eggs — May 16. Four eggs — May 17. Four eggs hatched, young banded on June 6.
- NEST #3: Found with three eggs — May 17. Evidently this completed the clutch. On June 7 one egg hatched and I banded the young and left for work. The nest was empty the next day; assumed the other eggs hatched.
- NEST #4: Two eggs — May 22; three eggs — May 23; four eggs — May 24. All four hatched and young were banded on June 14.
- NEST #5: Found with four eggs — May 28. Three eggs hatched and the young were banded on June 7.
- NEST #6: One egg — June 11; two eggs — June 12; three eggs — June 13; four eggs — June 14. On June 22, found one egg missing. Remaining three eggs hatched and young were banded on July 4.

SUMMARY OF NESTING

Nests	Eggs Laid	Eggs Hatched	Young Banded
6	23	19	17

On July 3, after checking Nest #6, I made my usual rounds of the Cinder Flats to see what shore-birds were visible, and to my delight I discovered a Ruff in breeding plumage. The bird had distinct ruffs (ear tufts), purplish in color, with brown back and breast, white belly, orange on the face, orange-red legs and bill. In flight it showed two white oval patches near the rump.

1400 East 53rd Street, Chicago 15, Illinois



HAVE YOU MAILED YOUR SURVEY REPORT?

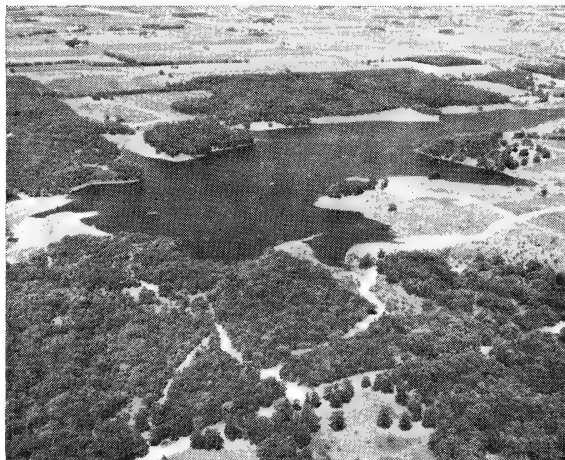
THE FEBRUARY I.A.S. NEWSLETTER included a colored sheet with a "Volunteer Survey Report Form" asking members to offer their services in support of the work being done by the various committees of the Society. If you have even a little time to spare and are willing to help, please send in your form — our success depends on the work that our volunteers can do.



Illinois State Parks and Memorials

By Brockett R. Bates

ONLY ONE NEW ILLINOIS state recreational area was dedicated in 1962, the Winnebago Conservation Area, a lovely hilly terrain northeast of Rockford. In dedicating the area, Gov. Otto Kerner said that when made a state park it will be known as Rock Cut State Park, and the lake will be Pierce Lake.



Winnebago County Conservation Area - Pierce Lake

This is one of five conservation areas where new man-made lakes have been built. Lakes are also under construction at the McLean, Marion, Hamilton and Saline County Conservation Areas. Whiteside, Douglas, Jasper, Monroe and Massac-Pope Counties have areas where lake dams are to be built as money is made available. All of these have great natural beauty and park possibilities

and will, in all probability, become state parks in time.

During recent years a new type of park has been developed around river boat launching sites. Dedicated in 1961 were the Sid Simpson Park at Quincy and the William G. Stratton Park at Morris. Other state parks incorporating launching areas are Delabar near Oquawka and Montebello at Hamilton. Improved launching sites have been added at Pere Marquette and Starved Rock in the last year. Such facilities are also to be added to Mississippi Palisades State Park. With the growing interest in boating, similar parks are in the offing. The Illinois Department of Conservation has added a number of new launching sites in the Grafton-Alton area and at Thebes. Between St. Paul and St. Louis there are now over 200 launching spots along the Mississippi River free to the public. The state areas generally have scenic interest, picnic tables, and comfort facilities.

Other Illinois parks acquired in recent years have been Cairo-Point Fort Defiance at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers south of Cairo; Johnson Sauk Trail north of Kewanee; and Spring Lake south of Pekin near Manito. Spring Lake and Johnson Sauk Trail have much beauty and offer excellent fishing. Spring Lake has possibilities of becoming a major park.

Of recent years Illinois state parks and memorials have enjoyed only a slow growth; today the parks total 35,474 acres and memorials, 426 acres. Of the 49,643 acres in Conservation Areas, 14,773 are under control of the

Division of Parks and Memorials. The Department of Conservation leases from the federal government for fishing and hunting about as much land as it owns. Illinois state parks and memorials represent most of the state's great beauty spots and offer recreational facilities not otherwise available to the public. A number of parks, such as Lincoln's New Salem and Starved Rock, are world famous.

Director William T. Lodge of the Department of Conservation has pointed out that within the next 15 years Illinois should acquire and develop between 200,000 and 300,000 additional acres for recreational use. At present Illinois has 5.8 acres of such lands per person, one of the lowest ratios in the nation, and needs at least 20 acres per person. The need is not only for new areas, but the enlargement of present parks, as a number are now gradually being destroyed by overuse.



Siloam Springs State Pk. - Boat Dock on Crab Apple Lake

Parks and memorials have suffered greatly by the curtailment of state funds. None of an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the extension and development of camping areas has been made available. The Department of Conservation has had only about half of its appropriation made by the last Legislature released. Despite the lack of funds, much park development has been done. Nine out of ten Youth Commission Forestry Camps are located in state parks, and it is figured that each boy performs services worth \$1,500 a year. One new Forestry Camp was opened in 1962 at Pere Marquette State Park. For the first time, recipients of public aid worked in the parks during the summer of 1962. Parks Superintendent William E. Smith estimates their work was worth \$40,000 to the state.

As money becomes available it is the desire of the Division of Parks and Memorials to up-grade its naturalist program and to provide this service at a number of additional parks. Illinois has much plant and animal life preserved in the parks that has disappeared elsewhere, and schools in particular feel the need of a stronger interpretive program. Closely related to the naturalist work is the improvement and extension of nature trails and a comprehensive system of trail marking.

In recent years there has been much work to increase the value of state memorials and historic areas. The museum at Cahokia Mounds State Park has been rebuilt and at the present time the entire pioneer village in Lincoln's New Salem State Park is undergoing a complete facelifting.

All of the New Salem cabins are being made structurally sound, re-roofed and rebuilt as necessary. Extensive work is being done to a number

of cabin interiors, giving them a lived-in look. Throughout the village area there have been plantings of old-time hard dent yellow corn, sorghum, potatoes, beans, buckwheat, and vegetables grown by the housewife of the 1830's, recapturing the original appearance of the area. There has been much favorable comment on this program, which in 1963 will be augmented by the addition of poultry and animals once common to the village.

At present Illinois has 50 state parks, 31 memorials, 20 conservation areas, and 10 lake areas.

Illinois Information Service, Room 406, Capitol Bldg., Springfield



New Members Since November 20, 1962

OUR MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN, Paul Schulze, continues to bring in new members at an amazing rate. The list below covers the three months since November 20; if you joined in February or early March, 1963, your name will appear in the next list. All of these newcomers are from Illinois. The * denotes a contributing member or affiliate; ** denotes a sustaining member. We welcome all of you to the Society and invite you to join us at the Annual Meeting this spring, the Camp-Out in the fall, and at our Audubon Wildlife Films.

Lawrence G. Balch, Chicago
Ben H. Barber, Woodstock
Thomas Brodene, Chicago
*Cardinal Audubon Club,
Bloomington
Chicago Public Library, Natural
Sciences and Useful Arts
Department, Chicago
Alice and Leta Clark, Woodstock
Arthur E. Dahl, Chicago
*James N. Davis, Lake Forest
Ann DeLany, Chicago
Helen E. Engstrom, Deerfield
Miss Alice M. Everard, Chicago
Florence Everett, Chicago
Mrs. Edw. Fosler, Des Plaines
*Fred R. Hautz, Westchester
Mrs. Henry Heitmann, Lincoln
*George Irwin, Quincy
*Byron E. Iseminger, Chicago
Fern Jones, Hammond, Indiana
Walter F. Kerrigan, Chicago

Mrs. Samuel Mandlowitz, Chicago
*Edith Harrison Manierre,
Lake Forest
Harriet McCartney, Kewanee
A. B. McDonald, Millburn
**Miss Mabel McKay, Chicago
*Kurt Melzer, Chicago
Mrs. E. D. Meyer, LaGrange
**Roger H. Miller, Evanston
S. J. Mize, Chicago
Mrs. Edward A. Munyer, Minonk
*Miss Jean Ann Murray, Chicago
Walter F. Myers, Arlington Hgts.
William V. O'Brien, Jacksonville
**H. S. Peacock, Lincoln
*Mrs. Hermon D. Smith, Lake Forest
**Dr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Sonntag,
Chicago
Lewis J. Stannard, Urbana
Kurt Wollstein, Chicago
Casimir P. Wronski, Chicago



From the Editor's Desk

OUR POISONED FOOD SUPPLY

IN THE PRECEDING ISSUE of *The Audubon Bulletin* (No. 124, pp. 20-21), under the heading of "Our Poisoned Planet," we published a review of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*. It seemed to us that this book would discourage or reduce the wanton misuse of poisonous chemicals in the months to come. But evidently the worst habits are the hardest ones to eradicate.

In the February 1963 issue of *Successful Farming*, pp. 75, 121, a Mr. Petty recommends spreading **1 to 2 pounds** of aldrin or heptachlor to the acre. Last year, 8,000,000-plus acres of corn were so treated; it is not known whether these acres were fall plowed. The fire-ant program in the South, in which $\frac{1}{4}$ **lb.** of heptachlor was applied per acre, revealed heavy delayed losses in song and game birds. What will happen if Mr. Petty's proposal becomes a regular practice?

If you have read *Silent Spring*, you will know that even small quantities of aldrin and heptachlor are most dangerous in food products. The Department of Agriculture claims that heptachlor and dieldrin on forage make the plants unsuitable for livestock feed. To our mind, the spreading of these toxic chemicals over food crops, or land that is used to grow food, should be made a crime. We should all support the proposed legislation to control use of pesticides in Illinois, which the Pesticides Control Committee, led by Elton Fawks, has ready for introduction in Springfield. We should urge all of our Legislators to read *Silent Spring*.

If you do not have a copy, *Silent Spring* may be ordered for \$5.00 plus postage from Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, I.A.S. Book Chairman, 323 East Wesley St., Wheaton, Ill. Another good book to get on this subject is *Our Synthetic Environment* by Lewis Herber — see the review elsewhere in this issue.



OPERATION BLUEBIRD

The following article is condensed from the *Bulletin of the Jamestown Audubon Society*, Jamestown, New York. We are indebted to Mr. LeRoy Tunstall of Wheaton, Illinois, for calling this article to our attention. It contains information of interest to anyone who maintains bluebird nesting boxes.

MR. W. L. HIGHHOUSE, the "Bluebird Man" of Warren, Pa., has compiled an interesting report on the nesting of Eastern Bluebirds in the area near the Pennsylvania-New York border. The summer of 1962 brought fine, good news: bluebirds succeeded in raising 432 young, an increase of 60% over 1961.

Initial nesting of bluebirds was observed in 62 nesting boxes with a total of 297 eggs laid. Of these, 265 eggs hatched and all 265 bluebirds fledged, which means that they grew large enough to fly from the nests on their own.

Second nesting was observed in 51 bluebird boxes with a total of 210 eggs laid. Of these, 167 young hatched and all 167 fledged. Hence, in the boxes under observation, 432 eggs hatched and 432 bluebirds reached maturity, meaning that no young died in the nest. This remarkable success is ascribed to spraying the eggs once or twice with a mild flea powder to control the larvae of the birdnest screw-worm fly, the genus *Apaolina*.

Mr. Highhouse "missed" one bluebird box and hence the four eggs laid there were not sprayed. In this box, all four young died before reaching maturity.

Another reason for success of the 1962 nesting of bluebirds in Pennsylvania was that approximately 80% of the birds used the boxes for both their first and second broods. In the previous five years, an average of only 50% of the bluebirds used the boxes for two nestings. Perhaps the excellent local weather in May, June, and July was a factor, as food was abundant for the bluebirds at the right time



Birds of Our Back Yard

By Mrs. Harry Spitzer

I ONCE READ THAT the number of birds seen in one's yard is in direct ratio to the amount of time spent watching them. Since then I have been somewhat reluctant to brag about MY yard, fearing the reflection on my housekeeping, but I do wonder how it compares with those of other members. Most of our half acre is visible from a picture window in the dining area, and our northern property line is at the base of the hill which surrounds a private fishing club.

In 1962 we identified 84 "yard birds," i. e., any bird seen in, from, or flying over our yard; and our "life list" for the yard numbers 116. Among our prizes for 1962 were a Great Horned Owl, on a sunny, frigid morning, and a Long-eared Owl which came one noon and remained until dusk. (All the family saw him.) If we were quicker at identification on the wing, we could add some gulls, sandpipers, and ducks which fly to the lakes behind us. We have seen kingfishers at the club, and long for the time one of them selects our back trees as his lookout post. The "Big Day" for the yard was May 15, 1961, when I counted 35 species including 10 warblers. Every spring we are visited by lovely, familiar birds — tanagers, orioles, towhees, and all the thrushes except the Wood Thrush. This past summer a Mockingbird visited us several times and the Yellow-billed and Black-billed Cuckoos were seen almost daily.

Our winter free-loaders this year include two Blue Jays who love cheese — however dry or moldy — and because they are so big and flashy, they console us for the White-breasted Nuthatch which did not return this winter. We are also visited daily by Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers, Tree Sparrows, Chickadees, Juncoes, and Cardinals.

In addition to a window-sill feeder which is my pride and joy, we have other feeding stations and bird baths. However, only about one-fourth of our yard birds eat the food we provide. The main attraction seems to be the trees and bushes of different heights, together with a good deal of untended area.

1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois



CACTUS WREN (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillum*)

By Anna C. Ames

THE STATE BIRD OF ARIZONA, the Cactus Wren, is the largest and, in appearance, the most unwrenlike of our wrens. It is 8½ inches in length and looks more like a small thrasher than a wren. It does not have the fidgety bob associated with the wren family.

This bird is gayish-brown above, narrowly streaked with white and black, and below is gray or pale buff, profusely spotted with black. The flanks and under tail-coverts are sometimes black-barred. It has a clearly defined white-eye-line and much white spotting on its outer tail feathers. The tail, which is never carried in the tilted position so familiar in other wrens, is nearly as long as the decidedly rounded wings. There are wide individual variations in coloration. Adults have a complete postnuptial molt in August and September.

The Cactus Wren is fittingly named, for the thorniest place in a cholla cactus furnishes its favorite nesting site, though it sometimes nests in mesquite or palo verde. It is best known for the abundance of its bulky, conspicuous, flask-shaped nests. Over the wide desert area from Texas to the Pacific coast, more nests of this bird are to be found than those of all other forms combined. This and the bird's vociferousness may cause its abundance to be overestimated.

The Cactus Wren is one of the two Arizona birds that builds a covered nest. Like the Tule Wren or Winter Wren, it often builds nests that are not used. It is said that after the breeding season the birds may take refuge in these nests during rainstorms or spells of cold, windy weather. It is also said that each young bird, upon reaching maturity, builds its own home in preparation for the coming winter.

Cactus Wrens do not migrate, but when the evenings become chilly they go about building or repairing winter nests which furnish night shelter during the cold months. These structures are tunnels eight to ten inches long, ending with an empty ball. They are lined with whatever is available, such as chicken feathers, cotton, wool from mesquite thorns, etc. The nests may measure up to two inches in thickness, and usually are one and a half feet long.

The Cactus Wren's retort-shaped nest of fibers and grasses, with a horizontal, tunnel-like hallway, usually faces toward the southwest. In repairing an old nest, a new entrance is sometimes made in the opposite end. Brooding nests vary with location and weather. They are more lightly constructed than the shelter nest and not so heavily lined.

Unlike most desert birds, this wren seems to accept rather graciously the changes brought about by advancing civilization and occasionally builds its nests about homes and barns. However, it is probable that it would not tolerate the entire removal of native vegetation.

The four to seven eggs are white or buffy white, sprinkled with chestnut spots. "The ground color varies from 'salmon color' or 'salmon-buff' to seashell pink, pinkish white, or rarely, to nearly pure white. The eggs are among the most striking of all the desert birds, showing endless variation in marking, color, and shade. They are the only eggs of a lively reddish hue to be found in the desert."

"Because of the difficulty of discovering exactly what transpires in the dark feather-filled recesses of the eighteen-inch long nest, little information is available as to the exact length of the incubation and fledging periods. Both parents seem to share the nesting duties equally, bringing insects and worms of various kinds to the young at frequent intervals."

The Cactus Wren gives frequent, almost incessant, loud, rasping calls on the same note. The effect varies with the listener and with the distance. "Close by there is considerable roughness and harshness in its voice, which becomes mellowed by distance." But this wren, unlike other wrens, is a poor songster. The song is heard throughout the year, more in spring than in winter.

The wren of the desert is a fine insect hunter. His fare includes many destructive insect pests, as well as a few weed seeds. The proportion of vegetable food is larger than in other wrens. Its diet consists of about 83% of animal matter to 17% of vegetable. The animal proportion of the food appears to be obtained predominately from the ground.

The Cactus Wren is said to have insatiable curiosity. "All packages, receptacles, cracks, and crannies must be looked into and anything inside pulled out if possible." This bird is resident in the deserts of southern California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and southern Texas. It is also said to be the wren most likely to be seen in Mexico.

927 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois



Mrs. R. M. Strong, 1876-1962

WE REPORT WITH DEEP regret the death of Mrs. Mary Ethel Strong, 86, wife of Dr. R. M. Strong, Honorary President of the Society, in Chicago on December 5, 1962, after a long illness. Mrs. Strong was the daughter of the late Chief Justice Henry V. Freeman of the Illinois Appellate Court. She had an abiding interest in art and natural history, serving as the first President of the Hyde Park Art Center.

A life-long resident of the Hyde Park-Jackson Park area, Mrs. Strong was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1901. She often recalled that the area south of the Midway was once a dense woods, where she sometimes went to gather flowers with a daughter of William R. Harper, first president of the University. Members of the Society knew her as the white-haired, dignified lady with a friendly smile who always accompanied Dr. Strong to the Audubon Screen Tours at the Museum. Those of us who visited the Strong's summer home at Traverse City, Michigan, well remember her warm hospitality and the beautiful garden of wild flowers and ferns she maintained around their little cottage. We extend our sympathy to Dr. Strong; his wife will be missed by everyone.

THE 1962 CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS

By William E. Southern

A TOTAL OF 287 observers from 19 localities reported 113 species of birds between 23 December 1962 and 1 January 1963. Several reports from new areas (not in last year's tabulation) were received and are included this year. Reports were not received for a few areas covered last year. The Savanna and Horseshoe Lake areas were excluded because I did not census those areas. I am certain that other Bird Clubs or individuals within the State make Christmas counts; or, at least, they are interested in doing so. If you know about such persons or groups, encourage them to participate and to submit their reports for publication. Our coverage of the State is widely spotted. During the next few years we should be able to double our coverage!

Several unusual records were received. All such reports, except that for the Harlequin Duck, were accompanied by supporting data. In both instances, the Bohemian Waxwings and a flock of Cedar Waxwings were observed simultaneously and compared.

Few winter visitors were reported. One station had a Snowy Owl; one noted Red Crossbills; one listed Evening Grosbeaks (but not on the count day); and five included Snow Buntings. It is interesting to note that Myrtle Warblers were also reported from five localities.

The number of individual birds observed totaled 125,770. Listed in order of decreasing abundance, the 10 most abundant species were: Starling, House Sparrow, Mallard, Slate-colored Junco, Tree Sparrow, Canada Goose, Common Crow, Rusty Blackbird, Red-winged Blackbird, and Cardinal.

Next year I will not edit the census reports. Beginning in June I will be on leave-of-absence from Northern Illinois University and will devote full time to avian navigation research at Cornell University. Instructions for submitting next year's reports will appear in the December number of the BULLETIN.

Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb

Editor's Note: The impending departure of William Southern poses a serious problem for us. He has performed a tremendous task for the past three years, handling the compilation of the Christmas Census and the tabulation of results. In fact, it was upon his initiative that we again began reporting the censuses in tabular form, after going back to the narrative style for several years. Now we must find someone else with the time, the desire, and the ability to carry on this task. If you would like to volunteer your services, please write to Paul H. Lobik, Editor, at Glen Ellyn, Illinois.



STATION DATA

Bureau County. PRINCETON. Fifteen-mile diameter circle centered at Bureau Junction; includes Bureau Creek, Old Mill Road, Thomas and Callinan Woods, Illinois River area, Old Mark and Hennepin Pike Roads, Canal and Tiskilwa area. Town, 10%; farms, 20%; woods, 20%; roadsides, 25%; creeks and river, 25%. **Dec. 27:** 0700 to 1630. Clear; 10° to 20°F.; wind SW, 3 m.p.h. Light snow on ground; creeks frozen. Ten observers in four parties. Total party-hours, 36 (32 by car, 4 on foot); total party-miles, 350 (340 by car, 10 on foot). — H. Boyle, O. Cater, V. Dyke, D. Fry, J. Hawks, C. Kramer (Compiler), M. Powell, E. Rudiger, H. Thomas, E. Whitten.

- **Carroll and Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA-FULTON.** Seven and one-half mile radius from Elk River Jct., Iowa. **Dec. 29;** 0700 to 1700. Clear; 5° to 15°F.; wind WNW, 6 m.p.h. Ground covered with 2 to 4 inches of snow; river 99% frozen. Seven observers in two parties. Total party-miles, 242. — Mrs. R. King, F. Leshner, M. Leshner, M. Petersen, P. Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), D. Rose, M. Yeast.



Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered to include Sangamon River near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Trelease and Brownfield Woods, city dump, and intervening farmland. Woods, 35%; forest-edge, 25%; open country, 40%. **Dec. 29;** 0800 to 1600. Clear and fair; 34° to 20°F.; wind strong. Ground covered with 1 inch of snow. Fifteen observers in 4 parties. Total party hours, 29 (20 on foot, 9 by car); total party-miles, 260 (22 on foot, 238 by car). — R. Bates, E. R. Billings, L. E. Brady, L. Drury, J. Graber, K. Hamrick, S. Kassler, J. Kastelic, S. C. Kendeigh (Compiler), J. E. Kontogiannis, W. M. Luce, H. H. Shoemaker, J. B. Wallace, W. Welsh, R. M. Woodward.



- **Cook County, BLUE ISLAND.** Fields west of Blue Island and Bartel's bird-banding stations in the Palos Park Forest Preserve. **Dec. 25;** 0900 to 1500. Snowing hard at times; 20° F.; wind S, 15 to 20 m.p.h. One observer. Total hours, 6; total miles, 18. — K. E. Bartel (Compiler).



Cook County, CHICAGO'S NORTH SHORE (formerly Lower Lake County). All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Highways 68 and 41, Glencoe, Illinois; includes all lakefront and forest preserve areas, Skokie Lagoons and feeders. Lake front, 20%; feeders, 25%; open fields, 20%; river bottoms, 15%; lagoons 15%; roads, 5%. **Dec. 29;** Clear 30° to 10° F.; wind NW, 20 m.p.h. Traces of snow; lake open. Thirty-one observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 60; total party-miles, 195.—Mrs. H. Abernathy, Mrs. J. Bergheim, Mrs. A. Baldwin, L. Binford, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brechlin, Mrs. J. H. Buchanan, Mrs. R. Campbell, R. Campbell, C. Clark, C. Easterberg, S. Hedeon, Mrs. W. S. Huxford, R. Manette, Mr. and Mrs. C. Matteson, Mrs. S. North, Mrs. R. Norton, Mrs. L. Nobles, Mrs. A. Olson, R. Russell, Jr., Mrs. J. Sloncen, P. Steffen, P. Swain, Mrs. T. H. Thoresen, C. Schaffer, Mrs. T. Waller, J. Ware (Compiler), Mrs. R. Westbrook, Mr. and Mrs. A. Zimmerman.



- **Cook County, ORLAND PARK.** Approximately a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at McGinnis Slough Wildlife Refuge adjacent to Orland Park. Included the slough and adjacent waters, forest and edge, farmland, and town. **Dec. 24;** 0715 to 1715. Partly cloudy; 1° to 18° F.; wind W, 0 to 8 m.p.h. No snow; ground and waterways frozen. One observer. Total hours, 10; total miles, 65 (15 on foot, 50 by car). — M. H. Wray (Compiler).



- **DeKalb County, DEKALB.** Same area as last year. **Dec. 30;** 0730 to 1600. One to two inches of snow. Cloudy; 5° to 15°F.; light wind. Eleven observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 15; total party-miles, 242 (237 by car, 5 by foot). — Mr. and Mrs. A. Bjelland, D. Duncan, H. MacMillan, Mrs. C. Nash, W. Randall (Compiler), Mrs. C. Raymond, J. Ridinger, J. Tate, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Wiley.



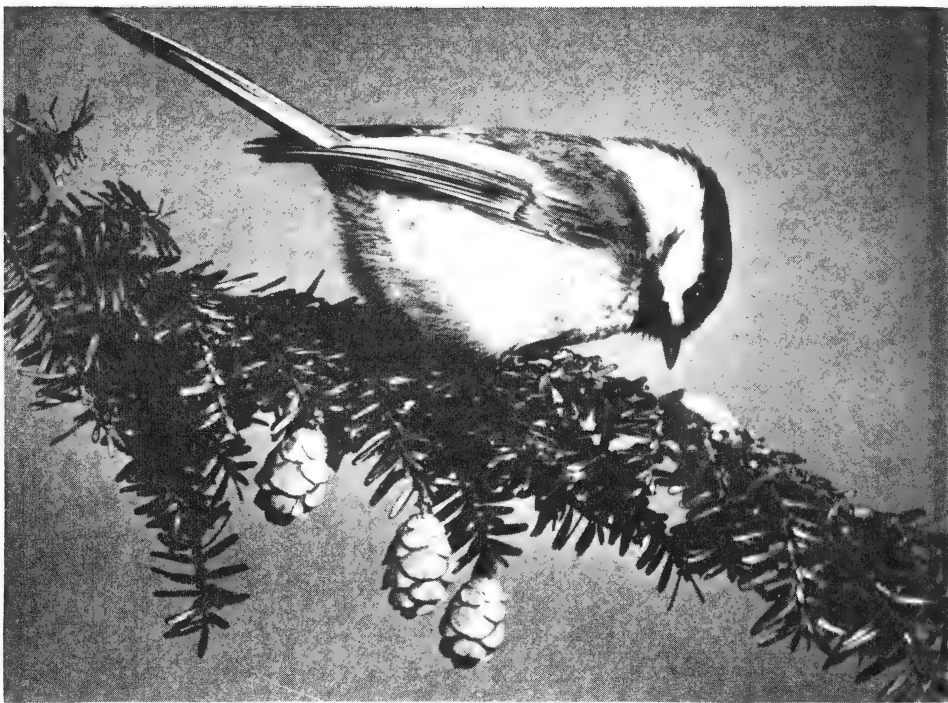
Tabulation of the
1962
Illinois Audubon
Society
Christmas
Bird Census

COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Cook - Blue Island	Cook - North Shore	Cook - Oak Park	De Kalb	Du Page	Kane	Lake	Mc Henry	Mercer - West	Ogle	Rock Island	Rock Island - Mercer	Sangamon	St. Clair	Will	Wisconsin Lake Geneva	TOTALS
Great Blue Heron	2																			
Mute Swan											3									
Canada Goose	x		250 ±					14			36						1		5000 ±	5,3
Snow Goose														12						
Blue Goose								1												
Mallard	10,500		5		23			79	330	6	40	10	2	109		1000	61	53	400 ±	12,000
Black Duck	2				6			1		18	5	5				75		172	46	
Pintail-Mallard Hybrid										1										
Redhead										1				10		2			4	
Ring-necked Duck										2						2		3	3	
Canvasback										11				3		10			12	
Greater Scaup										56										
Lesser Scaup										2						10		9		
Common Goldeneye					190				6	397		35		296	2	60		21	400 ±	1,000
Bufflehead					x					12				1		1				
Oldsquaw					81					33										
Harlequin Duck										1										
White-winged Scoter					9															
Ruddy Duck																		3		
Hooded Merganser					2			1						1				1	11	
Common Merganser					42					61		57		540	103	20		128	73	1,000
Red-breasted Merganser					13					57				1				14	1	
Goshawk					1					1				1						
Sharp-shinned Hawk		1												2	1					
Cooper's Hawk							x	1			x		2	3						
Red-tailed Hawk		22	10	24	1	18		10	34	10	13	10	60	47	31	5	3	18	8	13
Red-shouldered Hawk		3	2	1		3			3		1	x	15	3	3	1	2	3		
Broad-winged Hawk													1							
Rough-legged Hawk				4		4		65	4	5	3	1	20	42	4	2	1		3	8
Golden Eagle														2	1					
Bald Eagle		3										44	x	34	16					
Marsh Hawk		1	5	1			1	9	1				7	1			1	2	3	
Sparrow Hawk		4	3	4	1	9		2	18	5	5	1	14	9	7	1	16	30		1
Bobwhite		20										104		4			20	14		
Ring-necked Pheasant		1		140		15	7	28	69	4	5	16		2	31		1		19	
Gray Partridge													16				20			
American Coot										2						20			153	
Killdeer		1	1					2				2		1	1			2		
Common Snipe		3			1			x				24	1	1						
Herring Gull		75			700	9		46	4	125				278	3	3	30	222	200 ±	1,000
Ring-billed Gull		58			65			58		79				37		505	40	8	400 ±	1,000
Bonaparte's Gull		5																		
Rock Dove							538		220		88		154				141	65		1,000
Mourning Dove		47	79	120	73		20	30	15	1	7	156	68	15	25	42	9	16	2	700
Barn Owl								1												
Screech Owl					1			2				3	2	2						
Great Horned Owl		x	2	3				2				5	3	6	1	2			1	
Snowy Owl													1							
Barred Owl				3								4	3	3	2	5				
Long-eared Owl			1		1			2			3	2		11					1	
Short-eared Owl				1	1					1		4	5	2						
Saw-whet Owl								1												
Belted Kingfisher		3	2	1		1		x				2	2	2				1	4	
Yellow-shafted Flicker		5	9	16		3		3	4			2	49	14	10	1	37	7	4	2
Pileated Woodpecker		x											5		1	1	2	3		
Red-bellied Woodpecker		26	13	31	2	9	2	4	20	8	4	5	67	48	37	17	35	6	5	4
Red-headed Woodpecker		4	2	40		6		4			2	2	14	64	10	8			4	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		1				3					1	1	2	1				3		
Hairy Woodpecker		10	1	6		20	1	1	24	2	1	10	25	44	17	6	14	9	6	4
Downy Woodpecker		56	20	48	4	58	7	20	76	22	19	28	95	137	74	10	56	36	16	24
Horned Lark		88	45	107	13			760	22	17		6	230	179	70	22	217	11	1	1,000
Blue Jay		32	74	34	9	62	10	9	91	17	19	57	232	195	137	42	69	30	3	20

CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS

COUNTIES	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Cook - Blue Island	Cook - North Shore	Cook - Grand Park	De Kalb	Du Page	Kane	Lake	McHenry	Mercer - West	Ogle	Rock Island	Rock Island - Mercer	Sangamon	St. Clair	Will	Wisconsin Lake Geneva	TOTALS 1962
Am. Crow	620±	140	275	15	139	8	292	485	261	108	60	758	458	686	75	150	132	25	46	4,733
Scrub Wren	150	69	70	9	150	7	12	156	31	20	60	150	273	211	33	124	12	23	33	1,593
Titmouse	47	33	28		7			21	5		8	31	100	65	8	72	7	4	2	438
Least Nuthatch	36	8	16	2	12	6	18	23	5	7	18	42	134	45	6	5	2	5	12	402
Least Nuthatch					4			11		6		4	4	3					4	36
Creeping Wren	1	2	3		1	2	2	26	3			5	22	12	5	22	2	11	3	122
Wren		1						3						2		2				8
Wren			4									2		1		1	2			7
Wren			6													13	8			30
Wren					x			1				1		1						3
Wren	x	2	5		14			5				38	18	1	5	16	3	5	1	113
Bluebird					2							1								6
Crowned Kinglet	2	11	11		4			15	2	2	1	32	21	10		2			12	125
Crowned Kinglet	1	1									1			1		5				9
Waxwing												2		11						13
Waxwing	9	8	4		57			83		48		222	313	34	2	1	8		49	838
Shrike					2							1							1	4
Shrike												1		1		1	1			4
Shrike	1,500±	820	1,100±	63	9,000	6	464	345	192	47	63	1,198	498±	6,812	745	532	8,098	32	36	31,551
Warbler		1			13											15		10	9	48
Sparrow	1,200±		450±	68	1,350	8	842	948	386	92	232	2,346	943±	2,737	1,534	381	610	64	230	14,421
Tree Sparrow																	4			4
Meadowlark		19	45		1			5				2	35			68	38	1		214
Meadowlark												2		x						2
Meadowlark		4										45								49
Anged Blackbird	500±	6	1	3	200			56		5		28		2,257	11			1		3,068
Blackbird	3,600±			1				6						2						3,609
's Blackbird								10												10
Grackle	5		2				15	5	3				5	163						198
Headed Cowbird		2						6		1		3		2						14
"birds"																	13,050			13,050
Al	165	126	39	1	71	16	11	165	15	18	21	453	229	120	92	187	104	17	15	1,865
Grosbeak								x												x
Finch		6			49			68		5	9	21	2	3					9	172
Redpoll								1								8			1	10
skin								152		1				75				40		268
Goldfinch	30	37	14		178	17		120	2	21	3	204	174	46		88		16	39	989
Bill								11												11
Bill								1									2			3
Sided Towhee		1																		1
Sparrow	750	778	173	5	251	10	212	760	43	153	114	1,509	1,008	697	124	467	280	241	52	7,627
Colored Junco					2			3		1			2							8
Junco					111	12	261	505	12	375	37	2,006	988	726	303	90	2	586	54	6,839
Sparrow	80	560	131										x			2				2
ing Sparrow													13	2			2		1	62
Sparrow	30				1		12	1				14				4	1			26
Crowned Sparrow	2		4		1															14
Throated Sparrow					1			2		2	3	2	2	x		1			1	16
Sparrow			3			3				2		1	1	1		6				3
's Sparrow												4		1						5
Sparrow			4				3	16				7	1	3			2		1	37
Sparrow	68	12	39		13	2	12	112	2	4	2	47	33	47	2	11	1	9	4	420
Longspur		9					302					3	21							335
Bunting		13											6	x			20		9	48
for Species	43	43	43	15	56	19	26	61	28	50	34	65	53	72	35	59	45	41	52	113
ual Totals	19,762	2,945	3,266	197	13,057	134	3,899	4,738	1,627	1,857	953	10,479	6,359	16,593	3,215	4,534	22,852	1,821	7,482	125,770

x observed during count period but not on day of count.



The Investigator

By Dr. G. B. White

Courtesy of the Chicago International
Exhibition of Nature Photography

DuPage County, LISLE AND MORTON ARBORETUM. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at 75th Street (East-West) and Cass Avenue (North-South). Semi-open areas, 15%; open fields and farm land, 10%; oak woods, 35%; pine and spruce stands, 30%; river bottoms, 10%. Dec. 30; 0500 to 1700. Cloudy; 8° to 15° F.; wind NW, 6 to 10 m.p.h. Ground covered with 2 to 3 inches of snow; small streams frozen but larger rivers and parts of sloughs open. Thirty-six observers in 11 parties. Total party-hours, 78 (57 on foot, 21 by car); total party-miles, 350 (66 on foot, 284 by car). — A. Baldwin, B. Bannert, K. E. Bartel, R. F. Betz, L. C. Binford, J. Brockmann, R. S. Campbell, R. J. Campbell, C. T. Clark, L. B. Cooper, P. Dring, A. F. Greene, M. Hales, E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hoyer, M. Janis, E. Johnson, M. C. Lehmann (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. P. Lobik, M. Meyer, J. B. Miner, J. Mortensen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mostek, A. C. Olson, C. Palmquist, A. Reuss, P. Schulze, M. Shawvan, L. C. Skyzuk, M. Smith, L. Stout, I. Wasson, C. Westcott, H. A. Wilson.



• **Kane County, ST. CHARLES.** All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered on St. Charles. Town, 5%; open fields and farmland, 25%; woods, 55%; roadsides, 10%; rivers, 5%. Jan. 1, 1963; 0700 to 1700. Overcast; 25° F.; wind, 5 m.p.h. One inch of snow; most ponds and streams frozen, except for pools below dams on the Fox River. Three observers in one party. Total party-hours, 10 (5 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles, 145 (10 on foot, 135 by car). — M. E. MacMillan, S. C. MacMillan, H. C. MacMillan (Compiler).



Lake County, WAUKEGAN. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at approximately the interesection of State Routes 120 and 131 to include Waukegan Harbor, the lake front, woods and fields north of Waukegan, pines of Illinois Beach State Park, Public Service cooling pond, and St. Mary's-of-the-Lake Seminary Woods. Lake edge, 60%; coniferous stands, 10%; open fields, 15%; inland lakes and streams, 15%. Jan. 1, 1963; 0800 to 1630. Cloudy; 18° to 23° F.; wind SE, 7 m.p.h. About 3 inches of snow; harbor frozen; lake front closed, with one-mile expanse of shore ice. Fifteen observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 13 (10 on foot, 3 by car); total party-miles, 71 (13 on foot, 58 by car). — R. S. Campbell, R. Campbell, L. B. Cooper, E. Hall, S. Hedeén, M. C. Lehmann (Compiler), H. M. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. F. Phillips, B. Russell, P. Schulze, L. Skyzuk, C. Westcott, H. A. Wilson, Mrs. A. J. Zimmermann.



• **Mc Henry County, WOODSTOCK.** All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at the Junction of Bull Valley and Cold Spring roads, including Woodstock, McHenry, and Crystal Lake. Coniferous stands, 40%; deciduous woods, 30%; open fields, 15%; roadside thickets, 15%. Dec. 31; 0830 to 1500. Scattered clouds but clearing; 15° to 20° F.; wind S, 10 m.p.h. One to two inches of snow. Twenty-one observers in five parties. Total party-hours, 16 (15 on foot, 1 by car); total party-miles, 22 (11 on foot, 11 by car). — Mrs. H. Birren, Mrs. K. Boldt, Mrs. W. Carroll, Jr., A. Clark, L. Clark, Mrs. K. Fiske, Mrs. C. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Perry, Mrs. R. Peacock, C. Sands, Mrs. L. Skinkle, Mrs. I. Stroner, L. Stout, Mrs. W. Tittle, Mrs. W. Weers, Mrs. T. Wright, M. Yeagle (Compiler), Mrs. W. Yeagle.



Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION. Same territory as other years. **Dec. 30;** 0630 to 1730. Clear; wind E, 2 m.p.h. Little snow on ground; most portions of streams frozen. Twenty observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 46 (19 on foot, 27 by car); total party-miles, 425 (21 on foot, 404 by car). — W. Bergstrom, B. Bergstrom, L. Blevins, D. Dickinson, E. Fawks, C. Greer, L. Greer, M. Greer, May Greer, R. Greer, Richard Greer, T. Greer, N. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. P. Petersen, Jr., E. Tomlinson, L. Trial, Robert Trial (Compiler), R. Trial, M. Yeast.



•**Ogle County, OREGON.** A 15-mile diameter circle, centered one mile south and a little east of White Pines State Park, including White Pines State Park, Grand Detour, Lowell Park, and the Rock River between Oregon and Grand Detour. Open fields and farm land, 65%; white pine forest, 10%; deciduous woods, 15%; rivers and farm land, 10%. **Dec. 30;** 0830 to 1630. Overcast; 10° F.; wind, 0 to 5 m.p.h. Thirty-nine observers in 19 parties. Total party-hours, 90 (60.5 on foot, 29.5 by car); total party-miles, 319.5 (58.5 on foot, 261 by car). — W. Baker, Mrs. G. Bennett, J. Bivins, T. Carpenter, J. Darrah, Mr. and Mrs. R. Erikson, J. Fauster, Mrs. J. Fox, P. Frye, B. Gilman Mr. and Mrs. W. Gronberg, J. Keegan, S. Lagow, L. Lidinsky, V. Maxson, P. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mulford, R. Murphy, M. McCardle, P. Nichols, M. Nilsson, A. Priemer, J. Roe, A. Roe (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Shaw, T. Smythe, E. Stenmark, W. Stultz, Mr. and Mrs. Max Van Scoy, D. Wentling, Mrs. R. Wentling and children.



Rock Island County, TRI-CITIES. Same area as previous years. **Dec. 23;** 0530 to 1730. Clear; 8° to 14° F.; wind WNW, 15 to 30 m.p.h. No snow; Mississippi River 75% frozen. Thirty-three observers. Total party-hours, 100 (24 on foot, 76 by car); total party-miles, 671 (43 on foot, 628 by car). — S. Aupperle, C. Bengstrom, L. Blevins, H. Blevins, C. Blevins, Larry Blevins, Mr. and Mrs. R. Blevins, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dau, D. Dickinson, L. Doering, E. Fawks, T. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frink, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gold, D. Greer, M. Petersen, P. Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. P. Petersen, Sr., D. Price, F. Rodl, C. Simpson, C. Sindt, K. Stewart, W. Stienhilber, J. Tracox, B. Trial, N. Ward, M. Yeast.



•**Rock Island and Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY AND MUSCATINE, IOWA.** Same area as last year. **Dec. 22;** 0645 to 1645. Snow, sleet, and rain after 1030; 30° to 35° F.; wind WNW, 10 to 20 m.p.h. No snow on ground; Mississippi River 60% frozen. Four observers. Total party-hours 13 (2 on foot, 11 by car); total party-miles, 203 (2 on foot; 201 by car). — E. Fawks, Mr. and Mrs. P. Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), M. Yeast.



Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. A 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Lake Springfield and including Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon River (same as last year). Water 5%; river bottom, 15%; river bluffs, 5%; pasture, 20%; plowed fields, 40%; city parks, 15%. **Dec. 23;** 0730 to 1700. Clear sky, 15° to 21° F.; wind NW, 24 m.p.h. Ground covered with 50% encrusted snow;

lakes 90% frozen. Fifteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 40 (18 on foot, 31 by car); total party-miles, 259 (22 on foot, 237 by car). — Dr. and Mrs. R. Allyn, S. Atterbery (Compiler), M. Cook, T. Crabtree, B. Foster, V. Greening, B. Hopwood, E. Leonard, R. C. Mulvey, W. O. O'Brien, O. M. Rippey, W. A. Sausaman, Jr., M. E. Spaulding, D. Ware.

St. Clair County, CASEYVILLE. A 15-mile diameter circle, centered on Caseyville. **Dec. 29;** 0730 to 1630. Clear; wind, 25 m.p.h. Twenty-one observers. Total miles, 89 (22 on foot, 67 by car). — Cahokia Nature League, L. Wrischnik (Compiler).

Will County, MORRIS-WILMINGTON. All points along 15 miles of canal and rivers (south along tow-path of I & M Canal; northwest side of DuPage River; Illinois River to Morris; northeast along Illinois River to Kankakee River; back roads west of Wilmington). River edge, 60%; deciduous woodlots, 15%; farmland, 20%; cattail marshes, 5%. **Dec. 29;** 0800 to 1630. Clear; 22° to 15° F.; wind NW, 10 to 12 m.p.h. Light snow coverage; larger rivers open; smaller creeks and ditches frozen. Five observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 12.50 (6.5 on foot, 6 by car); total party-miles, 75 (8 on foot, 67 by car). — K. E. Bartel (Compiler), J. Mortenson, A. H. Reuss, C. Palmquist, P. Schulze.

Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA. A 15-mile diameter circle around entire lake, with stops at suitable localities (lake, woods, pasture, tamarack swamp, golf course, spring-fed creeks). **Dec. 23;** 0710 to 1630. Clear; 5° to 10° F.; wind NW, 15 to 20 m.p.h. Lake open, snow on ground. Nine observers. — E. Anderson, K. Bartel, C. Clark, M. Lehmann, C. Palmquist (Compiler), R. Palmquist, P. Schulze, C. Westcott, H. Wilson.

Illinois Field Notes — 1962

By Richard Hoger

IT WAS A RARE treat in every sense of the word for the people that observed the Wilson's Plover between May 16-26, 1962, on a small mudflat near Glencoe, Ill. Mrs. Bertha Huxford, Kenneth Anglemire, Miss Margaret Lehmann, Barbara Nobles, and others (along with **Robert Russell, Jr.**, who sent in this report), were fortunate enough to view the bird.

Mr. Russell also sent information about a **Glossy Ibis** spotted in a small cattail marsh east of Barrington, Ill., on October 20-21, 1962. The bird pleased viewers with its spectacular flight display over the countryside.

25101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Ill.

If You're Going to Springfield . . .

BY NOW YOUR PLANS are made for attending the I.A.S. Annual Meeting on May 4-5 at Springfield, Ill. The February I.A.S. NEWSLETTER carried a preliminary announcement, and the next NEWSLETTER will contain your reservation form. If you do plan to come, please **bring your best color slides of birds** with you. We are trying to assemble a travelling slide set for I.A.S. affiliates and members. **Frank McVey** will be glad to accept slides and to let you know if we can use them.

THE LIFE OF THE DUNESLAND

Dr. Herbert H. Ross

Illinois Natural History Survey

ILLINOIS LIES ALONG the western edge of the temperate deciduous forest. To the east this forest stretches to the Atlantic Ocean, but to the west it is replaced in a few hundred miles by the great central American grasslands. Mature stands of this forest consist of various mixtures of hardwood deciduous trees, including different kinds of oak, hickory, hard maple, beech, and linden. When areas of the forest are disturbed, other sets of ecological communities grow up instead. The bare earth is colonized first by some of the annual grasses and herbs, later by perennial plants such as the bluestem grasses and blazing star, then with shrubs and small trees such as the red haws, and finally, after many years, the deciduous hardwood trees grow over the colonizing communities and the mature forest is re-established. The Illinois Dunesland area, which is of such great interest to us, represents one of these colonizing communities. It is, however, no ordinary set.

In an ordinary upland where forest has been cleared, the land plowed and cultivated and then left idle, colonizing communities such as the ones outlined above do occur, but they lack many components found in the Dunesland. Plant communities in the Illinois Dunes are growing on sand and gravel bars which have never been covered with forest and which have peculiar conditions of soil and subsurface water, conditions favoring many plants unable to thrive in different surroundings.

Usually we do not feel that we understand a situation until we know its history. We must know how an environment started, and the process by which it came to be what it is. A knowledge of such history helps us to understand ecological communities. The intriguing dunes areas along the Illinois shore of Lake Michigan exemplify this principle. The history of the Dunesland goes back to the origin and evolution of the temperate deciduous forest and its satellite communities, and to the forces that produced the sand and gravel bars and swales found in the Dunesland.

First, the history of the forest: Exactly when the temperate deciduous forest as we know it came into existence is difficult to determine. Some elements are present in the fossil record of Cretaceous times, about 120 million years ago. Working with fossil forms, the paleobotanist, Dr. Pierce, found in this period the Minnesota forests contained pines, lindens, witch hazels, and other trees like those of the present. Whether these ancient forests were chiefly coniferous, with a scattering of deciduous trees, we do not know.

At a much later time, in the Oligocene period about 50 million years ago, there is excellent fossil evidence showing that temperate deciduous forests existed which may have looked like those of today. They contained similar species of oak, hickory, linden, beech, sycamore, and many other trees. The Oligocene trees differed in an important way from those of the present. They stretched in an unbroken band from the Atlantic Ocean, across North America, through southern Alaska, and across Eurasia to

westernmost Europe. This means that different forest trees which may have originated in various areas of the northern continents had an opportunity to mix and disperse between the continents and thus create a temperate deciduous forest of much greater complexity than had existed before.

Some time after this, chiefly in the Miocene period 20 million years ago, the crust of the northern hemisphere underwent a number of striking upheavals. In Europe many of the newer mountains arose or were elevated to great heights; in Asia the interior was elevated to form the highest part of the Himalayas; and in North America the entire plains area and many western areas were elevated and some mountain ranges were formed. These upheavals produced arid conditions and rain shadows which broke the continuous temperate deciduous forest into isolated areas. It must be remembered that this forest can exist only with a fairly high minimum rainfall. As the rain supply decreased in various areas, the hardwood trees disappeared and other kinds of vegetation took their place. Because of changes in rainfall which accompanied the crustal unrest of the later Cenozoic age, the deciduous forest now occurs chiefly in three large areas — one in western Europe, one in China, and one in eastern North America, plus isolated remnants of just a few species of trees in local areas. The biotic elements restricted to the temperate deciduous forest have never been rejoined since their disjunction of some 15 to 20 million years ago.

The eastern American segment of this forest may have been isolated for millions of years, but it certainly has not been static. Changes of two kinds have occurred continuously. First, many new kinds of plants and animals evolved, so that today the taxonomic structure of the forest is far different from that of the continental deciduous forest of the middle Cenozoic period. Many species of squirrels, trilliums, and violets evolved in this eastern forest. The best-known examples of this species multiplication are found in the insects. In genus after genus, insects isolated long ago in the eastern deciduous forest have evolved into 15 to 20 species, and in some instances into 300 to 400 species. Thus what may have been a relatively sparse biota 20 million years ago has evolved since that time into a large and varied fauna and flora.

The second kind of change has been the geographic shift of climates. There is mounting evidence that at times the climate of this area has become drier, so that the deciduous forest was restricted to some of the higher areas east and north of Illinois. The western edge of our deciduous forest probably has been a sort of pulsating boundary. But the most spectacular changes in climatic conditions were in a north - south direction.

Another part of the Dunesland history may be found in the pebbles on the shore of Illinois Beach State Park. You will notice that very few of the pebbles are alike and that they have been gouged and scoured and rounded. Do you ever stop to wonder how they got there? There are no outcrops of bed rock in Illinois. Most of these bits of weathered rock come from ridges and outcrops which occur no closer than central or northern Wisconsin and farther to the north and east. The stones were brought from the north and northeast by the various glaciers which overrode this part of the country. When the glaciers melted away, they left these pebbles in their wake.

The ice sheet which carried pebbles from the north down to our Dunesland area also over-rode the life of the land. This terrain was once covered by a mile of ice. I will not dwell on the details of the ice ages. Four main ice sheets descended over this area. During the last ice period, called the Wisconsin, the tremendous Lake Michigan glacial globe spread to central Illinois. The ice retreated, advanced, retreated, and readvanced, until finally it passed to the north. The last ice thrust to enter Illinois occurred about eleven thousand years ago and covered only this northeastern part of the state. A combination of its churnings and the fluctuating levels of Lake Michigan produced the series of sandy and gravelly ridges and swales which make up the Dunesland. What we have here, then, is a relic of the living things which colonized some of the bare areas left in the wake of the glacial action.

Most of the bare areas have been colonized by plants and animals typical of other colonizing communities of the temperate deciduous forest, but many species are found seldom if at all in other areas of Illinois. The restricted plant species include trailing juniper, low bush juniper, and the bearberry, which occurs on the ridges, and fringed gentian and arrow grass, which occur in the swales. The result of the colonization is a series of distinctive communities. The ridges of the Illinois Dunes are a mixture of scrub oak and prairie. The prairie communities characterized by the bluestem grasses, juniper, and bearberry, are the finest example of this aggregation in the state. Along with the plants occurs a galaxy of unusual insects. The swale communities are equally attractive, with various rushes and sedges, aquatic cinquefoil and arrow grass, and with fringed gentians, orchids, and bog birches around their edges. These also have distinctive insects feeding on them.

One of the most unique features of this area is a group of northern caddisflies in the Dead River. These caddisflies are aquatic insects whose larvae make either portable cases or a fixed shelter. The larvae pupate either in their cases or in a special cocoon in the water. When mature, the pupae swim to the surface, crawl up on a plant stem, and emerge as adults. These insects abound in the waters of the Dead River and three species of them have been found nowhere else in Illinois.

All of these distinctive Dunesland insects and plants are northern and many of them are widespread. The juniper, bearberry, and fringed gentian are found in the high meadows and scree of the Rocky Mountains, as well as areas to the north and northeast of Illinois. Many of the Dunesland insects are also northern. This includes the three caddisflies which we mentioned, the bearberry leafhopper and aphid, and a leafhopper and an aphid on meadowsweet. A few of these northern insects are of unusual interest in that they represent some of the elements which have evolved within the eastern temperate deciduous forest and have never spread to other areas.

Why are some of these northern species found only in this corner of Illinois? If we draw lines through points having the same temperature (such lines are called isotherms), we find that during fall and winter the lines generally slant from southwest to the northeast. In spring and summer, however, the isotherms slant the other way. Evidently the ranges of many of these northern organisms are restricted by critical conditions during

late spring or early summer. In the plants this condition probably occurs at a specific stage of seedling growth; in the insects the critical period appears to be when the young are most susceptible to heat, either by being unusually thin-skinned or by living in an exposed position. Many studies indicate that a large number of northern organisms are restricted by the 40° isotherm of early summer. This explains why some of the Dunesland plants and animals confined to this corner of Illinois may also be found much farther south in the Allegheny Mountains to the east and the Rocky Mountains to the west. The Dunesland is a peculiar little climatic relic as far as Illinois is concerned.

Summarizing this history, the temperate deciduous forest in eastern North America is an isolated portion of a once tremendous forest stretching almost around the Northern Hemisphere. Our Dunesland area is a tiny relic of the life that colonized the tremendously disturbed conditions left by the last finger of the glaciers that extended into Illinois. In the Dunes are preserved some unusual communities of living things, including many species of plants and animals now found nowhere else in Illinois. These natural areas are a unique heritage of the past, and if they should disappear due to our own manipulations, they will never come back. It would be very easy for these vistas of prehistoric Illinois to be lost forever. In the economic expansion envisioned for Chicago and northeastern Illinois, these unique bits of nature could be swallowed up in picnic grounds, baseball fields, homesites, or factories. It is my own feeling that we would be remiss in our duty if we did not make every effort to preserve significant portions of the Dunes as wildlife study areas.

Two objectives are involved in this preservation. One is the establishment of a wildlife area for scientific study. The difficulties of assessing biological problems in such an area are tremendous and the problems change as we accumulate more knowledge. For this reason the scientist needs an area which can be studied on a long-term basis. I also feel strongly that there must be hundreds of thousands of people who are interested in enjoying the Illinois natural landscape and would be thrilled by seeing some of its marvels. I have called these natural assemblages the heritage of Illinois, but they are a heritage that belongs to everyone.

In order to preserve these unique communities for both scientific and recreational observation, I suggest action on many fronts. One front would be to help appropriate state, county, and city organizations, as well as the State Park System, in keeping wildlife areas of the parks and preserves inviolate except for the minimum disturbance needed to insure observation and understanding by the public. An uneducated public is an unseeing public. To make ours a seeing public, I would suggest that where the public does enter, well-marked trails be established, informative markers be put up at interesting spots, and brochures be prepared outlining the outstanding features of wildlife areas. If such brochures could be distributed at minimum cost to nearby schools, to organizations whose members are interested in natural history, and to the park visitors, I believe that we would stimulate a greater public appreciation of nature and open the eyes of many people to an interesting new world.

As a second part of the program, I propose that influential organizations, such as the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society, work with agencies such as the Nature Conservancy to purchase areas which could be established as inviolate preserves to be used for scientific purposes only. The Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy is cognizant of the rapid disappearance of many of our native habitats because of urbanization and intensive land use. They have already assisted in purchasing Volo Bog, our best relic of the sphagnum-tamarack community in Illinois. The Illinois Chapter has also succeeded in obtaining Rocky Branch, a peculiar glacial relic in central Illinois. I feel sure the Illinois Chapter would be gratified to cooperate with the Dunesland Society as they have with others.

Perhaps people would realize the significance of these areas if each were given some distinctive name, such as "The Lake Michigan Dunesland, A Heritage of Prehistoric Illinois." Perhaps one can envisage a whole series of "Heritages of Prehistoric Illinois" which would be a great force contributing to the recreation and education of the citizenry of the entire state.

Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Ill.

Editor's Note: The foregoing article is a condensation of a talk presented by Dr. Ross at a meeting of the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society in the Illinois Beach State Park Lodge.



Spring Migration on Lake Michigan

By Robert P. Russell, Jr.

ALTHOUGH NOT AS IMPRESSIVE as the fall migration, spring migration on Lake Michigan is nevertheless a notable event that Illinois birders should not miss. Along the Lake Michigan shoreline are many harbors, beaches, and piers that swarm with ducks, shorebirds, and gulls in migration. One who knows these spots can add many birds to his year and life list, birds which are seldom found elsewhere in Illinois.

When the ice breaks up sometime in March, early migrants start winging their way north. Canada Geese, Killdeer, Great Blue Herons, and Marsh Hawks are the first arrivals, having wintered no farther south than southern Illinois or Kentucky. Early in March a few White-winged Scoters arrive, probably from the East Coast. These birds can be seen between Glencoe and Evanston, usually several hundred yards off shore.

The first large duck flocks to appear are scaups and goldeneyes, which gather in large numbers at Burnham harbor in downtown Chicago and at the harbor in the Great Lakes Naval Training Center near North Chicago. On an average day several thousand scaups are present, with lesser numbers of Bufflehead, Ring-necked Duck, and Blue-winged Teal. The peak of the scaup migration usually falls around April 1-5, but small flocks may remain until early May.

In early April grebes appear in small numbers. The best spot to see grebes is Belmont harbor in Chicago, where for the last few years Eared Grebes have been seen with the more common Horned Grebes. If the

observer has a chance, he should try to flush a grebe and acquaint himself with it. Few birders have seen flying grebes, for the birds prefer to escape by diving. Often confusing on the water, a flying grebe looks like anything but a grebe, reminding one of a scoter, merganser, or even a small heron.

Also in early April, returning Red-breasted Mergansers gather on Lake Michigan. The lake off Wilmette is a good place to see up to a thousand of these showy fish-eating birds. It is interesting to note that while fall flights of Red-breasted Mergansers are mostly females or immatures, the spring migration reverses this trend; flights are almost 100 per cent males. The answer to this may lie in the fact that wintering flocks in Florida and the Carolinas are immatures or females, while wintering flocks in New England are mostly males. Perhaps some cross-country migration takes place.

Bonaparte's Gulls appear in April to put on a spectacular, noisy show. Thousands may be seen around the Chicago harbors, Great Lakes harbor, and Waukegan harbor. Occasionally a Franklin's or Little Gull may be found with the large flocks of Bonaparte's, but almost daily birding is needed to see these rare visitors. Lake Michigan is not a place where rare birds can be seen every day. However, constant checking of favored spots and a small knowledge of weather should assure one of an occasional rare bird or a large migrational gathering.

Four species of terns regularly occur on Lake Michigan in the spring. These are the Common, Black, Forster's, and Caspian Terns, which arrive in late April and May. Common and Black Terns are regular visitors and both species nest in the Waukegan area. The Forster's Tern is a regular but uncommon migrant, best distinguished from the Common by its silvery wing tips and lack of contrast between the rump and the upper part of the wing.

The Caspian Tern is a prize "find" for midwesterners. It is seldom seen away from the Mississippi River or Lake Michigan. A birder will have to look fast to see a Caspian on the lake. Probably the best place to see Caspians is the lake shore from Waukegan north, usually with Ring-billed Gulls. The large red bill and gull size of the Caspian give the observer an unforgettable sight.

In late May shorebirds make a quick, impressive showing on northern Illinois beaches. From Waukegan north to Kenosha, Wisconsin, large groups of Dunlin, Black-bellied Plover, Turnstones, and Sanderlings flock along the gravel beaches. A few miles inland in muddy fields one also sees many plovers and turnstones. The beaches on the south side of Chicago are fairly good for shorebirds, too, but seldom do they stay long when people are present.

To be sure, other birds frequent Lake Michigan in the spring, but they are rare. A few Double-crested Cormorants go through in March and April, and Common Loons appear in mid-April. Lake Michigan is well worth several visits in spring for Illinois birders.

1020 Ashland Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois



BOOK REVIEWS

OUR SYNTHETIC ENVIRONMENT, by Lewis Herber. Introduction by William A. Albrecht, Professor Emeritus of Soils, University of Missouri. Published 1962 by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., and distributed by Random House, Inc., 33 West 60 Street, New York 23, N.Y., xviii plus 245 pages, appendices, and notes. \$4.95.

Those who have read **Silent Spring** by Rachel Carson should also digest Herber's well-documented portrayal of the hazards of synthetics in our new, increasingly artificial world. Topics he covers include insecticides, antibiotics in stock food, estrogens in beauty creams, air pollution, test-tube food flavors and colors, radioactive debris, and many other insidious poisons, allergens, and carcinogens. His strong, simple logic also analyzes such problems as the effect of industrial, agricultural, and social regimentation on human health and ecology. He is no faddist — "As man can no more live without science and technology than he can live without nature," he asserts, "the problem we face is to bring our synthetic and natural environments into balance." Also: "We are now learning that the more man works against nature, the more deeply entangled he becomes in the very forces he seeks to master."

Vernon D. Hagelin, Deere & Co., 3300 River Drive, Moline, Ill.



CRUSADE FOR WILDLIFE, by James B. Trefethen. Stackpole Publishing Co., Harrisburg, Penna. 1961. 377 pages. \$7.50.

In this volume tribute is paid to the early members of the Boone and Crockett Club and the vital work which they accomplished in saving our large game and several of our national parks. It was at a dinner party in 1887 that Theodore Roosevelt first suggested the formation of a select group of 100 sportsmen who would tackle the serious problems facing public land and big game. Because of their vigor, wealth, and influence, these men launched successful campaigns to protect the buffalo, the elk, and the antelope. Their members were instrumental in establishing Glacier National Park and Mount McKinley National Park. They included such giants of the conservation movement as Charles Sheldon, William T. Hornaday, Stephen Mather, and Gifford Pinchot.

Happily, the author pays deserved tribute to George Bird Grinnell, director for 26 years of the National Audubon Society, a founder of the National Parks Association, and the founder of the first state Audubon Society in America. His name deserves to be better known, for his accomplishments were enormous.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



Publications Received

CHARACTERS OF AGE, SEX, AND SEXUAL MATURITY IN CANADA GEESSE, by Harold C. Hanson. "Biological Notes No. 49" of the Illinois Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois, Nov. 1962. 16 pp., 8½ x 11, illustrated with 34 halftones. Single copies available free of charge upon request from the Survey.

A definitive study of the methods for aging and sexing geese in winter, effectively explained by means of detailed photographs and a concise summary of procedures. Provides a valuable guide for the game technician and field biologist.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL TALL TIMBERS FIRE ECOLOGY CONFERENCE. Roy Komarek, editor and curator. Published by Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee, Florida, 1962. 186 pp., with eight halftones and several line drawings. Available from the Tall Timbers Research Station.

A report of the discussions and papers presented at the conference on March 1-2, 1962, at Tallahassee. Edwin V. Komarek, Sr., served as chairman, with Herbert L. Stoddard, Sr., as research associate. Some 14 presentations are covered, giving the experience of eleven authorities on the controlled use of fire in the vegetation and game management of pine plantations and other ecological situations in the deep Southeast. Your reviewer, like most outdoorsmen, finds the thought of deliberate setting of brush fires repugnant. But after reviewing these papers, we will admit that fire management must be regarded as much better than poisonous chemical management in controlling unwanted brush.



BOOK REVIEWS — Continued

DEVELOPMENT OF BEHAVIOR IN PRECOCIAL BIRDS, by Margaret Morse Nice. Transactions of the Linnaean Society, Volume VIII, July, 1962. Available from the Secretary of the Linnaean Society of New York, c/o The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York 24, N. Y. xii plus 211 pages. With two indices, bibliography, and 19 black-and-white illustrations by the author. \$4.00.

While a large portion of Mrs. Nice's latest book is devoted to her detailed observations of the young of many species of precocial birds — principally waterfowl and shorebirds — her major effort is based on the striking analogies between the behavior development of precocial and altricial birds and between all birds and mammals. In drawing these analogies, she provides fresh insight into the many similarities between all animal types in the development of behavior from birth or hatching

to independence, and thereby she has again made an original and significant contribution to scientific knowledge.

Mrs. Nice's work actually had its origins in her now famous monograph on the Song Sparrow. She says on p. 38: "As I watched in 1938 my hand-raised Song Sparrows two days out of the nest I was struck with how much they resembled day-old Bobwhite chicks." At first she believed that most precocial birds passed through preliminary stages of development (ability to perform coordinations concerned with feeding, then comfort movements, then escape reactions, etc.) while still in the egg — so that soon after hatching, they were able to leave the nest. Her studies soon convinced her that only the first stage — coordination concerned with nutrition — is passed in the egg, and that the following stages are achieved in a few hours or perhaps a day. She concludes: "Assuming then that Stage 1 is passed in the egg by precocial birds and that the next two stages may be telescoped into hours instead of five days, the development of behavior in a Song Sparrow and a Spotted Sandpiper is closely parallel."

Many chapters of Mrs. Nice's book discuss her observations of hatchlings at the Delta Waterfowl Research Station at Delta, Manitoba, from 1951 through 1954. Here she studied ducklings, killdeer, spotted sandpipers, grebes, coots, rails, gulls, terns, and other species. As in her earlier treatises, her findings are presented in accurate and meticulous detail: the exact hour and minute at which each nestling yawned, stretched, raised its head, scratched, vocalized, stood up, walked, pecked, swallowed, etc. In many cases she shows the changes in development and appearance by a series of line drawings, some covering a span of only a few hours.

The author also touches on development of behavior patterns in altricial birds, correlates size of the yolk sac with degree of precocity, and draws comparisons between newly hatched precocials and altricials of an equivalent functional age. Probably the most striking contribution in the book is Mrs. Nice's classification of birds according to maturity at hatching. She divides precocials into four classes — 1. Independent of parents after hatching; 2. Follow parents but find own food, as ducks and shorebirds; 3. Follow parents but must be shown food, as quail and chickens; 4. Follow parents and are fed by them, as grebes and rails — and a class of semi-precocials, which stay in the nest though able to walk, as the gulls and terns.

Similarly, she classifies altricials into semi-altricials 1, down covered, eyes open, unable to leave nest, as the herons and hawks; 2, eyes closed, as the owls; and true altricials, hatched with eyes closed, little or no down, helpless, as all of the passerines. She then presents a table in which she classifies all of the orders and most of the families of living birds according to degree of precocity or altricity. To this reviewer, the original findings and concepts presented by Mrs. Nice in her new book will add to her stature as the foremost woman ornithologist of our time.



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The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted legislation to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society has an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

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*Payable in installments of \$25.00 or more.

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New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to **Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer**, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze**, Membership Chairman, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

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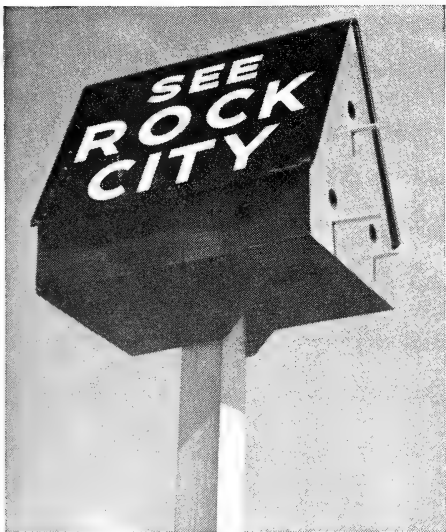
June, 1963

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

HOMES FOR A SONG

Traveling the open road by motor car in the United States can be an exhilarating and stimulating experience. This country is so broad, so beautiful, so free of guards and customs men at state boundaries, that one can travel for thousands of miles through hills, mountains, deserts and lakelands, and only regret that he does not have time to see it all. Yet, travel by highway can be depressing indeed to the sensitive soul who tries to see his country through a maze of billboards, signs, and third-rate snack shops. Nowhere else in this world do citizens permit such despoliation of highways by billboard interests. Nowhere else does scenery take second place to signboards as in the U.S.A. Only 17 states have taken advantage of a federal law which gives a state a "bonus" if it enacts legislation to limit signboards along its new interstate highway system. Illinois is not one of those states.



It is a pity that those who cry for "state's rights" have to be "bribed" to overcome the billboard lobby. It is a pity, too, that more roadside establishments have not seen the wisdom of ranking beauty over billboards. However, it is most encouraging to find more and more motels, restaurants, and even gas stations using flower and plant arrangements to entice some trade. The public is also becoming more sophisticated and discriminating.

Some people in the tourist trade have shown imagination in luring travelers to their establishments and also benefiting wildlife. An excellent example of this is the beautiful Rock City Gardens, atop Lookout Mountain in north Georgia. Located near Chattanooga, Tennessee, this ten-acre

tourist attraction has advertised its business on 2,700 bird houses within a 150-mile radius of Rock City. Each year crews travel up and down the highways, making sure that the bird houses are in good shape. The insides of the houses are sprayed to prevent disease. Martins and other songbirds are the most frequent occupants, although starlings sometimes make inroads.

The houses are so popular that many visitors request replicas for their own use, but the houses weigh twenty pounds apiece.

The signs have been used since June, 1952. Rock City gardens themselves are winners of the coveted Bronze Medal of Distinction from the Garden Club of America. A small, four-sectioned replica of the bird house for back yard use has been authorized, with all proceeds going to benefit the handicapped. It would be helpful if more people in the tourist business were so imaginative! Let's help keep America beautiful by informing the billboard patronizers that we prefer the scenery to their signs, and let's encourage those business houses which have some pride in their country.

Sponsor an Anti-Litterbug Hike —

Have you considered a hike in the woods with the prime purpose of gathering up the beer cans, papers, and bottles found there? Your group can follow up this chore with a wiener roast and a softball game. The Sierra Club has been participating in this project with a Volunteer Woodland Corps for six useful years.

Prairie Chickens Staging Comeback —

Dr. Ralph Yeatter of the Illinois Natural History Survey reports that 34 Prairie Grouse were seen on the booming grounds at the Bogota Sanctuary recently. Others have seen even more. This is most encouraging. Here's another reason to make a contribution to the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, 819 N. Main St., Rockford, Ill.

Billboard Stickers Available —

A sheet of 42 stickers, reading "Fight Billboard Blight, Protect America's Roadsides" is available free on request. Just send me a post card with your name and address.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



THE I. A. S. FALL CAMP-OUT - 1963

SAVE THE WEEK-END of September 14-15 for the fall camp-out of the Society at a new and unusual location — Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois. This is the first time we have had a camp-out at an area other than a State Park. Tentative plans call for Prof. Paul Shepard of the college to serve as speaker of the evening. He will describe a research study on "The Social Behavior of Crows." Other events are planned for the Saturday evening program, including a slide show, but more details about this will appear in our August NEWSLETTER. Our headquarters will be Green Oaks, the "Nature Area" of the college. The banquet will be held on the campus. That's all for now — but we are working on a camp-out and a program that will really be different this year.

Ted Greer, Camp-Out Chairman, Joy, Illinois



CONSERVATION AT THE CAPITOL

By Betty Groth

AT THE STATE CAPITOL in Springfield, the following conservation measures hang in the balance. Their fate, and the fate of open spaces, wildlife, and natural areas in Illinois, depend on our Legislature and on your response as a citizen and a member of the Illinois Audubon Society.

House Bill 723 — Controls, by licensing and regulation, the custom application of pesticides. Deserves your earnest support.

House Bill 724 — Creates and empowers an advisory board to direct the use of pesticides by state and federal agencies on state-controlled, county, and municipal property. Membership would include representatives of the State Departments of Agriculture, Conservation, Public Health, and such others as the General Assembly deems necessary. Also worth while.

House Bill 584 — Would permit hunting in State Parks under the control of the Department of Conservation. This proposal is as dangerous to human life as it is to wildlife, especially in view of the heavy overcrowding of our parks. Opposed by the I.A.S., the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and many other conservation groups.

House Bill 596 — Prevents the sale of birds, fish, and other household pets in dime stores, drug stores, and department stores. Limits such sales to organizations and persons whose principal business is the care, training, keeping, breeding, and selling of household pets. A sensible and humane limitation.

House Bill 717 — Creates a nonpartisan Conservation Board to direct the Department of Conservation. This does not reflect on the many capable, dedicated workers in the Department, but on the political patronage system which now hampers its efficiency. The Board will not be subject to change with each new administration, but will be free to develop long-range plans.

Senate Bill 579 — **THE NATURE PRESERVES BILL** — establishes a state system of nature preserves and a guiding commission. Representatives of the Illinois Department of Conservation, Natural History Survey, and Illinois State Museum would serve as advisors to the commission, which would have the power to acquire nature areas, to maintain registries of nature preserves, and to aid in the protection of natural conditions and scientific areas other than in nature preserves. **THIS BILL WAS OK'D MAY 8TH** by the Senate Conservation Committee, with two minor amendments. One permits the Director of the Department of Conservation to give prior approval to the acquisition of a nature area, to assure that such areas are of high quality. After passage by the Senate, the bill must still meet the approval of the House and the Governor — and the Citizen's Committee for Nature Conservation urges everyone to write **NOW** to his state representative and to Governor Kerner at the State Capitol Building in Springfield. SB 579 has the support of every major conservation group in the state.

Senate Bill 574-577 — Permits a cigarette tax which would finance an Outdoor Recreational and Development Fund, enabling the Conservation Department to buy new State Park areas. This measure has been most successful in Wisconsin and is urgently needed here, as Illinois is woefully poor in park areas.

House Bill 1083 — Would place Mourning Doves on the protected list in Illinois. Sponsored by the Illinois Bird Protection Committee; presently before the House Committee on Waterways and Conservation. An amendment just proposed by **Representative A. B. McConnell** of Woodstock limits protection to the northern portion of Illinois. This modification makes the bill more acceptable to sportsmen and improves its chances of passage. Thanks should be sent to Rep. McConnell, and the House Committee should be urged to approve the amended bill. This measure is a personal favorite of mine and the editor's.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Senate Bill 4 — THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION ACT — still fighting for its life; write especially to Senator Dirksen and to your Representatives. Still in danger of being "pocket vetoed" by a selfish committee chairman. How long will we permit one man to give away our nation's natural resources to the robber barons?

Senate Bill 650 — SAVE THE INDIANA DUNES as a National Lakeshore. Don't be misled by recent news reports of Bethlehem Steel's giving away a few dunes to Northwestern University and leveling the rest. There are over 8,000 acres that can still be preserved as a Lakefront National Park.

House Res. 4487 — Strengthens the research authority of the Department of the Interior in pesticide-wildlife relationships.

House Res. 2857 — Requires advance consultation with federal and state wildlife officials before any federal agency undertakes a spraying program.

Project 75 — Provides for establishment of new federal, state, and local parks, and assures protection for vital fish and wildlife areas now threatened with obliteration by increasing private encroachments.

179 Villa Road, Addison, Illinois



GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO THE I. A. S.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE has asked us to remind all members again that donations and bequests to the Society are more than welcome — they are essential if we are to continue our programs of bird protection and conservation education. The amount need not be large. Any contribution is deductible from your income tax.

Please remember that gifts to the National Audubon Society are of no help to the Illinois Audubon Society. Each is an independent organization, although both often work toward the same goals. The gift should be designated and addressed specifically to the **Illinois Audubon Society**, c/o John Helmer, Treasurer, 2805 Park Place, Evanston Illinois. If you wish to include the Society in a will, we can provide the wording for that purpose.



Paul E. Downing Retires As Director

By Mrs. Bertha Huxford

AFTER MORE THAN 15 years of service, Paul Downing retired this spring from the Board of Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society. A thorough measure of his contributions to many wildlife organizations would be difficult to assess. He is a long-time member and Past President of the William L. Lyon Bird Banding Council. Mr. Downing has banded birds for over 30 years. He has been an innovator and leader in the branch of bird study which produces exact information leading to sound conservation practices and new insights into bird life.

Three other organizations that have claimed Mr. Downing's interest and active participation are the American Ornithologists' Union, Evanston Bird Club, and Wisconsin Ornithological Society. Courteous and generous by nature, Paul Downing has inspired many acquaintances to develop an interest in outdoor life. His work has led many colleagues to unite in helping to conserve the wildlife and natural areas of our country as they shrink in size and numbers. Mr. Downing has a special gift for inducing outdoorsmen with widely variant viewpoints to work together for the benefit of conservation.

When Paul Downing became President of the Illinois Audubon Society in 1953, he quickly expanded the book store. Formerly the only literature sold at Wildlife Films and at the Annual Meetings was the AUDUBON BULLETIN. As a businessman, he recognized the need for more funds and realized that members would benefit in many ways from a wider choice of books. The modest profits have helped to defray some deficits of the Society.

Mr. Downing often urged I.A.S. members to support the Duck Stamp program. He pointed out that sportsmen, through their taxes, have set aside many more wildlife refuges than Audubon club members who reap the benefits and contribute little or nothing. He always sought to have the Illinois Audubon Society cooperate with other state and national conservation groups.

During his administration, which covered nine years, the Society began the practice of holding Annual Meetings in different parts of the state. He encouraged wider member representation, helping the Society to become less "Chicago-oriented" and more truly a state-wide organization. Under Paul Downing's guidance, the Society has advanced to a position of first rank in the outdoor groups of our state. His work has earned our deepest appreciation.

3027 Thayer Street, Evanston, Illinois



Three Honorary Officers Named

In recognition of outstanding service to the Society, the Board of Directors recently voted that honorary titles and letters of commendation be presented to three individuals, as follows:

HONORARY DIRECTOR — to **Paul E. Downing**, in recognition of 15 years as a member of the Board and nine years as president.

HONORARY DIRECTOR — to **Dr. Ralph Yeatter** of the State Natural History Survey, Urbana, who retired at the May 1963 Annual Meeting after serving on the Board for 28 years. Dr. Yeatter also received a Special Conservation Award at the meeting in Springfield. Complete details will be published in the September **Audubon Bulletin**.

HONORARY REGIONAL SECRETARY — to **Jacob Schulze** of Chicago, who for the past year has carried out all mailing service functions for the Society. He alone has folded, stuffed, addressed, and stamped the **Newsletters**, the **Audubon Bulletins**, the dues notices, Board minutes, and other communications of the Society. He performs a monumental task, and deserves the highest recognition for his efforts.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



From the Editor's Desk

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Society coincides so closely with the closing date for the June AUDUBON BULLETIN that it is seldom possible to carry the full story of the meeting in this issue. Complete details of the events at Springfield will appear in the August NEWSLETTER or in the September BULLETIN. However, for the benefit of those who were not able to attend, here is a quick summary of the election results:

Four Directors of the Board have retired: **Paul Downing**, president from 1953 to 1962 (see the article elsewhere in this issue); **Dr. Ralph Yeatter** (who received a special Conservation Award); **Dr. Warren Keck** of Naperville, and **Avron Simon** of Chicago, both of whom retired because of ill health. Dr. Keck has performed many important tasks during his six years in office.

Three Directors have resigned: **William E. Southern** of Northern Illinois University, who is leaving to conduct an ornithological research study at Cornell University; **Mrs. Elaine Beverly** of Chicago, our former Recording Secretary; and **Vernon Greening** of Springfield, formerly Vice-President for Extension. Both of the latter have been plagued by ill health in recent months.

Three new Directors were elected: **Mrs. Arthur Jens** of Glen Ellyn, who has carried on a one-woman battle against pesticides in her community for many years; **Dr. Alfred Lipsey** of Chicago, the long-time committee chairman in charge of our Audubon Wildlife Films at the Museum; and **Harlan F. Walley** of Sandwich, who has worked faithfully and long as Regional Secretary for Central Illinois. At the subsequent Board meeting, **Mrs. Howard Shaw** of Olney, Ill. was also elected a Director. She has served as an officer of the Ridgway Bird Club.

Five Directors have been re-elected for three-year terms: **George Fell** of Rockford; **John Helmer** of Evanston; **Paul H. Lobik** of Glen Ellyn; **Mrs. Freda Russell** of Decatur; and **Mrs. Robert Webster** of Minonk. We still need additional Directors and Regional Secretaries. Anyone who desires to help the cause of bird protection in Illinois and who has even a little spare time should volunteer his services NOW to our President, **Raymond Mostek**, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

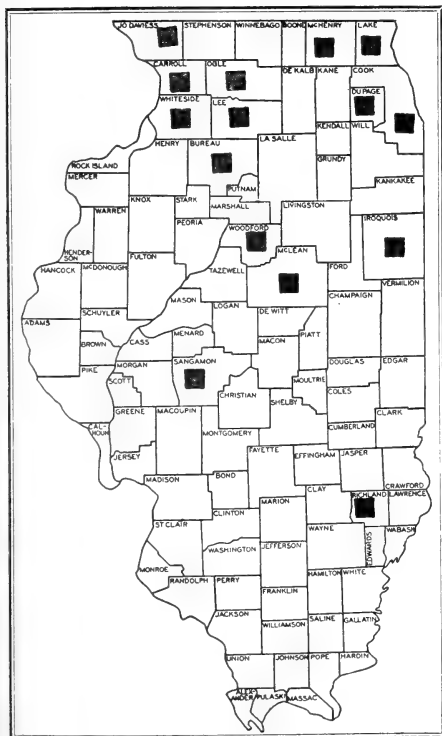


ILLINOIS NESTING RECORDS - 1962

*Compiled by Milton D. Thompson, Museum Director
and Orvetta Robinson, Librarian, Illinois State Museum*

THE NUMBER AND VARIETY of birds reported continue to grow with each year's record. We are glad to see this as well as some new names among the list of observers. There is reasonably good coverage for north-eastern Illinois and for some areas in central and northwestern Illinois. However, there are great gaps of excellent nesting areas where as yet we have no reporters, particularly in the productive parts of southern Illinois in the Shawnee Hills, the Ohio Valley and the Ozark Uplift, and in the rugged valleys of the southern Illinois River. Nor are there any reports from the populated complex of East St. Louis and Belleville, or from the Moline-Rock Island area. We hope more people will become interested in supporting this program, especially in these neglected regions.

This year there are reports from 16 observers in 15 counties, adding three more counties to our report than last year; a total of 370 reports as compared to 200 last year; and a total of 77 species as compared to 58 last year. The number by counties and observers is given below. Please note that we have included only those reports which gave data on **nests**, **eggs**, or **young** along with complete information on **dates** of observation.



County	Reports
Lee	78
McHenry	73
Bureau	57
Sangamon	29
Carroll	28
Jo Daviess	26
Cook	22
Richland	17
Whiteside	15
DuPage	10
McLean	5
Lake	4
Woodford	3
Ogle	2
Iroquois	1

Observer	Reports
Keegan	107
Hopkins	34
Cater	33
Carroll	31
Fiske	31
Dyke	24
Russell	23
Williams, G.	21
Scherer	17
Petersen	12
Lobik	10
Goodmiller	9
Clark	9
Huxford	4
Webster	3
Williams, J.	2

Going down the list, I was particularly pleased to note that the Yellow-crowned Night Heron is now being reported from two counties in Illinois. The September 7th report of a Yellow-billed Cuckoo with one young by Mrs. Dyke from Bureau County is an unusually late report; and her report of the Sprague's Pipit carrying food in Bureau County is, of course, not proof-positive of nesting; but it is so indicative of the possibility of this bird nesting in Illinois that I felt it important to include her comments to alert other observers. The three different reports from Mrs. Carroll of Chestnut-sided Warblers nesting in McHenry County are not a new record, but indicate that the bird is becoming well established in that portion of northern Illinois.

Even though these reports are abbreviated for publication, the Museum does maintain the file of each year's reports and is building up a representative list of the current nesting habits of birds in Illinois. We hope that some of our readers and interested friends in other portions of the State not now being represented by this rather scattered sampling will start to make observations recording dates and location, at least as to county, and send them to the Museum by the end of the nesting season in September or October each year. Report sheets are available from the Museum on request. We will continue to compile the records as long as you will send them to us.

Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Ill.

PODICIPEDIFORMES — Grebes

PIED-BILLED GREBE

Aug. 15, adults with young in grassy slough. Cook Co. Russell.

PELECANIFORMES — Pelicans, Cormorants and allies

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT

June 24, nest with 2 young. Carroll Co. Petersen.

CICONIIFORMES — Herons, Bitterns, Ibises, and allies

COMMON EGRET

Aug. 11, adult with 1 young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

GREEN HERON

Aug. 24, adult feeding 3 nearly grown up. McHenry Co. Fiske.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

July, birds on nest; Aug. 15, 2 well-grown young flying. Cook Co. Russell

June 2, adult on nest; June 9, adult on nest; June 30, 2 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

LEAST BITTERN

June 17, 3 empty nests. Carroll Co. Keegan.

Aug. 14, 2 young about $\frac{3}{4}$ grown. Carroll Co. Williams.

ANSERIFORMES — Swans, Geese and Ducks

CANADA GOOSE

April, birds on nests in protected large ponds near Barrington. Cook Co. Russell.

MALLARD

July 4, nest with 11 eggs in open field near stream; later nest destroyed by mower. Cook Co. Russell.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL

July 4, adult with 12 young crossing road. McHenry Co. Fiske.

Aug. 2, cattail marsh, 4 young with adults. Cook Co. Russell.

ANSERIFORMES — (continued)**WOOD DUCK**

Apr. 28, nest with 10 eggs. Carroll Co. Petersen.

June 2, 3 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

June 30, 4 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

Aug. 7, 3 well-grown young. Cook Co. Russell.

Two additional reports from Bureau County without dates. Dyke.

FALCONIFORMES — Vultures, Eagles and Hawks**COOPER'S HAWK**

Apr. 24, incubating; June 20, 3 young; July 13, nest empty. McHenry Co. Carroll.

SPARROW HAWK

July 21, 2 adults and 2 young. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

July 22, adults with 3 young. McLean Co. Hopkins.

GALLIFORMES — Grouse, Quail, Pheasants and allies**BOBWHITE**

July 5, 20 young. Jo Daviess Co. Goodmiller.

Sept., covey of 5 or 6 young. Bureau Co. Dyke.

Sept. 18, 12 young adults. Bureau Co. Dyke.

RING-NECKED PHEASANT

Aug. 2, corn field, 7 young, quail-size. Iroquois Co. Russell.

GRUIFORMES — Cranes, Rails, Gallinules and allies**VIRGINIA RAIL**

May 25, first observed; Sept. 7, 1 adult with 2 young still in dark phase.

Lake Co. Huxford.

COMMON GALLINULE

Aug. 15, 2 pairs with 2 young each in grassy slough. Cook Co. Russell.

Sept. 8, adults with 3 young. Lake Co. Huxford.

CHARADRIIFORMES — Plovers, Sandpipers, Gulls, Terns and allies**KILLDEER**

Apr. 14, completed nest; Apr. 16, incubating; Apr. 25, nest had to be moved for protection; adults could not find it. McHenry Co. Fiske.

June 11, adults with 3 young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

Sept. 7, young nearly grown. Lake Co. Huxford.

UPLAND PLOVER

Aug. 29, 2 young in hayfield. Jo Daviess Co. Williams.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER

May 25, adults with young. Lake Co. Huxford.

COLUMBIFORMES — Doves and Pigeons.**MOURNING DOVE**

Mar. 27, deserted nest found in yard. Bureau Co. Dyke.

Apr. 11, building; Apr. 13, 1 egg; May 11, 2 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

Apr. 13, nest in yard, 40' up. Bureau Co. Dyke.

June 10, 2 young. Whiteside Co. Keegan.

June 23, 1 young. Whiteside Co. Keegan.

Sept. 4, adult with 2 young in nest. Carroll Co. Keegan.

CUCULIFORMES — Cuckoos and allies**YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO**

June 16, incubating. Jo Daviess Co. Williams.

Sept. 7, edge of woods in thicket, 1 young. Bureau Co. Dyke.

STRIGIFORMES — Owls**GREAT HORNED OWL**

Apr. 25, 1 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

BARRED OWL

Apr. 28, 2 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

June 2, 2 young; June 9, saw 1 adult. Richland Co. Scherer.

CAPRIMULGIFORMES — Goatsuckers**COMMON NIGHTHAWK**

Aug. 16, 1 young beginning to fly. Lee Co. Keegan.

APODIFORMES — Swifts and Hummingbirds**RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD**

May 30, 2 eggs; June 9, 1 egg and 1 young. Richland Co. Scherer.

June 2, 1 egg. Richland Co. Scherer.

June 20, incubating; July 17, 2 young; July 24, nest empty. Jo Daviess Co. Goodmiller.

CORACIIFORMES — Kingfishers**BELTED KINGFISHER**

Aug., adult carrying food into tunnel. Bureau Co. Dyke.

PICIFORMES — Woodpeckers**YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER**

Apr. 5, building; Apr. 25, incubating; May 15, nest empty. Cook Co. Russell.

May 26, adult entering hole; June 2, male incubating; July 7, 2 flying squirrels peeking out of hole. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 3, 3 young; June 6, nest empty. McHenry Co. A. & L. Clark.

June 30, adults feeding 2 young. DuPage. Lobik.

July 7, 2 or 3 young. Bureau Co. Cater.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER

June 28, 1 young fell out of nest; July 1, 3 or 4 young left nest. Bureau Co. Cater.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

July 15, adult feeding young. Jo Daviess Co. Goodmiller.

July 21, 3 pairs of adults with 2 young each. MacLean Co. Hopkins.

HAIRY WOODPECKER

June 10, feeding young; June 14, feeding young; June 16, nest empty. McHenry Co. Carroll.

DOWNY WOODPECKER

June 2, feeding young. Richland Co. Scherer.

June 20, adult feeding young; no date, 1 young. Jo Daviess Co. Goodmiller.

June 27, male feeding 2 young at suet holder. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 29 to July 4, adults feeding 4 young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

PASSERIFORMES — Perching Birds**EASTERN KINGBIRD**

July 15, 3 separate families, 3 young each. McLean Co. Hopkins.

July 18, adults feeding 2 young. DuPage Co. Lobik.

EASTERN PHOEBE

June 9, 2 young. Lee Co. Keegan.

June 29, 5 young. Lee Co. Keegan.

July 8, nest with 4 young. Carroll Co. Petersen.

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER

June 16, incubating; June 18, abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

PASSERIFORMES — (Continued)**EASTERN WOOD PEWEE**

May 30, nest high in tree at forest edge. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

June 9, building nest; June 16, incubating; July 10, nest empty. McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 23, incubating; August 18, 2 young. McHenry Co. Carroll.

TREE SWALLOW

June 3, 4 eggs; June 15, 4 eggs. McHenry Co. A. & L. Clark.

June 3, 2 nests with young. Carroll Co. Petersen.

June 24, 1 nest with young. Carroll Co. Petersen.

BANK SWALLOW

June 24, many nests; June 24, 68 birds banded. Carroll Co. Petersen.

BARN SWALLOWS

Nine reports of nests with young. The earliest June 10; the latest Aug. 4, from Ogle, Lee, Cook, McLean, and Bureau counties, by Keegan, Russell, Hopkins, and Dyke.

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW

July 2, nests on small hill in dump, 8 pairs feeding young. Cook Co. Russell.

CLIFF SWALLOW

June 15, 6 nests completed. Later, 30 nests. Jo Daviess Co. Williams.

PURPLE MARTIN

Apr. 12, arrival date; late June, 8 pairs in first nesting; average of 2 young per nest; 6 pairs in second nesting; Aug. 8, last young left. Cook Co. Russell.

May 25, broken egg on ground; June 18, 4 pairs feeding young; June 23, young seen in entrance holes of house, 2-4 per nest; June 30, 3 more pairs feeding young; July 23, nests empty. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

June 24, 2 nests with 4 young and 2 young (not in martin house). Carroll Co. Petersen.

BLUE JAY

June 16, 3 young leaving nest. Lee Co. Keegan.

July 6, young bird out of nest. Cook Co. Russell.

Aug. 10, 2 young just out of nest. Jo Daviess Co. Goodmiller.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE

Apr. 28, carrying building material but nest not found; June 24, adults with 2 young. Bureau Co. Cater.

June 21, adult feeding 3 young at feeder. McHenry Co. Carroll.

TUFTED TITMOUSE

May 6 to May 14, 7 eggs; May 26, 7 young; May 26, female died, young died. Bureau Co. Cater.

July 16, adult feeding 2 young at suet holder. McHenry Co. Carroll.

No date, family with young. Bureau Co. Dyke.

HOUSE WREN

Twenty-four reports from Apr. 29 to Aug. 21 reporting 54 young birds from Bureau, DuPage, McHenry, and Sangamon counties by Dyke, Lobik, Fiske, Clark, Carroll, Hopkins, and Cater, plus 40 nests reported in Lee County by Keegan. These 40 nests produced 163 birds, all of which were banded.

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN

May 25, observed in Waukegan marsh. Lake Co. Huxford.

PASSERIFORMES — (continued)**CATBIRD**

Eight nests were reported. The earliest one, reported by Carroll in McHenry Co. on May 27, completed its incubation on the 4th of June. The latest nest, reported also from McHenry Co. by Fiske, was still feeding young on the 24th of August. Catbird reports were from McHenry, Bureau, Sangamon, and Jo Daviess counties by Carroll, Cater, Hopkins, Goodmiller, Clark, and Fiske.

BROWN THRASHER

Eight nests reported from Apr. 27 to July 29 from Richland, McHenry, Jo Daviess, DuPage, and Carroll counties by Scherer, Fiske, Williams, Lobik, and Petersen. There were surprisingly small clutches of eggs for thrashers. One report of 4 eggs, 5 reports of 3 eggs.

ROBIN

Twenty-three nests were reported. The earliest reports were Apr. 17, a nest with 1 egg which later produced 4 young in Richland Co., reported by Scherer, and the same in DuPage Co., by Lobik. The latest report, Aug. 21, was a nest with 2 young in Bureau Co. by Cater. Only six report 4 eggs or young in the nest. All others report 2 or 3. Reports are from DuPage, Jo Daviess, McHenry, Richland, Woodford, Sangamon, Whiteside, Carroll, and Bureau counties by Lobik, Goodmiller, Fiske, Carroll, Webster, Hopkins, Keegan, and Cater.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD

Forty-eight nestings were reported. The earliest, Apr. 29, in McHenry Co. by Fiske. The latest, Aug. 19, in Lee Co. by Keegan. Keegan reported that from his Bluebird trail in Lee Co. of 135 houses, he banded 120, apparently from 28 nests. Most nests produced 4 or 5 young. Two produced 3 young and two only 2 young from his entire group. Nests are reported from McHenry, Bureau, Sangamon, Richland, Jo Daviess, and Lee counties by Fiske, Cater, Hopkins, Scherer, Clark, Williams, and Keegan.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER

April 28, adult on nest. Richland Co. Scherer.

May 13, building; May 25, incubating; May 27, nest on ground. McHenry Co. Carroll.

May 30, building; nest too high to observe, seen in area until June 10. McHenry Co. Carroll.

SPRAGUE'S PIPIT

"I know it sounds queer. We were traveling through a woodland with graveled road. A clearing was on one side. A bird answering description of the Sprague Pipit was carrying food. The Pipit seems impossible but nothing acts like that but a Water Thrush; and then we saw the white tail feathers. It was no Vesper Sparrow — the constant twitching of the tail makes it so distinctive." Bureau Co. Dyke.

CEDAR WAXWING

June 16, at least 3 nests being built. Jo Daviess Co. Williams.

July 13, 1 egg. Not found later, although many nested in area. McHenry Co. Fiske.

Aug. 12, 3 young. McHenry Co. A. & L. Clark.

PASSERIFORMES — (continued)**STARLING**

Apr. 25, building in oak tree in yard; May 10, 3 eggs; May 17, adult shot; May 19, new mate tossed out eggs; June 25, 2 young left nest. Cook Co. Russell.

May 22, 1 dead young on ground. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

May 29, 5 young following parents. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

June 1, 2 young in yard. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

June 3, adults feeding young in nest. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.

RED-EYED VIREO

July 31, building; Aug. 5, incubating; Aug. 18, nest empty or abandoned. McHenry Co. Carroll.

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER

May 5, building nest; May 30, feeding young. Richland Co. Scherer.

June 5, 5 nests containing: 5 eggs; 5 eggs; 5 young and 4 young. Carroll Co. Petersen.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER

June 9, 1 young about 12 days old, unable to fly. Carroll Co. Petersen.

YELLOW WARBLER

June 7, nest with 5 eggs. Carroll Co. Petersen.

June 10, 5 young. Lee Co. Keegan.

June 23, 1 young starting to fly. Whiteside Co. Keegan.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER

Aug. 7, 4 young fed by adults. Jo Daviess Co. Williams.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER

June 6, building; June 12, abandoned, 1 cowbird egg in nest. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 13, incubating 5 eggs; June 23, 1 young; June 29, 1 cowbird and 1 warbler egg in nest and 1 cowbird being fed nearby. McHenry Co. Carroll.

July 23, 2 young warblers being fed out of nest. McHenry Co. Carroll.

AMERICAN REDSTART

May 25, building; June 7, nest on ground, torn apart. McHenry Co. Carroll.

June 6, building; June 19, Public Service Co. cut branch with nest. McHenry Co. Carroll.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD

June 17, building nest. Carroll Co. Keegan.

REDWINGED BLACKBIRD

June 10, 11 nests with total of 34 young. Whiteside Co. Keegan.

June 17, 6 nests with total of 18 young. Carroll Co. Keegan.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE

Late April building; May 23, feeding young. Bureau Co. Cater.

June 5, adults feeding 4 young; adults feeding 3 young, adults feeding 4 young (3 nests). Carroll Co. Williams.

June 14, 3 nests with adults feeding 4 young, 3 young, and 4 young; 3 young out of the nest. Jo Daviess Co. Williams.

June 20, adults feeding young in nest; June 30, nest empty. McLean Co. Hopkins.

July 29, 4 young out of nest. Jo Daviess Co. Williams.

Aug. 7, 3 well-grown young out of nest. Cook Co. Russell.

PASSERIFORMES — (Continued)**COMMON GRACKLE**

- May 12, feeding 3 young; May 19, another nest empty; May 20, feeding 3 young on ground. DuPage Co. Lobik.
 June 12, adults with 1 young. Sangamon Co. Hopkins.
 June 10, 2 young, 3 young, 3 young. Lee Co. Keegan.
 June 17, 1 young. Carroll Co. Keegan.
 June 17, adult feeding young. McHenry Co. Fiske.
 June 21, adults feeding young; July 6, nest empty. McHenry Co. Fiske.
 June 29, adults feeding young. McHenry Co. Fiske.
 July 2, feeding young; July 8, feeding 3 young on ground. DuPage Co. Lobik.
 July 15, feeding 2 young on ground. DuPage Co. Lobik.

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD

- The nesting reports this year show parasitization in the nests of the following species: Wood Pewee, 1; Red-eyed Vireo, 1; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 2; Grackle, 1; Cardinal, 1; Scarlet Tanager, 1; Field Sparrow, 3; Indigo Bunting, 1. Of the group only one egg apparently did not hatch. The cowbird eggs were removed from 3 of the nests by the observers. Reports were from DuPage, McHenry and Sangamon counties by Lobik, Carroll, Fiske and Hopkins.

CARDINAL

- Nine nests reported. The earliest, Apr. 25, produced 3 young. Richland Co. Scherer. The latest, Sept. 28, produced 2 young. Sangamon Co. Hopkins. Three nests reported 3 eggs or young, 4 report 2 young, and 2 reported only 1, indicating a rather small number of birds produced. Nests were from Richland, Sangamon, Bureau, and McHenry counties by Scherer, Hopkins, Williams, and Cater.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK

- June 9, nest with 3 eggs. Carroll Co. Petersen.

INDIGO BUNTING

- June 12, building; June 16, garter snake in nest; June 16, abandoned. Woodford Co. Webster.

DICKCISSEL

- June 9, 2 young. Lee Co. Keegan.

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH

- July 18, nest complete; July 29 to Aug. 5, 5 eggs; Aug. 18, 1 egg and 4 young; Aug. 22, nest empty except for 1 egg. McHenry Co. Fiske.

RUFOSIDED TOWHEE

- Aug. 21, 1 young in yard. Jo Daviess Co. Goodmiller.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW

- June 26, 5 young. Ogle Co. Keegan.

VESPER SPARROW

- July 8, 3 young just out of nest. Lee Co. Keegan.

CHIPPING SPARROW

- June 2, 2 young. Nest abandoned. Both died. Jo Daviess Co. Williams.
 June 10, 4 young. Lee Co. Keegan.
 June 10, incubating 2 eggs; June 26, 2 young; July 1, 2 young left nest. McHenry Co. Carroll.
 June 14, 4 young. Jo Daviess Co. Williams.
 June 14, 3 young; June 26, nest empty. McHenry Co. Fiske.
 Aug. 15, 3 young. McHenry Co. Fiske.

PASSERIFORMES — (continued)**FIELD SPARROW**

May 14, incubating; no date, 3 eggs, 1 cowbird egg removed. Jo Daviess Co. Goodmiller.

May 26, incubating 3 sparrow eggs and 2 cowbird eggs (latter removed);
June 6, 1 (?) newly hatched; July 6, young left nest, 1 cowbird egg remained. McHenry Co. Carroll.

Mid-May, building; May 24, 4 eggs. Bureau Co. Cater.

Aug. 7, 2 young out of nest in weedy field. Cook Co. Russell.

Aug. 11, 2 eggs; Aug. 16, 2 young. Jo Daviess Co. Williams

SONG SPARROW

July 9, 4 young; July 17, young out of nest. Bureau Co.

July 16, 4 young; July 23, nest empty. Bureau Co. Cater.

OBSERVERS

Carroll, Mrs. William, Jr.

R.R. 3, Woodstock, Ill.
(McHenry Co.)

Cater, Mr. and Mrs. Orville

R.R. 2, Tiskilwa, Ill.
(Bureau Co.)

Clark, Alice M. and Leta

R.R. 3, McHenry, Ill.
(McHenry Co.)

Dyke, Vinnie T.

404 N. Church St., Princeton, Ill.
(Bureau Co.)

Fiske, Mrs. Kenneth V.

Route 3, Woodstock, Ill.
(McHenry Co.)

Goodmiller, Elda

R.R. 1, Elizabeth, Ill.
(Jo Daviess Co.)

Hopkins, Ellen

431 So. New, Springfield, Ill.
(Sangamon and McLean Cos.)

Huxford, Bertha

3027 Thayer, Evanston, Ill.
(Cook and Lake Cos.)

Keegan, Jack

803 Madison St., Dixon, Ill.
(Carroll, Lee, Whiteside
and Ogle Cos.)

Lobik, Paul H.

22W681 Tamarack Dr.,
Glen Ellyn, Ill.
(DuPage Co.)

Petersen, Peter, Jr.

2736 East High St.,
Davenport, Iowa
(Carroll Co.)

Russell, Robert P.

1020 Ashland Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
(Cook and Iroquois Cos.)

Scherer, Violet

R.R. 6, Olney, Ill.
(Richland Co.)

Webster, Mrs. R. W.

501 E. 4th St., Minonk, Ill.
(Woodford Co.)

Williams, Mrs. Glenn

R.R. 1, Elizabeth, Ill.
(Jo Daviess and Carroll Cos.)

Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Jack

1029 N. Cherry Valley Rd.,
McHenry, Ill.
(McHenry Co.)

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

By Anna C. Ames

THE BROWN PELICAN is the official state bird of Louisiana. It is represented on the state seal and thus appears on all official state documents. The Pelican is a huge, dark bird with a length of 44 to 54 inches and a wingspread of 7 to 9 feet. The adults in summer have upper parts a silvery gray, underparts gray-brown, head yellowish-white, and neck dusky, bordered with white. In winter they are similar, but the neck is entirely white. The bill is more than twice the length of the head, rather short, straight, and depressed toward the end. The fully-grown adult weighs about 8 pounds, but its skeleton weighs only 1½ pounds.

Young pelicans on hatching are naked and homely, but soon are covered with white down. The young grow slowly and it is midsummer before they have completely lost their natal down, replaced with contour feathers, and acquired their flight feathers. Fully-fledged young are mostly gray in color.

A distinctive feature of the pelican is the great pouch which depends from its lower mandible. The bill may be 18 inches long, and the pouch, 6 inches in depth, can hold 8½ quarts of water. Parent birds carry food to their young in their gullets rather than in their pouches, and regurgitate to feed the nestlings. One authority, Dr. Bartholomew, says the pouch with its great expanse of vascular surface is an important cooling organ.

Pelicans invariably fly in a straight line with alternate flapping and sailing. They keep in flocks throughout the year. These usually have from 50 to 60 members of both sexes and various ages. The flight of the Brown Pelican is both leisurely and extremely powerful, and their formation of lines or wedges, in which the wingbeats make a rhythmic sequence, has often been described. They fly with the head hunched back on the shoulders and their long, flat bills resting comfortably on their curved necks.

Brown Pelicans have remarkable powers of flight, notwithstanding their weight. During the courtship season, flock after flock will rise as high as a mile in the air and slide and glide about each other for an hour at a time. Then they zigzag downward with remarkable velocity and settle on the water, sandbars, or mangroves.

When pelicans perch, the hind toe is opposed to the others, notwithstanding the continuity of the web. The tight grip is a natural concomitant of pull of the tendons resulting from the weight of the bird. The perching ability of this bird increases its choice of nesting sites, and they nest on the ground, in trees, or on the flattened tops of low shrubbery. Pelicans live in large colonies near water. The nest may be only a few sticks on the ground or a well-built structure on the top of a low-growing mangrove.

The male helps to build the nest where it will receive as much sunshine as possible. He takes turns in the 30-day incubation and also helps to feed and shade the young. The birds carry in their bills dry sticks to make a solid platform and then add roots and withered plants to form a base. The three eggs, never more, are whitish or a dirty brown in color. They are hard and thick-shelled, with a chalky, granular surface. Pelicans have been known to nest practically every month of the year in one locality or another, even in fall and winter. In eastern Florida the tendency is to breed in the autumn, with variable and prolonged dates of egg laying, but on the western coast they breed in the spring.

Although pelicans are gregarious, sometimes nesting on inshore islands in colonies of thousands, they can hardly be called sociable. They show little fear of man. Usually they are exceedingly tame while they have eggs or chicks in the nest. Fright or any undue disturbance causes both adults and youngsters to disgorge. Young pelicans are often very noisy, but the adults are said to be incapable of any vocal sound.

Brown Pelicans seldom stray far from salt water. They feed exclusively on fish, almost wholly noncommercial varieties. They like to hunt for fish in shallow waters, where they can reach the bottom with their huge beaks while their bodies float on the surface. Yet the usual practice is to make a dive from 20 to 30 feet. The dive is at an angle and there is a twist to it so that the bird's back rather than its breast hits the water. (This is doubted by some authorities.) The dive is downwind, but when the bird comes to the surface, it is headed upwind. Evidently it executes some kind of underwater somersault. Man-of-War Birds and Laughing Gulls sometimes steal a fish before the pelican can swallow it.

T. Gilbert Pearson, after an extended investigation of the food habits of the Brown Pelican, reports that of 3,428 species of fish found near the southern Florida rookeries, "only 27 individual fish taken by pelicans were of a kind ever sold in the markets, and not a single specimen of the highly prized varieties could be discovered in the possession of any pelican."

Brown Pelicans breed locally on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts from South Carolina to Brazil, and also in the Bahamas and West Indies. They winter from Florida and Gulf Coasts south. Pelicans are chiefly tropical. Their favorite haunts are the tops of pilings in harbors and along stretches of unfrequent beaches. A Brown Pelican perched on a harbor piling is very approachable. One may go very close and the bird merely surveys him quizzically. It seems almost companionable.

Pelicans are credited with knowing instinctively the time of the turn of the tide. They are also considered to be weather prophets. If they remain in sheltered bays to fish, bad weather is due, but when they go to the deep waters for their food, the weather will be fine.

927 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois



TWO MORE LIFE MEMBERS

New Life Members have enrolled only about once a year, on the average, in our Society. This month we are especially pleased to report TWO life members at the same time. **Mrs. John F. O'Toole** of Chicago, who originally joined the I.A.S. in September, 1949, became a life member in March, 1963. Another long-time member, **Miss Marion Clow** of Lake Forest, Illinois, also changed to life membership this year. We are happy to welcome both of them into the select circle of life members, now 12 in number . . . A former Director is paying her dues in \$25.00 yearly installments and will become a life member the next time around. Gift subscriptions may also be given; see the back page of this issue for the various classes of membership.



Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award

By Betty Groth

AT THE FINAL AUDUBON Screen Tour at the Chicago Natural History Museum this spring the Illinois Audubon Society presented the DR. ALFRED LEWY MEMORIAL BOOK AWARD to the Will County Sportsmen's Club. The presentation was made in the James Simpson Theater to Mr. Floyd Zebell, Secretary of the Club, by Miss Betty Groth, Vice President for Conservation, and comprised the following books which have now been donated by Will County Sportsmen's Club in the interest of conservation education to the following schools:

Silent Spring — Joliet Junior College

Introduction to Ornithology — Wilmington High School

1001 Questions About Birds — Braidwood High School

Peterson's Field Guide to Western Birds — Peotone High School

Birdwatcher's Guide — Lincoln Way High School (New Lenox)

Pough's Audubon Guide to Western Birds — Providence High School (Joliet)

Our National Parks — Lockport High School

Feathered Wings — Plainfield High School

Birds at Home — St. Bernard's Grade School (Joliet)

The Will County Sportsmen's Club has sent a formal expression of appreciation to the Illinois Audubon Society for receiving these books, awarded to them in behalf of their efforts to save the Des Plaines Wildlife Refuge from the industrial bulldozers and to preserve this land as a natural area in Illinois. The Sportsmen's Club urges that the Illinois Audubon Society and the sportsmen continue to work in harmony to achieve our common conservation goals.

179 Villa Road, Addison, Illinois



NATURE CONSERVANCY BUYS SANCTUARY JEWEL

By Dr. Lewis Stannard

ROCKY BRANCH NATURAL AREA, near Marshall in east central Illinois, is an unique relict area of 135 acres containing rare plants, fishes, and insects. Sandstone cliffs, springs, crystal-clear brooks, and periodic waterfalls give it a jewel-like quality at all seasons. Over the past five years, the Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy successfully convinced the seven owners of the area to sell their land, raised more than half of the money for the purchase, and borrowed the remainder from the national office. Further negotiations by the national office are now nearing completion to place this sanctuary under the custody of Eastern Illinois University. The preservation of Rocky Branch as a living museum for scientific and educational purposes has been essentially realized. For maximum protection, an additional 50 acres of adjacent woods ought to be purchased during some future project by a conservation organization to provide a buffer zone.

State Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois



New Members Since February 20, 1963

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE I.A.S. continues to grow at a slow but steady rate. Here is the list of all who have joined in the past three months; if you enrolled just recently, your name will appear in the next issue. All are from Illinois unless otherwise shown. The * denotes a Contributing Member or an Affiliated Club; ** denotes a Sustaining Member. Join us at the Fall Camp-Out if you can, and volunteer your services to President Raymond Mostek; he has many projects waiting for people to carry them out.

Dolores Ann Arnold, Chicago
 **Mrs. H. N. Barkhausen,
 Lake Forest
 Irene Brewer, Crystal Lake
 Edith F. Burberry, Chicago
 *Chicago Park District Outing
 Club, Chicago
 Maurice D. Cook, Springfield
 *Cottage Garden Club, Aurora
 Mrs. B. W. Darrah, Wheaton
 Richard T. Ennis, Chicago
 Melvin J. Evans, Flossmoor
 Mrs. LaRue Fairchild, Lexington
 Mrs. Dascomb R. Forbush,
 Evanston
 Mrs. Nancy H. Haskins, Chicago
 **Mrs. B. F. Hildes, Centralia
 Indiana State Library,
 Indianapolis, Ind.
 *Mrs. Frank Irwin, Decatur
 Esther M. Kaspar, Peoria
 Mrs. Richard W. Liesendahl,
 Long Grove

Ivan Light, Shirley
 Dorothy Liveright, Chicago
 Robert E. Lumsden, Champaign
 *Miss Mary C. Marnell, Chicago
 *Kenneth Newberger,
 Highland Park
 Joseph R. Olles, Waukegan
 *J. Sanford Otis, Libertyville
 *Violet Protis, Chicago
 Mrs. Richard M. Skinner
 Princeton
 Mrs. William E. Sproat
 Highland Park
 **Mrs. Frank L. Sulzberger,
 Chicago
 Miss Marian Swigart, Clinton
 *Vermilion County Audubon
 Society, Oakwood
 *T. J. Wachowski, Wheaton
 *Mary Ann Wacker, Chicago
 *Mrs. Jay N. Whipple, Lake Forest



CAROLINA AUDUBON COLONY LAUNCHED

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST Audubon residential colony in the nation at Sherwood Forest, near Brevard, North Carolina, has been announced by Arthur M. Dehon, Director of Sherwood Forest. The Audubon Colony is located in a 950-acre wildlife sanctuary in the heart of western North Carolina's scenic segment of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Audubon Society members and others with a hobby or professional interest in the out-of-doors are eligible to establish permanent homes or vacation cottages at Sherwood Forest, where they will have neighbors who share their interest and who likewise appreciate a setting where natural beauty is retained and man's intrusion is kept to a minimum. A few rental cottages will be available during the summer.

The Audubon Colony is being developed under the direction of an advisory board chairmanned by Ken Morrison, National Audubon Society

lecturer, vice-president of the Florida Audubon Society, and former editor of Audubon Magazine. For more details, write to the Audubon Colony, Sherwood Forest, Cedar Mountain, N. C.



Pesticides Slaughter Wildlife

By J. W. Galbreath

OUR LOCAL NEWSPAPER, *The Journal*, published the accompanying picture on November 28, 1962, following spraying of 4 lbs. of dieldrin per acre on an area that included the game preserve and nature study district behind East St. Louis Senior High School on Nov. 20-21, 1962. George Smith, at left, a conservation inspector, and Willam Hewitt, an advisory board member of the Illinois Conservation Department, are shown holding dead rabbits, juncos, and quail picked up in the area a few days after the spraying.



They estimated that all animals — possibly 250 rabbits, 300 quail, and unknown numbers of songbirds — had been killed. The Department of Agriculture sprayed the area by hand from a truck to “control” Japanese beetles. Commented Mr. Hewitt: “We’ve got to have laws against promiscuous use of insecticides and pesticides to keep youngsters from being poisoned.”

Hewitt noted that Department of Agriculture officials would not believe him when he told them that many animals had died. “When they came out here and saw the

animals today, all they did was shake their heads.” The officials do not notify the Conservation Department of spraying plans. The preserve had been stocked previously by the state agency. Other areas of the city were sprayed.

The nature area has not been posted because no hunting is permitted here. After making his inspection, Hewitt observed: “This area used to be full of wildlife — now there isn’t a living thing.” The Conservation Department, he said, will press again for a law regulating use of pesticides in the current session of the Illinois Legislature.

9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Ill.



Follow-Up on Silent Spring

By Mrs. Arthur M. Jens, Jr.

For those of us who have been working on the pesticide problem for a number of years, this is an exciting time. We used to be elated when we could find one good article on the subject in a month; now we can hardly keep up with the clippings.

Rachel Carson's **Silent Spring** has inspired innumerable talks, panels, forums, and living-room discussions, as well as articles in many leading magazines and newspapers. No doubt many Audubon members saw the fine CBS television program, which showed that there is an "appalling scarcity of facts," and which ended with the following statement: "Man's war against nature is war against himself. We must learn to master not nature but ourselves."

In January 1963, members of the I. A. S. Pesticides Committee in this area attended a panel on pesticides presented by the Garden Club Council of Evanston. Two members of this panel were invited to participate by the committee itself. They were Dr. Alfred G. Etter, Assistant Professor of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State University, and Mr. Roland Eisenbeis, Superintendent of Conservation of the Cook County Forest Preserves. The third member of the "pro-Carson" side was Mrs. Hadley Abernathy, President of the Evanston Bird Club. The other side of the panel was represented by Dr. H. B. Petty, entomologist with the Illinois Natural History Survey; Dr. Milton Carleton, Research Director of the Vaughn Seed Co.; and Dr. W. Hartstirn, asst. plant pathologist, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Dr. Etter has taken a firm stand on the misuse of pesticides. He is known to many Audubon members for his sensitive "A Protest to Spraying," which appeared in the **National Audubon Magazine** in 1959, and, more recently, his delightful article on the red fox. He stated: "Professors of agricultural chemistry and entomology are to a great extent underwritten, while professors of ecology and zoology have a hard time finding funds for research."

In a recent hearing conducted before a proposed treatment with three pounds of dieldrin per acre on 3,000 acres within the Norfolk, Va., city limits for white fringed beetle control, Dr. Etter warned: "Modern man, no matter how scientific he claims to be, is capable of making serious mistakes." He wrote a letter last fall to the editor of the **Michigan State News** about bird mortality and elm spraying, in which he states: "... Each year the birds have died in large numbers. After this length of time, I consider this slaughter a willful destruction of life — life which is legally protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty. In my own estimation, the University is subject to prosecution under this law, if not under a more universal moral law which frowns on needless killing of defenseless and guiltless creatures of any kind."

Mr. Eisenbeis is also well known for his outspoken views on pesticides, which he has been courageously voicing since long before **Silent Spring**. As he put it, in speaking of the fight against insects "Man is the constant loser, although it may seem that he is winning the battle." He is a vigorous champion of the orderliness of nature, and points to the alarming increase of immunity to chemicals by insects, and to the destruction of natural enemies. He says: Whenever the hand of man falls upon the landscape in such a destructive manner, there can be no benefit so great as to offset it."

In February the Chicago Horticultural Society presented Dr. Edward H. Smith, Cornell University entomologist, who effectively carried out his stated purpose — that of discussing **Silent Spring** objectively. He feels Dr. Carson has a wonderful case, but says she let distortion slip in. He admitted that there is much disenchantment with pesticides because of (1) their toxic residues; (2) insect resistance (he commented that one reason we might have to give up pesticides will be that they don't work); (3) their application is never-ending; (4) the possibility that we are trading one pest for another; and (5) chemicals are expensive. Dr. Smith stated: "It is true, I believe, that too many of our eggs are in the chemical control basket, but not because of any sinister design of the chemical industry. There have been insufficient funds to support long-range basic research involving highly trained personnel. Instead we have been forced to settle for the short-range gains which chemical control offers. And these gains have been impressive. . . . "It also seems a mistake to assume that the integrity of university staffs has been bought by the chemical industry for a few pieces of silver."

He went on: "We have, perhaps, been over-optimistic in attempting to eradicate long-established pests from large areas by aerial broadcasting of non-selective pesticides. . . . Accelerated research should be undertaken to provide the intricate biological knowledge required to plan programs soundly. There must be inter-agency coordination to insure due consideration of all aspects of health and welfare."

Speaking of wildlife hazards, Dr. Smith pointed out: "The greatest threat to wildlife comes from man. He is rapidly destroying the habitat of wild creatures to provide homes, industries, roads, etc. for himself. Future industrialization, keeping pace with population explosions, promises worse times for wildlife. Let us not bow to the inevitability of these bleak prospects, but apply man's intellect to preserve as much of the esthetic as possible. 'Man does not live by bread alone' must become more than a cliché. The situation requires appreciation, vision, planning, and sacrifice."

In March, 1963, the Adult Education Council convened in Chicago. The members were Louis A. McLean, Secretary of the Velsicol Chemical Corporation; Dr. Rupert Wenzel, Curator of Insects, Chicago Natural History Museum; and Dr. Lawrence Gilbert, Associate Professor of Biological Sciences, Northwestern University.

Dr. Gilbert spoke of a juvenile hormone, sometimes called the "Peter Pan" hormone, as a possibility in pest control. Some of the insect's own hormone, to which it would not become immune, is administered, and sexual maturity is prevented — when a pupa is so treated, it remains a pupa. Concerning birds, Dr. Gilbert pointed out that they build up fat to migrate; when the fat is used, the stored D. D. T. is released.

The pesticide debate is going on in professional as well as lay groups, Dr. Wenzel stressed. He spoke of the discontent with pesticides in the Entomological Society of America because of their side effects. There seems to be no effect on soil productivity, but scientists are worried about soil renewal, which is brought about by soil organisms, and spoke of the fact that the medical profession won't admit that we know little about long-term effects. (This panel took place four days before the Illinois State Medical Society passed a resolution warning against misuse of pesticides.) Dr. Wenzel recommended integrated controls, utilizing biological, sanitation, and chemical controls, with the latter being only **supplementary**.

These are just a few of the discussions that **Silent Spring** has inspired. I have quoted material that is of interest to "pro-Carsonites". For the most part, the other side dwelt on the benefits of pesticides (greater food production, the killing of the malaria mosquito, etc.), which we have all heard many times in the campaign waged against **Silent Spring**. The book has given many people — scientists as well as laymen — the courage to speak out against the side effects of pesticides. As Dr. Smith said: "Public apathy makes poor policing." Thanks to Rachel Carson, the public is aroused. And it's far past time.

One of the best written discussions on the book is "A Commentary on Silent Spring," by Drs. Clarence Cottam and Thomas G. Scott, which appeared in the **Journal of Wildlife Management**, January, 1963. The authors state: "Dr. Carson has made a monumental contribution to science by directing our attention to many facts which somehow seem to have been quietly shelved. Perhaps this quiet shelving reflects a Neanderthal tendency to deny the existence of danger. Perhaps it reflects the influence of the naturally biased advertising campaigns of the pesticide industry and the reporting of control agencies seeking to create a favorable image."

"It seems to us," state the authors, "that Dr. Carson's **Silent Spring** gives indisputable evidence that (1) this generation's efforts to manipulate Nature by government and private industry, through the use of drugs, pesticides, and radiation, need more effective control; (2) the total consequences to man and his renewable resources from the present widespread and often unrestrained dissemination of toxic substances into our environment are only vaguely known, and probably some effects cannot yet even be guessed; and (3) we are at the point where the benefit of the doubt should dictate a national policy of caution, conservatism, maturity of judgment, and statesmanship. We are at a crossroads. Will we follow the reasoned approach or the laissez-faire philosophy that because 'we haven't died yet' all is well?"

22W358 Elmwood Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



Winter Influx of Robins

By T. E. Musselman, Sc.D.

HOW MANY BIRDERS noticed the enormous migration of Robins into Illinois on January 15-16-17, 1963? Thousands of this species moved into the state as far north as Macomb and westward into Iowa as far as Ft. Madison. Other reports, some as early as December, 1962, came from Pleasant Hill, Illinois, Keokuk, and Burlington, Iowa. The fringes of the wave apparently extended into Missouri and Iowa.

In my area, thousands of the birds flew in and quickly depleted the hackberries, multiflora roses, barberries, bittersweets, and persimmon trees of their fruits. Once the food was gone, the birds died by the hundreds of cold and starvation. It was a distressing experience.

My records show that we had similar winter migrations of Robins in 1908 and again in 1939. I have studied weather maps and food conditions on all occasions but as yet can find no explanation for such a tremendous midwinter influx. The birds literally arrived by the thousands. If anyone in Illinois has unusual Robin records for this period, I wish he would send them to me at the address below.

OTHER SPECIES: Bald Eagles have appeared in good numbers this winter in the area of Keokuk and Hamilton, Ill. Had 117 on Jan. 16, 1963; counts of 105, 132, and 232 on other days. Have seen from 2 to 8 daily at Quincy through the winter. . . . I'm glad to report that Bluebirds are showing a good increase. In my 1,000 boxes I have about 10% more than in 1962.

124 South 24th Street, Quincy, Illinois



Winter Birding in Montana

By Norman Roesch

AN ASSIGNMENT ON THE Minute-Man Missile has kept me in Great Falls, Montana, during the winter of 1962-63. I travel throughout this area and have many opportunities to observe wintering birds. Here at Great Falls is a giant spring which keeps the Missouri River open regardless of the temperature. Near the spring thousands of Mallards and Common Goldeneyes are spending the winter. There are also four pairs of Common Mergansers which feed upon fish and other aquatic life in the river.

Mallards are commonly seen in the grain fields searching for food. There is a huge flock at the Greenfield Lake area near Fairfield. Ducks are also found wandering on the country roads. A severe blizzard had little effect on them. Near Fairfield I passed fields literally black with ducks just before the blizzard. Our crew was marooned for twelve hours in a stalled vehicle by blinding snow and winds at 60 m.p.h.

The next morning, when we were finally rescued by a wrecking truck, the temperature was below zero and the snow had drifted. However, the ducks were back, searching the blown areas of the fields for food. They had all weathered the storm with no trouble.

Last fall, in the sloughs around Greenfield Lake, I saw huge flocks of swans, Canada Geese, and Snow Geese. The swan formations were something to see and hear. I am not sure whether they were Whistling or Trumpeter Swans — but their calls were beautiful. I estimate there were many thousands of Snow Geese. They stayed until the early part of December. The swans were last to leave; it is said that they winter in Yellowstone Park.

Other common birds here are Horned Larks, Marsh Hawks, and of course the Magpies. Montana is truly a magnificent state, a fine area for birding. I am looking forward to visiting the Audubon Club at Great Falls.

3800 Tenth Avenue S., Great Falls, Montana



BOOK REVIEWS

Our Crowded Planet — Edited by Fairfield Osborn. Doubleday and Company, Garden City, N.Y. 1962. 240 pages. \$3.95.

Subtitled a "Collection of Essays on the Pressure of Population," this book has among its contributors such outstanding scientists and writers as the late Sir Charles Darwin, Prof. Paul Sears, Sir Julian Huxley, and André Maurois. Statesmen, religious leaders, and economists have contributed their bit. Mr. Osborn in his introduction states that the results

of population pressure are not merely physical, such as daily crises of starvation facing hundreds of millions of people; they generate as well a host of other undesirable conditions in human life, affecting not only the happiness and conduct of the individual, but also involving basic questions of economics, religion, forms of government, and finally the ultimate dilemma of war and peace."

Joseph Wood Krutch said: "Much of what is called conservation is no more than a useful delaying action. The time may soon come when it will no longer be possible to protest the despoliation of this park, that forest, or that river. Hence, conservationists must face the fact that behind almost every problem of today lies the problem of population. Unless that problem is solved, none of the others can be."

Sir Julian Huxley, a leading Humanist and the first Director-General of UNESCO, wrote: "Man is now, whether he likes it or not . . . the sole agent for the evolutionary process on earth. He is responsible for the future of this planet." Huxley calls for sweeping away ancient religious prejudices against birth control, and urges the UN take a greater interest in this problem. A useful bibliography is added to the book.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



Growing Wings, by Sarita Van Vleck. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York, 1963. viii + 128 p. \$3.95.

This small book contains a surprising amount of interesting information for the beginning bird student. The factual material is presented in a well-written, readable form. The book includes discussions on migration, mating, stages of nesting, behavior, and care of young. I am certain that members of the Society will enjoy reading this book and will find it a useful volume for introducing the ways of birds to their children.

William E. Southern, Dept. of Biol. Sciences, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, Ill.



A Treasury of Birdlore, edited by Joseph Wood Krutch and Paul S. Eriksson. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, New York. 1962. xiv + 390 p. Illustrated. \$7.50.

This anthology is a compilation of some of the best ornithological literature. Various topics (i. e., migration, flight, song) and species are covered. Included are: Mark Catesby's essay about the Ivory-billed Woodpecker; John Audubon's discussion of the Passenger Pigeon; Donald Culross Peattie's statement about hummingbirds; John Muir's comments on the Water Ouzel; Rachel Carson's article on the Sanderling; George M. Sutton's observations of the Roadrunner; and Alexander Wilson's remarks about meadowlarks. In general the book represents a fine collection of popular writings about American "birdlore".

William E. Southern, Dept. of Biol. Sciences, Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, Ill.



BOOK REVIEWS (continued)

The Ring-Necked Pheasant, by John Madson. Olin Mathieson Chemical Company, East Alton, Illinois, 1962. 104 pages; free.

One of a series of soft-cover books on wildlife issued by this corporation, covering such areas as the life history of the pheasant, management, hunting, and its future. Photographs, black and white drawings, and an extensive bibliography grace the volume.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



The State Parks — Their Meaning in American Life, by Freeman Tilden. Alfred A. Knopf Co., 501 Madison Ave., New York 22, New York, 1962. 496 pages, \$5.50.

So much consideration and publicity has attended our national park system and the urgent need of protecting outstanding scenic values and shorelines, that the state park systems of the country sometimes appear to be neglected. Although few books have been written on the subject, the state parks of the nation have not been overlooked by the family camper and motoring tourist. These parks have experienced a great boom in the last few years.

It is hard to realize that at the first meeting of the National Conference on State Parks in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1921, there were 29 states which had no state parks at all! California (which now has 180 units) had but one, as did Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and three other states. Iowa had four state parks, Ohio had five, Wisconsin and Minnesota had six. One reason more land was not preserved in state park systems by 1921, is that too many Americans felt our physical assets were inexhaustible. Today, one reason why more land is not set aside under state ownership (especially in the conservation desert known as Illinois), is that our materialistic society is too busy adding to its own wealth to help preserve some of this glorious land.

Two generations ago Stephen Tyng Mather was urging the creation of a state park system so that a motorist could camp "each night on some kind of public land." We've fallen far short of his admirable suggestion. Tribute is here paid to the Civilian Conservation Corps, that widely-respected agency of the Franklin D. Roosevelt era. Over 561 units of the Corps were assigned to work in national, state, and local parks. The great work of the C.C.C. is still recalled by many park visitors who even yet benefit by those efforts.

Mr. Freeman makes a valuable contribution to a better understanding of our state park systems. Some of the nation's most outstanding parks are given thorough treatment, usually free of burdensome statistics but with much valuable information concerning establishment and early history.

Excellent black and white plates are generously provided, as well as a supplementary section containing brief descriptions of 111 additional state parks. Several pages are devoted to representative parks of each state. Mr. Freeman chose New Salem and Starved Rock Parks in Illinois. This useful volume fills a great void and deserves a place in any home or public library.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



BOOK REVIEWS (continued)

Survival of the Free — the Last Strongholds of Wild Animal Life, by Dr. Wolfgang Englehardt. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City, 1962. 258 pages, with 125 pages of photographs. \$6.95.

First published in German in 1956, this volume is dedicated to those national parks and game reserves found in many nations of the world which now serve as the last sanctuary for rapidly disappearing wildlife. Such contributors as Fred Packard, Dr. Bernhard Grzimek and Dr. A. W. Banfield make this an authoritative text. The book covers wildlife sanctuaries in Switzerland, Japan, Russia, the United States, the Philippines, and other countries. Most of the photographs are extraordinary close-ups. Dr. Grzimek, well-known for his book and film on the Serengetti, declares that the booming human population of Africa, more than any other factor, is responsible for the decline of that continent's wildlife. Some animal species may become extinct before the turn of the century.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



The Natural History Library. Six volumes. Doubleday Anchor Books, Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y. Published in cooperation with the American Museum of Natural History, 1963. The following six volumes were issued recently and represent additions to the paperback series reviewed in previous numbers of the **Bulletin** (Nos. 120, 123, and 124).

- N29 Animal Behavior**, by John P. Scott. xv + 331 pp. \$1.45.
N30 A Guide to Bird Watching, by Joseph J. Hickey. xxiv + 295 pp. \$1.25.
N31 How to Make a Telescope, by Jean Texereau. xxii + 258 pp. \$1.45.
N32 A Naturalist in Alaska, by Adolph Murie. xiv + 302 pp. \$1.45.
N33 Snakes in Fact and Fiction, by James A. Oliver. xix + 214 pp. \$1.25.
N34 Back of History: The Story of Our Own Origins, by William Howells. xiv + 384. pp. \$1.45.



More Book Reviews

The Migration of Birds, by Jean Dorst. Translated from the French by Constance D. Sherman, with a foreword by Roger Tory Peterson. Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass., March, 1963. 476 pages, with 131 maps and other black-and-white illustrations. \$6.75.

If one is to write a book about bird migration all over the world, he must himself be something of a wanderer. In this respect, Dr. Dorst is well qualified for his task. When he is not studying birds in the National Museum of Natural History in Paris (where he is Curator of the Division of Mammals and Birds), he may be off studying them in the Swiss Alps, in tropical Africa, in the islands of the Pacific, in the Peruvian highlands, or in the United States. He truly has a global knowledge of birds, and has written voluminously about them. His achievements are all the more amazing, as Roger Tory Peterson observes, because he has crammed so much into a career of only thirty-seven years.

Dr. Dorst freely acknowledges his indebtedness to many authorities in other lands, whom he has consulted and quoted freely throughout the text. For instance, many of the maps in the chapter on "Migrations in North America" were drawn from Frederick C. Lincoln's earlier classic on **The Migration of American Birds**. Jean Dorst performed an enormous amount of research in preparing his book; the Bibliography covers more than 50 pages and covers books, papers, and articles on ornithology from almost every country. He refers to our own Dr. William Beecher of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and to Frank C. Bellrose of the State Natural History Survey, probably the foremost authority on waterfowl migration in the Mississippi Flyway.

Probably the most fascinating aspect of bird study is that of migration, the seasonal ebb and flow of wildlife. Amateurs and noted scientists alike have developed excellent theories and have made significant contributions to our knowledge and understanding of how birds move. But little is known about the "why" of migration. Great strides are being made in supplying answers to this problem now, and the bird-banders are given full credit for the tremendous contributions they have made. Dr. Dorst presents a country-by-country analysis of bird-banding activity and methods, giving the latest figures and evaluating discoveries in relation to the world picture of bird migration.

The book reviews the methods of studying migrations and next covers migration in each section of the world, including sea-bird migrations and bird invasions. Such aspects as the physiological stimuli of migration and the orientation of birds during migration are discussed in careful detail. Finally the author outlines current concepts about the origin and evolution of migrations. As Dr. Dorst points out, birds have a specific breeding territory which may be considered their home, but after the young are grown, most birds desert the home area and spend most of the year in distant territories.

His conclusions are significant: "Migrations must be considered in the framework of ecology, of which they constitute only one aspect. They represent a reaction of the animal to changing environmental factors . . . Migration cannot be regarded as a characteristic of species — it belongs in the framework of **populations**. . . Every avian species forms a mosaic of elementary populations, some of whose members breed side by side, migrate together, and even spend the winter in the same district . . . Recoveries of banded birds (show) that the young migrate together the first year, and that this association seems to last throughout life . . . We must be on guard against the over-simplified explanations which have been advanced . . . Migrations, like birds themselves, are multiple and . . . cannot be reduced to a rigid formula."

The bird-bander and the serious student of birds is sure to find **The Migrations of Birds** a most absorbing book. I can find little about it that deserves criticism, other than some obvious misspellings and errors of reference that indicate hasty proofreading. We are urged by our daily press and by our religious leaders that we should consider human problems on a world-wide basis. It is time also that we enlarged our knowledge of birds to a global view. This book makes a good beginning.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

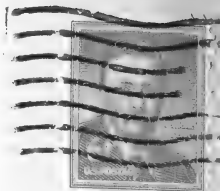
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1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

THE LIST OF I.A.S. Affiliates has grown to such an extent that we are no longer able to publish all of the names on a single page. Hence we are covering the Affiliated Societies from A through F in this issue, and will list those from G to end of alphabet in the next issue. From now on, the name of a given club will appear in alternate issues of the AUDUBON BULLETIN.

Technical Consultants

- DR. WILLIAM BEECHER, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago
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- OLIVER HEYWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Hinsdale
- DR. THOMAS G. SCOTT, State Natural History Survey, Urbana
- MILTON D. THOMPSON, Illinois State Museum, Springfield

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society has an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
Contributing Members	\$5.00 annually
Club Affiliation	\$5.00 annually
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
*Life Members	\$100.00
*Benefactors	\$500.00
*Patrons	\$1,000.00

*Payable in installments of \$25.00 or more.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to **Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer**, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze**, Membership Chairman, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

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EDITORIAL OFFICE: 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605 — TELEPHONE WAbash 2-9410

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

Water Pollution — America's number one natural resource problem, and number one disgrace, is finally getting more and more attention. The situation has not yet prompted front page headlines, but more space is given to it in newspapers, magazines feature articles on pollution, paperback books on water are enjoying wide circulation.

What is even more important is that citizens are becoming more aware of the problem, and translating it into personal terms. They recognize that water pollution is destroying sources of supply for home and industry; they see beaches closed to swimming; boating in some areas made less popular, and fishing almost destroyed. People know water is needed for life itself; over two-thirds of the human body is water, and the normal person cannot live more than ten days without fluids.

The Illinois Audubon Society is one of three state-wide organizations participating in a live-wire group called the Illinois Clean Streams Committee. It is headed by Robert Buzard of 606 East Ninth St., Sterling, Ill. Our representative on this committee and Chairman of our liaison unit is Thomas Brodene, of 9959 So. Wallace St., Chicago. The state committee has been forming clean streams groups all over Illinois. In a few months, 21 counties have organized clean streams committees under their sponsorship. Many more are planned.

On a stormy night in July, some of us rode out to Geneva in Kane County to organize a new clean streams committee for that area. We expected five persons; instead there were over 35, including newsmen, photographers, and two state representatives. The DuPage County Clean Streams Committee, under the leadership of Edward Swanson of 4140 Elm Street, Downers Grove, Ill., had a large display at the DuPage County Fair in July which attracted a great deal of attention. This group holds regular monthly meetings at the Bank of Oakbrook. The Cook County Clean Streams Committee has been organized for many years and is the model on which others are based.

Another cheering note is the introduction of S. 1183 in Congress by Senators Neuberger and Nelson, long known for their championing of conservation causes. The bill would require that "synthetic detergents manufactured for use in the U.S.A. or imported for use in the U.S.A. comply with certain standards of decomposability." Such detergents have already been developed in West Germany and will be required there by Dec. 31, 1964.

Though the tide may be running in favor of this bill, there is no assurance that it will pass in a breeze. American families who no longer wish to gamble with impure surf, who feel that pure water is no longer a luxury, and are concerned about the detergents they see in their streams, will be writing their congressmen and senators to insure passage of the

bill. The Congressional Record for March 25, 1963, carries much discussion of the Senate debate.



In an effort to diminish the Litterbug problem, members of the Illinois Audubon Society distributed 400 free litterbags at the DuPage County Fair in Wheaton. State officials say that 69 tons of debris were left on Chicago area expressways over the Fourth of July week-end.



The Wilderness Act (S. 4), which passed the U.S. Senate several months ago, is stalled in the House Interior Committee which has refused to hold hearings on the bill. The Senate passed the measure by a vote of 73 to 12 in April, with Senators Dodd, Eastland, Hayden, Long, Stennis, Thurmond, Cotton, Dominick, Jordan, Tower, Goldwater, and Dirksen voting against it.



The Michigan Department of Conservation has dedicated 11 square miles of state-owned jack-pine forest to be managed for the Kirtland's Warbler. The U.S. Forest Service has recently dedicated 4010 acres in Michigan for the same purpose.



The National Audubon Society will hold its 59th Annual Convention at Miami, Florida, on Nov. 9-13, 1963. There will be two all-day field trips to Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary and to Everglades National Park. Passengers will travel by bus. Another record crowd is expected to attend. Registrations close on October 26th.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



ILLINOIS HONORS STEPHEN ALFRED FORBES

After many months of effort by Dr. Thomas Scott of the Illinois Natural History Survey and Raymond Mostek, President of the Illinois Audubon Society, word has finally been received from the Department of Conservation that the State of Illinois will honor its first Chief of the Illinois Natural History Survey, Dr. Stephen Alfred Forbes. A department owned conservation area in Marion County will be named Stephen Alfred Forbes State Park. It consists of 2,600 acres. The water area within the park is about 500 acres in size and is described as "a very beautiful lake."

Audubon members will recall the moving tribute paid to Dr. Forbes by Dr. Scott in an article published in the September 1961 **Audubon Bulletin**. Several hundred reprints of the article were made and distributed to key individuals in the state. Dr. Forbes, who died in 1930, was a veteran of the Civil War, a gifted writer, a naturalist, and a scientist with progressive views. He was an early champion of the preservation of the Prairie Chicken.

A memorial plaque, with funds raised by private subscription, may be placed in the park at an appropriate time. Marion County is north of Mount Vernon in south central Illinois.



Scientific Preserves

By Lewis J. Stannard

Illinois Natural History Survey

Since World War II, in America and all over the world, scientists have suddenly realized the desperate need for medium to small-sized natural areas.



Pine Hills, Union County, Illinois. Part of this area is protected by Southern Illinois University as a scientific preserve. Photograph by Wilmer Zehr, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Biologists are truly alarmed at the present dissolution of wildlands, especially around metropolitan centers. In almost any meeting of botanists or zoologists, discussion of the latest loss of a familiar collecting and study area is likely to be the topic. The continuance of wild corners and woodland patches containing rare or fragile plants and animals that have stood against man's encroachment for centuries, no longer can be taken for granted. Some will not remain for scientific research or naturalists' muses even as long as next year. Neglected bogs with pitcher plants; rocky, steep ravines; or gravelly morainal prairie remnants are being "developed" by land promoters and recreational directors. Our exploding population pre-empt space for new houses; for recreational areas; for industrial sites to keep up the economy and to provide future jobs for the many people who are born every day.

It is sad, indeed, to witness these losses. This can also mean the end of many phases of biological research, which ultimately may be reflected in the cessation of further advances in

medicine, agriculture, and human betterment. Biologists have been studying the Laws of Nature, or the Laws of Life, in an extensive, scientific way, for only the past several hundred years. The source of their researches has been unspoiled nature, although some of their actual work has been done in laboratories. Despite the far-reaching significance to human welfare of their discoveries, many of the Laws of Nature still are not solved.

Evolution as a process is proved to the hilt, but the mechanisms by which it operates remain surmises. For example, how much has introgression hybridization influenced the evolution of plants and animals and man — all or just a part? How and why do relict populations of certain species survive? What is the role in nature of many minute organisms? Of ozone emitted by forest trees? What happens to ecosystems when the diversity and organization of the component species are reduced by natural means or by man's agricultural chemicals?

And what questions have yet to be asked about problems of which we are still ignorant? Even about the need of the species which we haven't

discovered so far, but which, nevertheless, undoubtedly exist? Until the Laws of Life are solved completely, biologists will require some material from nature to study. Some wildness is needed now and for the future. Preferably, natural areas should be specifically selected for preservation so that examples of each major habitat and biotic region will be represented.

Scientific preserves, if natural or nearly so, are non-renewable natural resources. The composition of the biota is a result of historical distribution, in some areas in eastern North America possibly dating back to Miocene times. The placement and relationship of certain plants with other plants as well as with special animals of particular genetic variability are often unique in various sections of each biotic province.

Once destroyed, these scientific areas can never be recreated by man. Under frequent use by picnickers, outdoorsmen, and wild flower gatherers, these areas soon become modified — the more fragile and less virile species quickly disappear. When recreation directors plant exotic trees and shrubs or rearrange the natural niches to get rid of poison ivy and vermin, or clean up for the sake of Western man's concept of neatness, the natural becomes useless for many types of biological research.

Certain universities, the Nature Conservancy, the National Park Trust Fund of the National Park Service, and the Audubon Societies have so far been the principal agencies that have borne the responsibility of preserving scientific areas. These institutions and organizations need moral and financial support to continue their activities. Our civilization, in spite of the demands of increasing population, must keep some natural areas as inviolate preserves for scientific research. Every effort to bring these areas under protection is good insurance for the human race, and deserves everyone's support.

State Natural History Survey, Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Illinois

WHAT SHOULD OUR GOALS BE?

It has been suggested that the Illinois Audubon Society should demonstrate more effective leadership in conservation matters in the state. Your comments and ideas along this line, and the role that you might like to play in making our conservation activities more productive, should be sent to Mr. Raymond Mostek, President, Illinois Audubon Society, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois. Your suggestions may be signed or unsigned.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING - 1963

By Mrs. Robert Webster

The New Illinois State Museum building in Springfield, Illinois, was headquarters for the Illinois Audubon Society Annual Meeting on May 4 and 5, 1963. Registration and a coffee hour preceded the business meeting, which was held in the Thorne Deuel Auditorium. President Raymond Mostek called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. He first paid tribute to past President Paul Downing, who is retiring after 15 years of dedicated leadership. President Mostek next discussed four major projects carried on during the past year. These involved: 1) modernization of the by-laws of the society; 2) placing all directors on committees to align them more actively in the work of the Society; 3) stressing such projects as conservation, education, pesticide control, and establishment of new clubs; and 4) enlisting necessary volunteer help.

Mrs. C. F. Russell, Chairman of the Bald Eagle Club, was absent because of illness. The plight of the bald eagle, whose largest concentrations are in Florida and Illinois, was brought to our attention again.

Floyd Swink, Vice-President of the Education Committee, sent word that new color slides are being arranged in lecture form and will soon be ready for use by members. It was announced that over 1,000 persons each had attended the Audubon Wildlife Films in the Chicago Natural History Museum five times during the fall and winter season.

The formation of a new Audubon Society was announced. The Cardinal Audubon Club of Bloomington, organized in December, 1962, draws its members from the surrounding area. The new club is extremely active. Some I.A.S. members will remember Mrs. Naomi McKinney of Arthur, Illinois, who at the Annual Meeting in Decatur in 1958 presented an interesting display and samples of owl pellets, and pointed out the value of owls. Mrs. McKinney is a member of the Cardinal Club.

In the absence of Theodore Greer, Fall Camp-Out Chairman, Mrs. Webster announced that the Fall Camp-Out Meeting would be September 14 and 15 at Galesburg, Illinois, on the Knox College Campus. Professor Paul Shepard will be the speaker.

Paul Lobik, Editor of the **Audubon Bulletin**, told of the growth of the **Bulletin** within the past few years. He announced the departure of William Southern, Editor of the Annual Christmas Bird Census, who had resigned to go to Cornell University, where he will be engaged in original research for the next two years. Mr. Southern was thanked for all his work in compiling the numerous statistics.

Paul Schulze, Chairman of the Membership Committee, gave the following report: Over 1,400 mailings were made to prospective members. As of May 1, 1963, our membership consisted of 378 active members, 256 contributing members, 79 sustaining members, 32 life and honorary members, and 35 affiliates, a total of 780. Of this number, 73 active members, 23 contributing members, 10 sustaining members and 2 affiliates, a total of 108, have not paid their 1963 dues. In the last twelve months we have acquired 95 new active members, 24 new contributing members, 10 new sustaining members, and 8 new affiliates, a total of 137. The new affiliates are: Cardinal Audubon Club, Bloomington; Chicago Park District Outing Club, Chicago; Cottage Garden Club, Aurora; Crystal Lake Garden Club, Crystal Lake, Kankakee Valley Audubon Society, Momence; Sierra Club,

Great Lakes Chapter, Chicago; Vermilion County Audubon Society, Danville; and Will County Audubon Society, Joliet. In addition, four persons became life members: Miss Lorena Clarke, Chicago; Mrs. Mary Stolte, Bay Village, Ohio; Miss Marion Clow, Lake Forest; and Mrs. John F. O'Toole, Chicago.

George Fell spoke on the Nature Preserve Bill, SB-579, which was before the Illinois House at this writing. Mr. Fell urged that we as a club and as individuals set aside space, marshes, and wetlands for posterity. We must stir ourselves to save these natural areas before they are swallowed by industry, residential areas, and neglect.

Book Chairman LeRoy Tunstall reported that sales of books had improved over last year. He reminded us that all books are available from him by mail and he is able to secure any book for us.

In the absence of Betty Groth, Conservation Vice-President, Mr. Mostek reminded us of the bills before the Legislature pertaining to pesticides. We were urged to set aside lands for recreation purposes. Excerpts were read from the "Save-the-Dunes-Newsletter."

John Helmer, Treasurer, gave the annual report for the fiscal year; our bank balance was ahead of last year. Mr. Helmer, who is also in charge of the sales of binoculars, announced that he now has a new telescope for purchase by bird watchers.

Elton Fawks of the Pesticides Committee spoke on the promiscuous use of pesticides and insecticides. He urged us all to educate ourselves in their use and misuse, and to support the Pesticides Control Bill now before the Legislature.

LeRoy Tunstall, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following report: Directors nominated for reelection — George Fell, John Helmer, Paul Lobik, Mrs. Freda Russell, and Mrs. Alice Webster. New Directors proposed — Mrs. Arthur Jens, Dr. Alfred Lipsey, and Harlan Walley. There were no nominations from the floor. The motion was made by Mr. Tunstall that this slate of officers be accepted. The motion was seconded and passed.

J. W. Galbreath, the Director from East St. Louis who has done so much for the re-establishment of the Prairie Chicken in Illinois, gave a talk on the "Prairie Boomer." He told of the near extinction of these birds and of their comeback as he showed pictures taken on the booming grounds at the new Yeatter Prairie Chicken Sanctuary near Bogota, Illinois.

There were over 100 in attendance at the afternoon meeting, which began at 1:45 in Thorne Deuel Hall. J. W. Galbreath was in charge of the meeting and introduced Arnold Kugler of the Illinois Park System, who spoke on Illinois State Parks. Mr. Kugler said we needed planned management of parks to cope with the growing population. Camping has increased 200% in the past few years, and the facilities for camping are not the best. He stressed the need or 125,000 additional acres to round out our park facilities. There is a great demand for open spaces.

Mr. Thomas R. Evans, Superintendent of Game Management for Illinois, spoke of wildlife problems, refuges, and conservation. He stressed using our resources to better advantage by improving habitat and by restoring areas to preserve and produce more wildlife. Game management serves to provide more outdoor recreation for millions of people. It is

through management and conservation that men enjoy better hunting. He also stated that pesticides and herbicides need to be managed properly, as well as game habitat, to be of benefit to all. We are delighted to hear of the success of the two flocks of wild turkeys in Illinois.

Mr. Milton Thompson, Director of the Illinois State Museum, welcomed us to the splendid new building through a talk and pictures. He personally conducted us on a tour, showing us the research library, work rooms, well-equipped laboratories where the displays are made, and finally the exhibits.

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Yeatter were the guests of honor at the banquet Saturday night, which was held in the Courtyard Room of the Leland Hotel. A plaque was presented to Dr. Yeatter by the Illinois Audubon Society in recognition of the 28 years he has so faithfully served the organization as a member of the Board, and for his tireless efforts to preserve the Prairie Chicken in Illinois. It was through his leadership that the "Boomer" has made a comeback in our state. The newly-established Sanctuary near Bogota, Illinois, has been named the Yeatter Prairie Chicken Sanctuary in his honor. After the banquet, Charles E. Mohr, an Audubon Wildlife Film speaker, presented his lecture and outstanding color film on "The Living Wilderness."

The two field trips on Sunday covered the Wildlife Sanctuary near Lake Springfield and the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Garden. About 50 persons met at noon to enjoy the box lunch and to compare notes on birding. Altogether, 84 species of birds were seen.

Our thanks go to **Miss Orvetta Robinson** of Springfield and **Miss Margaret Lehmann** of Chicago for making another Annual Meeting such a success. Also to **Vernon Greening** and **Maurice Cook** of the Springfield Audubon Society, who led us on the field trips and served as guides to the best nature areas near our state capitol.

501 East Fourth Street, Minonk, Illinois



COME TO THE AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILMS!

Have you seen your Wildlife Film program card lately? For the benefit of members that have misplaced the announcements mailed earlier this month, we are printing a condensed list of the lectures below. If you would like additional copies of our Audubon Wildlife Film Programs — for yourself, for your company bulletin-board or your friends — please write to our Membership Chairman, **Mr. Paul Schulze**, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

Sept. 29, 1963 — ROY E. COY — Manitoba Memories

Oct. 13, 1963 — CHARLES T. HOTCHKISS — Wilderness Trails

Nov. 3, 1963 — ALLAN D. CRUICKSHANK — The Bear River

Jan. 5, 1964 — EMERSON SCOTT — Our Changing Heritage

March 8, 1964 — OLIN SEWALL PETTINGILL — Penguin Summer

These nature movies will be presented in the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, on Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Come early and join us in the Museum cafeteria for lunch.

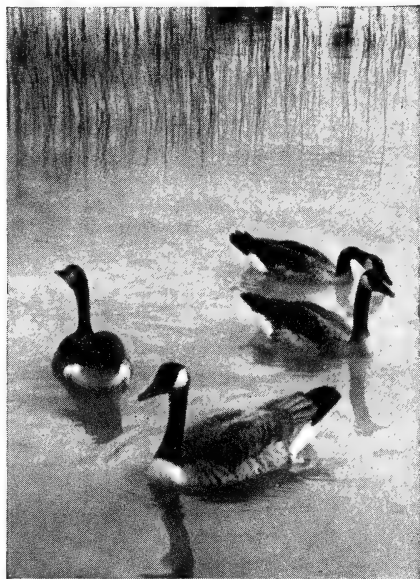


From the Editor's Desk

Date Set for 1964 Meeting — Even as we publish the story of last May's Annual I.A.S. Meeting in Springfield, and even as reservations are pouring in for the Fall Camp-Out on September 14-15 in Galesburg, Illinois, Chairman Alfred Reuss of the Annual Meeting Arrangements Committee writes:

"We are all set for the Spring Meeting next year. The dates are **May 9-10, 1964**. Our headquarters will be the beautiful, new, air-conditioned Holiday Inn at Joliet. The hosts will be the Will County Audubon Society — not a big group, but a bunch of live wires with lots of enthusiasm. This is a real birding area; in easy driving distance we have the DesPlaines River, the I. and M. Canal, a State Park, a big strip mine area of lakes and brushy ravines, and the memorial gardens. We can even arrange a Friday night get-together and nature movie if enough people are interested."

So there you are, members — set aside the week-end of May 9-10 right now!



Branta canadensis

By Roger Richard



Nature Photography Exhibition —

Members and friends of the I.A.S. are invited to attend a free exhibition of nature prints and slides in Chicago next month. The Photographic Society of America will present an International Photography Exhibition at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, 505 N. Michigan Avenue, from October 1 through 5, 1963. These pictures, as represented by the one illustrated, include the finest photographs taken during the past year all over the world. Nature prints will be on display throughout the exhibition, as well as general interest and color prints. Nature slides will be projected on Wednesday, October 2, at 7:30 p.m., followed by a projection of pictorial slides; the nature slides will be projected again on Saturday, October 5, at 3:30 p.m., followed by a projection of stereo color slides on a special screen. The International P.S.A. Exhibition comes to Chicago only about once in ten years. All camera bugs, and especially nature camera bugs, are welcome.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON OBJECTIVES — The Board of Directors recently approved a program of "Society Goals for 1963-1964." All of these objectives have been proposed and initiated over a period of recent months.

We feel that the members should have an opportunity to see the entire program, to approve or disapprove of it if they are so inclined, and to help carry out the objectives if they can.

1. The Illinois Audubon Society believes that preservation of additional wildlands, including wetlands, is one of the major conservation needs of the state at the present time. To this end, the Society will work actively for the acquisition of more wildlands for conservation and recreation purposes by federal, state, county, and local governments, as well as private agencies.
2. A publicity campaign through all media will be undertaken to develop public support for the preservation of wild areas and for the establishment of sanctuaries on both public and private lands. This campaign will stress Illinois' growing population in relation to the dwindling supply of undeveloped land.
3. A campaign of education will be conducted to acquaint the public with the dangers of indiscriminate and widespread use of chemical pesticides. The public will be alerted to the need for general legislation to control abuses in the field.
4. Formation of new Audubon clubs in the state is considered a major goal. We shall offer aid and encouragement to existing clubs and affiliates and try to increase their effectiveness in their home areas.
5. The Illinois Audubon Society will press vigorously its campaign in behalf of our national symbol, the American Bald Eagle, through publicity, education, and fund-raising, and coordinate its efforts with the National Audubon Society and other conservation organizations.
6. The Society will continue to oppose recreational hunting in state parks because such areas are to be considered as refuges for wildlife.
7. The Society will continue its efforts to help preserve the great symbol of our prairie state — the native Prairie Chicken, through cooperation with the Illinois Department of Conservation, the Illinois Natural History Survey, and the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois.
8. Recognizing the importance of cooperative action in attaining all conservation objectives, the Illinois Audubon Society will work closely with the National Audubon Society, as well as other worthy state and national conservation organizations.
9. Fully aware that an adequate endowment fund would permit better long-range planning, the Illinois Audubon Society will publicize our need for funds and asks its members and friends to recognize these needs whenever possible.
10. Recognizing that a large and vigorous membership can add strength and power to our movement, we shall continue efforts to triple our membership. We shall seek the support of all those who agree with our objectives.



ILLINOIS FIELD NOTES

By Mrs. Evelyn Newdold

For the last eight years I have kept records of bird arrivals and length of stay in my yard and around Stickney Township, Illinois. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds come in for a few days about the middle of May every year and return again about August 25th, staying a month before leaving. However, on June 6, 1961, I saw a **Rufous Hummingbird** in my columbines from noon until dusk. I have never seen one before, and doubt if I will

again, but I feel this should be reported. Perhaps someone else has seen it and will bear out my record. I would have reported this sooner, but had no idea it was so rare here. Another rarity: **Pileolated Warblers** — on May 11 and October 10, 1961, and on May 6 and September 7, 1962.

7115 West 74th Street, Chicago 38, Illinois

Editor's Note: Does anyone have corroborating records?



THE KENDALL COUNTY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

By Harlan D. Walley

After the passing of H.B. 397, authorizing the Department of Conservation to convey certain state-owned lands in Kendall County, I wrote State Representative Joseph P. Stremlau, requesting information about the price, if any, where this land will be deeded, and number of acres involved. I was told by Mr. Stremlau that the land in question had been transferred to the Oswego Park District.

With splendid cooperation from Mr. Myron Wormley, Oswego Township Supervisor, and Mr. Ford L. Lippold, Superintendent of the Oswego Park District, it was confirmed that the new park land was the remainder of a large gravel digging operation bordering the Fox River. This land (160 acres) was originally acquired by the Illinois Division of Waterways from the C. B. and Q. Railroad in a trade for another piece of land the railroad needed near Chicago. The area was recently transferred from Waterways to the Department of Conservation.

In the past ten years a number of private individuals, in some way, have acquired little chunks of from one to three acres of the area and have erected homes on them. The Oswego Township and Oswego Park District commissioners became concerned about this creeping encroachment on an area which they felt should be preserved as a natural river frontage and wild-life park, for the enjoyment of all people rather than a few private parties.

Supervisor Myron Wormley and Ford L. Lippold met with State Representatives Soderstrom, Stremlau, Warren, and State Senator Little and received their whole-hearted cooperation in acquiring this area, which is to be under the ownership of and administered by the Oswego Park District. The parties concerned met with Mr. Lodge, head of the Illinois Department of Conservation, and also received his approval.

Preliminary development plans call for a large picnic area and parking near the entrance of the park, a tent camping area, river frontage improvement and boating facilities, stocking of several small lakes with fish, etc. It is anticipated that a major portion of the land will be left as is, with access hiking trails.

Under the administration of the Oswego Park District, the property will be developed and maintained as a public recreational area. There is a reservation clause in the legislative bill stating that the land must always be used as a public park or else revert to the State of Illinois. It is certain that the acquisition and development of this 160 acres as a forest preserve and park is in keeping with the national trend to set aside sufficient areas for public use and for wildlife preservation.

717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois

An Explanation of Land Transfer Policies

*By Sam A. Parr, Administrative Assistant,
Illinois Department of Conservation*

Quite frequently in the past the Department has obtained or has been given little tracts of land that do not meet the criteria of an open space wilderness area or park. We have, on a number of occasions, transferred these properties to municipalities. The areas are transferred without cost, but with the stipulation that they must forever be used for public recreational purposes or must revert to the State of Illinois Department of Conservation.

The tract in Kendall County, which includes a stream bed, is part of the Fox River. The property lies directly below Oswego and is being transferred to the City of Oswego for recreational purposes. The land was given to the Conservation Department by the Division of Waterways and does not meet the criteria for state development, but it will make a very valuable little park and recreation area for the municipality.

There were two other bills in this session of the Legislature that transferred state lands to the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County under similar qualifications. There was also one bill to transfer a 2½-acre tract to the City of Metropolis. All of these bills contained the same provisions.

The Department certainly recognizes that land is hard to come by and we, above all, do not particularly want to give it away; however, under these particular stipulations, these small tracts can be developed to a higher degree of park-type recreation than if they were left in state hands. The tracts in DuPage County were purchased by the Department of Conservation by direct appropriation for specific transfer to the Forest Preserve District.

State Office Building, 400 S. Spring St., Springfield, Ill.

Editor's Note: We thank Mr. Parr for his enlightening explanation of Conservation Department philosophy with regard to small recreation areas. This sounds like an excellent policy to us.



DR. RALPH YEATTER RETIRES AS DIRECTOR

After serving 28 years on the Board of Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society, Dr. Ralph Yeatter retired in May. He has been a Game Specialist on the staff of the Natural History Survey at Urbana, Illinois, since 1934. Dr. Yeatter plans to retire from this post before the end of the year. He expects to spend part of his retirement months in Illinois, and the winter months in the sunniest part of Arizona.

Known chiefly for his work with the Prairie Chicken, Dr. Yeatter contributed many articles on wildlife to national and state publications on such subjects as the Hungarian Partridge, the Blue-winged Teal, the Pheasant, Bird Dogs, Cottontails, and the Bobwhite. He had a special interest in the upland game of the state.

Born and educated in Michigan, Dr. Yeatter came to Illinois shortly after obtaining his doctorate from the University of Michigan in 1934. He served two separate terms as President of the Champaign County Audubon Society — in 1945-46 and again in 1950-51.

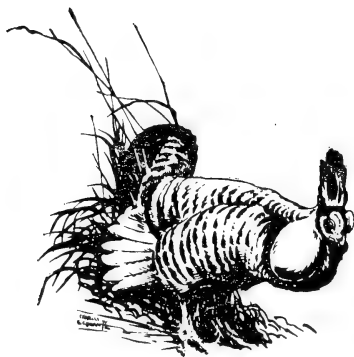
He has been a member of A.A.A.S. and A.O.U., and he also holds membership in such groups as the Wildlife Society, the Wilson Club, the Illinois Academy of Sciences, the Illinois Audubon Society, and the Ecological Society.

Dr. Yeatter is nationally known for his classic work on the Prairie Chicken, and his studies have served as the basis for management of successful flocks in Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Kansas. In his quiet way, he has championed the cause of this symbol of the prairie states for over three decades.

Dr. Yeatter served on the National Committee on the Prairie Chicken. A report of this committee was placed in the Congressional Record by Senator Dwight Griswold of Nebraska on March 13, 1953. For over 27 years, Dr. Yeatter made observations of the Prairie Chicken near Hunt in Jasper County, Illinois. In private talks, in public speeches, in pamphlets, and letters to state officials and conservation groups, he urged efforts to save the species.

In 1955 an attempt was made by a handful of persons to form a state-wide committee with this objective in mind. The leadership for such a movement was not forthcoming at that meeting in Princeton, Ill. Later the Natural Resources Council of Illinois sponsored a session on the preservation of the Prairie Chicken during its Conferences at the Lorado Taft Campus at Oregon, Ill., in 1958. A committee was formed which later led the establishment of the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, composed of four state conservation groups.

While presenting a special plaque to Dr. Ralph Yeatter at the Annual Meeting of the I.A.S. in Springfield this May, President Raymond Mostek said that Dr. Yeatter could always be depended upon to give the Society a full measure of cooperation, and that "as Dr. Yeatter faces the sunset years of his life, he is secure in the knowledge that he has become immortal in his own lifetime." The remark had reference to the 77-acre refuge near Bogota, Ill., which was recently named "The Dr. Ralph Yeatter Sanctuary" by the Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois.



The Illinois Audubon Society

Presents to
Dr. Ralph Yeatter
Member
Board of Directors
1935 - 1963

This Citation

In grateful recognition of many years of outstanding service and devotion to the cause of Illinois wildlife and the preservation of natural habitats.

Presented at Springfield, Ill.

May 4, 1963

Raymond Mostek, President



I. A. S. COMMITTEES FOR 1963-1964**ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE**

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Margaret Lehmann
Vernon Greening

BALD EAGLE CLUB

Mrs. C. F. Russell, Chairman

BOOK SALES COMMITTEE

Leroy Tunstall, Chairman

CAMPOUT COMMITTEE

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**NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL
MEETS NEXT MONTH**

The Natural Resources Council of Illinois will hold its Tenth Annual Outdoor Conservation Conference at beautiful Allerton Park near Monticello, Illinois, on October 11-13, 1963. Theme of the Conference is "Learning to Live with Pesticides." Other topics to be discussed will be water pollution and multiple use of private and public lands. For more details, write to Mr. Louis Head, Chairman, N. R. C. I., 1115 West Calhoun St., Macomb, Illinois. The Illinois Audubon Society is a charter member of the council.

BIRDS - YEARS APART

*By James S. Ayars,
Illinois Natural History Survey*

On August 20, 1906, two University of Illinois students, Alfred O. Gross and Howard A. Ray, began counting Illinois birds. They were working for the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History under the direction of Dr. Stephen A. Forbes.

In counting birds, Gross and Ray used a special method called the strip census. They started out across country, walking about 30 yards apart and counting all the birds they saw in a strip about 50 yards wide. Gross and Ray made careful records of the kinds and numbers of birds they saw, and when and where (for example, hayfield, cornfield, orchard) they saw them. In 1906, 1907, and 1909, Gross and Ray counted birds in many places in many parts of Illinois and in all seasons.

Gross soon moved on to advanced studies at Harvard University and later a teaching job and international ornithological fame at Bowdoin College in Maine. Many years passed before he and Dr. Forbes found time to complete the reports of the census work done in 1906-1909.

Some people like to argue that the weather was colder, hotter, drier, or wetter in the old days than it is today. Some like to argue that there were more (or fewer) birds, fish, rabbits, and other wild creatures in the old days than now. Fortunately for the people who want to prove their points about the number of birds, Gross and Ray made careful counts and kept accurate records. In 1956, when Dr. Richard R. Graber and his wife, Jean, both with Ph.D. degrees in ornithology, began their work counting Illinois birds, they had reliable figures for making comparisons with populations of a half century before.

Working for the Illinois Natural History Survey, successor to the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, the Grabers completed their field work in 1958 and published their results in 1963. Although Dr. Gross retired before 1956, he had kept his field notes and the photographs he had taken at the time of the first Illinois strip census. Very generously, he sent them all to Dr. and Mrs. Graber.

Like Gross and Ray, the Grabers used the strip census method. However, instead of walking from railroad station to railroad station as Gross and Ray had often done, they drove their truck to a convenient spot, left it there, and walked the edges of a square, 2 miles on each side. When the Grabers had finished their strip censuses, they added up their figures and compared them with the Gross and Ray figures. As might have been expected, they found that the bird population of Illinois had changed in the half century between census periods. But some of the changes were not as might have been expected. According to the Graber calculation, in summer there were about as many birds in 1956-1958 as in 1906-1909; in winter, there were **more** birds in 1956-1958 than in 1906-1909.

Between 1909 and 1956, Illinois agriculture had become more intensive, cities had become larger, highways had become wider, natural areas had become scarcer, and the human population had nearly doubled. Anyone looking with one eye at these changes in civilization and the other eye at the total bird figures of Gross and Ray and Graber and Graber might have exclaimed, "Aha! Then civilization is good for the birds."

Yes, civilization seems to be good or at least not bad for the birds. An important question is, "What birds?" As every bird lover knows, Robins don't nest in swamps, and Upland Plovers don't pick up angle worms on suburban lawns. Each species of bird has habitats it likes better than others. When favored habitats decline, either the species declines or the species finds substitute habitats.

Graber and Graber studied Illinois habitats as well as Illinois birds. They found that in the half century between census periods some habitats (orchards and marshes, for example) had decreased in acreage and that other habitats (row crops, forests, urban areas, for example) had increased. The shifts in habitats had caused shifts in bird populations. While the total numbers of birds in summer were about the same and the total numbers of birds in winter had increased, the numbers of many of the species that people value and love the most had decreased.

Among the species showing considerable population decreases in the half century were the Brown Thrasher, Orchard Oriole, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Mockingbird, Catbird, Eastern Bluebird, Chipping Sparrow, Red-headed Woodpecker, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Eastern Kingbird, Blue Jay, and Upland Plover. Even the Robin showed some decrease in numbers.

One species, the Horned Lark, had found a better habitat in modern machine-harvested cornfields than in fields available a half century before. The Redwinged Blackbird, although deprived of much of its marshland habitat, had quickly adapted to fields of planted hay and small grain. These two species, the Cardinal, the Dickcissel, the Red-bellied Woodpecker, and some others had increased considerably in numbers.

But a disturbingly large part of the total (winter plus summer) population increase in the half century can be accounted for by the Starling. As the Grabers look at the trends that Illinois civilization and birds are taking, they predict increasing numbers of the Sparling and the House (English) Sparrow (two nuisance species) and decreasing numbers of many of the best-loved species.

Maybe it depends on how you say it: "Civilization is for the birds."

Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Illinois



REDWINGS KILLED BY ELECTRIC FENCE

By Harlan Dean Walley

On June 5, 1963, four miles north of Sandwich, DeKalb County, Illinois (Melvin Stall farm), I discovered two Redwinged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) hanging by one foot from a fence row. The first Redwing was found suspended from a wire carrying a pulsating six-volt shock alternated with a twelve-volt shock every sixth time. One wing was grounded by an adjacent permanent fence. The purpose of the extra sixth shock is for the burning off of plants which would normally grow up around the fence and short it out.

A second blackbird was found on the opposite side of the field hanging from the permanent fence, which is approximately two inches from the pulsating electric fence. This bird was apparently killed while attempting to step from the grounded permanent fence to the electric wire. In both cases the feet were badly scorched or burned. It is apparent that both birds died instantly, or they would have fallen from the wire.

717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois

UNEXPECTED GUEST

By Betty Groth,
Vice President — Conservation

"You're a day too late," Dr. Brookes told me when I reached the big log house at Land's End in the Door County Peninsula, an invited guest to this wilderness beauty. "Did I miss the Pileated Woodpecker again?" I asked. "No, not the woodpecker. Something more startling. You're Vice President of the Illinois Audubon Society. Can you tell us what large gray bird plummeted down our chimney into the living room fireplace yesterday morning at 9:10?"

"You mean you had a big bird in the living room yesterday morning and you don't know what it was?"

"I had it in my **arms**."

Open mouthed, I listened to reports like an investigating attorney, sorting out the evidence. Dr. Margaret Brookes was leaving the house to fetch Mrs. Huber, her housekeeper, when this uninvited guest arrived unexpectedly. There was a thump from the two-story chimney, and a rustling of heavy paper in the fireplace. Then came a hissing. Envisioning another snake (one had enjoyed the stone hearth some time back), she went for a flashlight and turned it on the fireplace. Nothing moved. Behind the left andiron in the corner was a fairly large, ashy gray back of feathers, and a neck that seemed curved. IT looked at her over its shoulder, disclosing a long, pointed bill. Not a feather moved. The hissing stopped. Puzzled, she anchored hearth tools against the fire screen and left hurriedly to get Mrs. Huber, three miles away.

On their return, Dr. Brookes donned her fire gloves, removed the fire screen, removed the wood, and then the left andiron. Still the bird did not move. Now it was time to remove the bird. The long beak looked pretty sharp. Dr. Brookes reached out and found the back too broad for her grasp. Putting one hand on the back and the other below, she tried to lift the bird in her arms. It began to struggle and thrust out a wing. Dr. Brookes returned the bird to the hearth. Exchanging glances and firegloves with Mrs. Huber, she withdrew in favor of an expert with turkeys and other fowl.

Mrs. Huber reached in and grasped the bird by the back, holding down the large wings, Dr. Brookes went at once for her telephoto lens and Retina Reflex to record the evidence, for no one would ever believe this. Mrs. Huber stroked the bird's head reassuringly, and a reddish brown crest was raised. IT was carried outdoors to pose for pictures. On location, after several shots, they wished to test the degree of injury or helplessness of the bird. While Mrs. Huber put IT gently on the ground at her feet, Dr. Brookes focused again. The bird staggered a few steps, displayed a length of 20 to 25 inches. IT lifted a wing so that feathered bars appeared underneath, and nearly tipped over. Then the bird leveled like an aircraft, taxied a few steps forward, and soared up over the workshop and garage, disappearing into the forest of maple, hemlock, birch and spruce without so much as saying goodbye. This is in the direction of the elusive Pileated Woodpecker, the porcupine, and the garden from which deer materialize to nibble at the yellow rose bush. It is the direction of the other shore.

Now, could I tell them what the bird was? I began the cross-examination. Some kind of a gull? Herons nesting near here again? Possibly a young crane? The adults are gray and have a **bit** of red on their head,

I ventured lamely. Were the legs nice and long? They were not. Was it a duck? Definitely NOT the bill of a duck. What were the feet like? They really didn't see. Mrs. Huber was holding them. In the big library we combed the bird guides, from Peterson to Louis Aggasiz Fuertes' *BIRDS OF AMERICA*, even giving Chester Reed a chance. "I think," said Dr. Brookes, tilting her head diagnostically, "that it was a Clapper Rail. You see, the gray is the right color and the bird about the right shape, and there's **nothing else** in any of these books. —" Then we read that the Clapper Rail inhabits salt marshes, and we were at a loss again. "If I could just see the picture," I said at last. "When will the photographs come?" — "Probably five days."

We haunted the highway mailbox that said Hessler-Brookes for ten days. The photographs finally arrived. Here were the syringa bush in record towering bloom, the late peonies, Green Bay breakers beneath Land's End cliffs, and raccoons among the yellow day lillies. Topping them all was an enormous merganser duck in Mrs. Huber's arms, firegloves and all. I nearly shouted: "YOU had a merganser in your living room fireplace!" — "But it didn't have a duck's bill," Dr. Brookes protested. "The merganser has a long, pointed, odd bill. This is my favorite duck and I missed it in the house by one day!" I still had a mystery to solve. I felt this was the Red-breasted Merganser because of the faint suffusion of reddish brown on the breast, but since the neckline where reddish met white was so well defined, this would have to be the American. The American is chiefly a fresh-water species, while the Red-breasted is characteristic of the ocean. Again we pored over Peterson and five pounds of *BIRDS OF AMERICA*. This could not be the male of either species.

Murl Deusing of the Ridges Sanctuary pin-pointed our identification: "While both species are found here, it's probably a female American Merganser," he smiled. "The American **nests in hollow trees**, while the Red-breasted nests only on the ground." This unexpected guest must have mistaken Dr. Brooke's chimney for a hollow tree, and was about to inspect the splendid cavity, when she fell two stories into the andirons. Because of the recent drouth, there had been no fire for two weeks, or this ashy gray bird might have tumbled through the damper onto hot ashes to become roast duck.

179 Villa Ave., Apartment 4, Addison, Illinois



ADVICE TO A HUNGRY HUMMINGBIRD

These apricot blossoms
Are tempting, I know,
And to you, ruby-throat,
They are doubly so.

But if I were you
I would ask her leave, —
For Miss Touch-me-not
Has a trick up her sleeve.

Emeline Ennis Kotula



The Carolina Wren (*Thyrothorus ludovicianus*)

By Anna C. Ames

The Carolina Wren has long been regarded as a bird of the South. It is one of the commonest resident birds of Florida wrens. Burleigh says that it is **the** wren of Georgia. It is one of the few species that can be found throughout the year in every county in the state of Georgia.

This wren breeds from southern Iowa and southern New England to the Gulf States and northeastern Mexico, and is resident throughout its range. Since the early part of the present century it has been extending its range northward. It has reached southern Minnesota in limited numbers. The bird has adjusted to the winters of southern New York. It is casual in Ontario, Wisconsin, and Maine. Rare in the Chicago area, it is yet listed as having nested there. It ranges to at least 7,000 feet above sea level.

The Carolina Wren, 5.1 to 6 inches long, the largest and reddest of the Eastern North American wrens, is the state bird of South Carolina. It is rufous red or reddish-brown above and buffy below, with a conspicuous white stripe over the eye. The wings, tail, lower back and sides are barred with darker brown. Two white wing bars are almost too narrow to be noticeable. Adults have a complete post-nuptial moult in August and September, but otherwise wear the same suit all year. The sexes are alike in all plumages.

This wren manifests the characteristics common to all wrens, that is, activity (nervousness, excitability, curiosity, volubility. Some of these traits it has to excess, but it is shy in a way. The wren doesn't care to be approached, but will make its own advances, always ready to vanish quickly at real or fancied need. It likes to roost under cover at night, and when away from its nest will use anything available, as a pocket in a shirt hanging on a clothes-line, or an old garment left on a porch. It seldom makes, or has occasion to make, extended flight. The bird's abundant energy is expressed not only in its voice, but in its tail, which is used freely for gesticulation.

The Carolina Wren, normally nesting in hollow trees or other natural cavities, has often acquired enough confidence in human beings to nest in outbuildings or hedges near houses. The nest is often placed in brush heaps, holes in logs, crannies in rocks, low bushes, or in all sorts of seemingly inconvenient places. The nest is a large, rough, bulky structure of coarse grass, corn leaves, and hay lined with hair, feathers, and fine grasses. The bird is satisfied with almost any soft and pliable material. The nest is usually at a low elevation, seldom as much as ten feet above ground, even in trees. Nests in open situations are ordinarily arched over, with a side entrance.

The male is apparently largely responsible for nest construction. Male wrens have such a strong urge to build that each usually constructs several nests in his territory, sometimes as many as half a dozen. This activity is regarded as part of the courtship and nuptial display. The female selects a nest for the incubation, often one better built and better concealed than the others. This she lines and finishes for occupancy. The cock often sleeps in one of the other nests.

The four to six eggs of the Carolina Wren are usually pure white, but often pinkish, white or creamy white. They are mostly ovate, sometimes rounded, sometimes a bit elongated. Usually heavily dotted, some are faintly and sparingly marked with fine dots. Incubation lasts from

twelve to fourteen days, and the young remain about two weeks in the nest. The female alone incubates, but the cock helps to feed and care for the young. Two and often three broods are reared in a season.

Most Carolina Wren activity is on or near the ground as it creeps over, under, and around piles of wood or brush, always searching every nook, cranny, and crevice for possible satisfaction of the appetite. It may climb the trunk of a tree, sometimes to a surprising height, examining crevices in the bark for food in the manner of Brown Creepers.

Examination of the contents of hundreds of stomachs shows that the food of the Carolina Wren consists of nearly 95 per cent animal matter, chiefly insects. Beetles make up about 14 per cent, all injurious except a few predatory ground beetles; among the beetles are the cotton-boll weevil, the cucumber beetle, the bean-leaf beetle, and numerous flea beetles. Ants account for about five per cent, as do bees and wasps. Caterpillars are prominent. Grasshoppers, crickets, cockroaches, and their eggs make up 12 per cent. Spiders are eaten in every month. The vegetable food is largely seeds. The bird certainly is of tremendous service to agriculture. The Carolina Wren will visit feeding trays placed near brush or other shelter, and enjoys suet, ground peanuts, marrow of bones, or hamburger steak.

This wren sings more or less every month in the year and in all kinds of weather. Various authorities agree that the song is **loud**, liquid, and carries far. It consists of the repetition of two, three, and rarely, four note phrases, a phrase being generally repeated four to six times in quick succession. The song has a rich, whistled quality with occasional vociferous outbreaks. Each individual bird, extremely versatile in singing, produces a large number of different songs. One may seldom hear the same wren delivering the same song two days in succession. At the height of its song period, the wren may be heard from dawn to dusk. Of course the song is variously interpreted; a version often used is **tea-kettle-tea-kettle-tea-kettle** or **whedle-whedle-whedle**. The Carolina Wren and the Winter Wren are the only ventriloquists among the wrens. Saunders says that because of the rich quality and great variety of its song, the Carolina Wren is probably the best singer among our wrens. Certainly it is a beautiful and persistent songster. Carolina Wrens, aside from the breeding period, are typically solitary and do not form flocks.

927 Brummel St., Evanston, Ill.



WHAT KIND OF A WORLD DO WE WANT?

By J. W. Galbreath

THERE ARE SOME IDLE, out-of-the-way acres in every county and state that need to be set aside for Natural Areas. What kind of a world will we have if man is the only species left? Surely there is enough room for a variety of life if for no other reason than to break the monotony. Aldo Leopold said: "We grieve only for what we know." Surely we all recognize the fact that "beauty is in the eyes and ears of the beholder." Do we want to ignore the beauty all around us? What kind of a world does man want?

We cannot as conservationists sit idly by and watch the bulldozer, the chain saw, the concrete slab and asphalt parking lot take over America. It is our obligation to see to it that idle acres in out-of-the-way places are set aside to preserve little islands of wilderness before it is too late.

Paul Sears of Yale University made a statement that we have failed to practice. "The highest function of science is to give us all understanding of consequences." The dust storms, floods, droughts, shortages, and grain surpluses are largely the result of man's ignorance or unwillingness to work with Nature's laws.

Some of the nations that have gone down in decline have done so because they failed to recognize conservation principles and blindly attacked Nature as if she were an enemy to be conquered. Nature has a way of striking back, of having the last word. Perhaps many islands of wilderness here and there would not only provide essential habitat for a few diminishing species of wildlife, but would also help to temper the wind that brings us spring sunshine or winter squall, gentle rain or desert dust bowl.

Alfred Etter, the ecologist, says: "Calling wildlife a crop like turnips puts a cheap value on a God-given and irreplaceable asset." Wild geese in flight, White-throated Sparrows whistling, or the Mockingbird singing in a lilac bush mean much more in the wild than they would in the frying pan. We cannot measure every step of **progress** in dollars and cents. The price of our wilderness resources cannot be set in the market place. Walt Whitman believed that even a mouse — let alone a wild goose — is "miracle enough to stagger a million infidels."

Who sets the policy of deciding what kind of America we will have tomorrow? Too often it is the minority interested in the fast dollar. I believe the majority in America want to preserve a bit of wilderness and all the wildlife that they can. Many lovers of the out of doors need a Moses to lead the way toward preservation. It is the duty of professed conservationists to put forth a program; otherwise we will not, in the words of that world thinker, Albert Schweitzer, succeed in demonstrating that "conservation should be one temple in the ascent of man toward God." Real "progress" in America means developing the kind of world in which our children can take pride. I believe the following expresses the creed of the progressive conservationist:

MY NATURE CREED

I believe in the out-of-doors as my garden; the wild flowers of the field, the trees of the wood, the mosses and flowerless plants of the byways are for me to enjoy;
 I believe in the music of the birds, and the strength that comes from the hills in the silence of the night;
 I believe the beauty of the world is in the eyes and the ears of the beholder — the dainty fern and the clear, full song of the wood thrush are one, since each is a form of beauty;
 I believe that God is ever near man, as I can hear Him in the call of the chickadee, and see His handiwork in the colors of the mountainside;
 I believe that to be happy and free, we must respect all life, that those things which are our heritage may be enjoyed by all our children;
 Lastly, I believe — since this is my creed — that it is my duty to teach especially the children, that they may learn, as they follow the long, brown path, to find the peace and contentment that others of Great Faith have found.

(Author Unknown)

If you, as a conservationist, wish to lend your support to much-needed **real progress** toward making the kind of America that is worth saving, join your conservation group and give them your active assistance.

9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Illinois

New Members Since May 20, 1963

THE SUMMER MONTHS have meant some rest and relaxation for most of us, and even our membership drive has gone temporarily into low gear. This is the first list in many issues of the Bulletin that contains less than thirty or forty-odd new member. We are happy to welcome you nevertheless, and are especially glad to see that so many come from downstate. As always, one * is used to denote a contributing member or an affiliate. Be sure to join us at the Galesburg Camp-Out; many of you live near there. When you're near Chicago some winter Sunday, try to attend one of the Audubon Wildlife Films at the Museum.

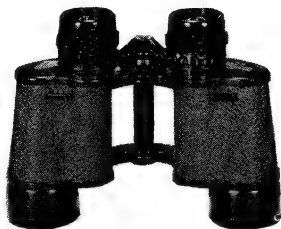
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For Early Christmas Shoppers

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS are a welcome gift, particularly to your nature-minded friends (or to yourself, for those blustery winter evenings). The I.A.S. Bookstore at our Audubon Wildlife Films also operates a mail order service for stay-at-home shoppers. Income from book sales helps to defray the day-to-day expenses of carrying on the work of the Society. To order, write today to **Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, Book Committee Chairman, 323 East Wesley Street, Wheaton, Illinois**. Make your remittance out to the Illinois Audubon Society and add 25c for postage to each order. These books are in stock for prompt delivery:

Silent Spring — Rachel Carson	\$5.00
Bird Watching, Housing and Feeding — Schutz	3.75
Birds — Isabel B. Wasson (for 3rd Grade Readers)	1.00
Birder's Life List and Diary — Dietert	1.75
Attracting Birds To Your Back Yard — Beecher	1.25
All About the Birds of the Bible	4.95
Checklist Card — Birds of Chicago Area	3 for 10c
Dates of Flowering Plants25
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Field Guide to the Birds (Eastern U. S.) — Peterson	4.95
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Carrying Straps for Field Guides	1.00
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Golden Nature Guide Books — Pocket size, each volume on a different subject: Birds, Trees, Flowers	Each 1.00
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BOOK REVIEWS

The Natural Resources of Champaign County, written by naturalists on the staffs of the University of Illinois and the State Natural History Survey, Water Survey, and Geological Survey, all at Urbana. Published by the Champaign County Conservation Education Council. 60 pages, paper-covered, 1963. Available through Miss Katie Hamrick, 907 S. Foley, Champaign, Ill., at 60c a copy, including postage.

This booklet is intended primarily for use in the fifth and sixth grades. Approximately 25 copies have been placed in each elementary school, high school, and junior high school in Champaign County. The free distribution was made possible by contributions of local banks and organizations concerned with conservation; the Champaign County Audubon Society was one of the large contributors.

Resources discussed include prairies, forests, insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and birds; sand, gravel, and ground water deposits; streams and lakes; soil and landscape. Proposals are made for conservation or preservation where such steps are needed. The eleven chapters of the booklet were contributed by specialists on each subject. A bibliography appears at the end of every chapter. A mimeographed version (1959) of the present edition was the first attempt in Illinois to describe accurately the resources of a single county.

The booklet is unique in that it contains some scientific and cultural information about Champaign County resources that has not heretofore been easily accessible to young people, or even to adults. For example, it is shown that railroad right-of-way vegetation is prairie vegetation; that much of Champaign County was originally covered with marshes and could not be farmed until field tile was laid and drainage ditches dug; that the county fauna includes 90 fish species, 12 amphibians, 12 snakes, 8 turtles, 40 mammals, and about 270 birds. The student will learn that the action of the glaciers molded the sand, gravel, and ground water resources, and flattened the land; that the soil layer in Champaign County is rock that was pulverized by the glaciers and deposited by winds from western Illinois during glacial times. Many descriptions of the resources will apply quite well to neighboring counties, while some suggestions for conservation will apply to the entire state, as well as to neighboring states.

The Champaign County Education Council was formed at the suggestion of the State Supervisor of Conservation Education in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Natural Resources Booklet is the first project of the Champaign County Council. It was the feeling of council members that the first and most important step in teaching conservation is to interest the student in local natural resources.

D. F. Hansen, Illinois Natural History Survey, Natural Resources Building, Urbana, Ill.



THE FISHES OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AS AFFECTED BY 60 YEARS OF STREAM CHANGES. By Weldon Larimore & Philip W. Smith. Bulletin Illinois Nat. Hist. Survey, Urbana, Ill. 28 (2): pp. 299-382, figs. 1-70. 1963. Free.

This volume evaluates the effects of ecological changes that occurred over a period of approximately 60 years, beginning with the monumental work of Stephen A. Forbes and Robert E. Richardson in "The Fishes of Illinois, 1908," and David H. Thompson and F. D. Hunt in "The Fishes of Champaign County: a study of the distribution and abundance of fishes in small streams, 1930," in an area that includes both intensive farming and urbanization.

Part 1 is a brief introduction of methods, equipment, and sampling techniques. Parts 2 and 3 give a description of the county and different types of stream habitats. Part 4 is an annotated list of the 90 species of fish recorded for Champaign County, of which 74 were taken during the present 1959 survey. This is followed by an analysis of distributional patterns, with an explanation of the changes in distribution over the past 60 years. Part 5 describes the ecological associations, with emphasis on the species in different stream habitats and the degrees of association between certain species. Part 6 compares the general abundance and occurrence of samples taken in the 1928 and present 1959 survey, with emphasis on the number of species and the fish weight in relation

to stream size. Part 7 outlines the distribution of stream pollution and types of pollutants common in 1899 through 1959. The final portion of the book discusses stream enrichment by natural soil fertility and various introduced substances, followed by a note on the potentials of Champaign County as a site for sport fishing.

The authors, both of whom are well known aquatic biologists and taxonomists, have done an excellent job of organizing and summarizing in the present volume. Fifty-five distributional maps of Champaign County fishes depict the localities from which each species has been taken during the three surveys. This is followed by a seven-page index. This excellent volume is of the highest value to anyone interested in aquatic biology, ecology, and conservation.

Harlan D. Walley, 717 North Elm St., Sandwich, Ill.



BIRDS; by Isabel C. Wasson, illustrated by Bill Barss. Follett Publishing Co., Chicago, 1963. 32 pages, with one or more color pictures on virtually every page. \$1.00.

Here is one of an ambitious series of "Follett Beginning Science Books" designed especially to interest young readers in the natural sciences. This text is printed in large, clear type, with accurate drawings that show extremely good color rendition for a book of such a low price.

Isabel Wasson has the knack of writing clearly, simply, and concisely about birds. Her book is factual and easy to read, but it is not "written down" or full of cute childish terminology — a great relief to readers who have seen too much of primary grade books that border on baby-talk. Judging by the reaction of my seven-year-old, I would say that **Birds** is suitable for the third grade and up. There is a helpful glossary of difficult words at the back. Mrs. Wasson has condensed an enormous amount of bird biology into just a few pages. She has included suggestions for further study and projects to carry out in the home or classroom. Here is an ideal Christmas gift for any budding young naturalist you may know.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



Bird Watching, Housing and Feeding, by Walter E. Schutz. Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin, 1963. 168 pages, with innumerable half-tone illustrations, line drawings, and construction plans. \$3.75.

It is not often that a reviewer can say: "Here is the bird book I've been seeking for a long time!" — but this is the case with Mr. Schutz's book. He is primarily a carpenter and craftsman, and his book abounds with the detailed drawings I have wanted for years — shop plans for making all types of bird feeders, baths, and houses. Best of all, he provides lists of materials and adds suggestions on how the do-it-yourselfer can proceed.

Mr. Schutz starts out with some notes on bird watching, photography, banding, migration, etc. — but this material represents a prologue to the meaty how-to-do-it portion of the book. He covers bird feeding — suet and seed mixtures, adding grit to the diet, a recipe or two. He has a worthwhile list of trees, shrubs, and vines attractive to birds. Then he gives working plans for one feeder after another. His bird houses range from plain gourd homes for wrens to elaborate Purple Martin apartments. Would I had the time to build them all! If you are a birdwatcher with a handyman complex, this book is for you.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

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THE LIST OF I.A.S. Affiliates has grown to such an extent that we are no longer able to publish all of the names on a single page. Hence we are covering the Affiliated Societies from G through W in this issue, and will list those from A through F in the next issue. From now on, the name of a given club will appear in alternate issues of the AUDUBON BULLETIN.

Affiliates — Please Send In Your Questionnaire!

In July all I.A.S. Affiliates received a form covering names and addresses of current officers. If you have not turned yours in as yet, please complete and send in to Raymond Mostek at once.

Thank you!

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The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society has an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
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*Life Members	\$100.00
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Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to **Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer**, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze**, Membership Chairman, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

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EDITORIAL OFFICE: 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



E.G.W.

Number 128

December, 1963

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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December, 1963

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Raymond Mostek

The last several months have been marked by a new vigor in the Illinois Audubon Society. Not only are many committees more active, but several capable persons have volunteered for certain tasks. These persons are contributing their time and talent in a selfless effort. We never have enough of these volunteers. For example, I learned recently that a conservationist and bird-watcher from McHenry County has signed up twelve persons for membership in our Society. As somebody once said, "Don't ask what the Society can do for you; ask what you can do for conservation, for country, and for your Society."

The 1964 Annual Meeting, which will be held in May at the Holiday Inn near Joliet, promises to be one of the most exciting ever planned. Attendance should break all records. For the first time in our history, we shall open our Annual Meeting on a Friday night, a common practice with many midwestern and eastern Audubon state groups. In 1965, the Annual Meeting will be held in Davenport, Iowa, in conjunction with the Iowa Ornithological Union.

The Chairman of our Annual Arrangements Committee, Al Reuss, has made the excellent suggestion that plans for our Annual Meetings be initiated two years in advance. The same practice will probably be followed by our Campout Committee. It has long been a policy of the Board of Directors to have one state meeting near Chicago, while the other is held outside the metropolitan area. In 1964, with the Annual Meeting up north, the Campout will be held "downstate," possibly at Kickapoo State Park near Danville. Since we will meet in Iowa in 1965 in May, our Fall Campout will most likely be held in the Chicago vicinity that year.



Social scientists have often indicated that conservationists fail to take advantage of one of the most useful weapons they have — "A Letter to the Editor." A recent Gallup poll disclosed that only nine percent of the adult population of this country had written their congressman or senator on some issue in the last twelve months. Only five percent had written a letter to the editor in the same period. The poll also indicated that more college graduates wrote than high school graduates, while more Republicans than Democrats licked a 5 cent stamp.

The "Hunting in the State Park" bill (signed by Gov. Kerner) drew several persons to protest in letters to the newspapers. The proposed raid on Kickapoo State Park by a coal mining firm resulted in heavy editorial comment by a local Danville paper. Campers, conservationists, Audubonites and even children wrote letters of protest to the press. The vigorous action

by Dr. Glidden Baldwin, Mrs. Doris Westfall, Russell Duffin, and many others in the Vermilion County Audubon Society resulted in over 5,000 letters of protest to the governor. As a result, Gov. Kerner vetoed the bill which would have allowed the coal firm to strip-mine several hundred choice acres of state park land.

This is an example of what an aroused citizenry can do. Now, if we can arouse more people to the same fever pitch, we can go on to establish more than the present ten county forest preserve districts in this state, and can add more state parks and state forests to the lists. Illinois is near the bottom in proportion of people to recreation land.



Notes From the Nest: The new waterfowl identification guide, "Ducks at a Distance," is selling like wheatcakes in a lumber camp at ten below zero. With illustrations in full color by artist Bob Hines, the 24 pages cover flight patterns, shapes, voices, and flock formations. Published by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the book is available at cost, 25c plus five cents postage, from our Book Chairman, Leroy Tunstall, 323 East Wesley St., Wheaton, Ill. . . .

The Natural Resources Council of America, of Washington, D.C., plans to re-organize its now defunct National Roadside Committee to focus more national attention on roadside spraying of plants and the billboard blight . . . Over 435,000 acres in rugged southern Nevada have been set aside as a haven for the American wild horse, that great symbol of the old frontier. The reserve is located on the bomber practice range of Nellis Airforce Base near Las Vegas.

The Rover Motor Co. of North America, a firm which makes the "Land Rover," conducted a poll through a nation-wide magazine, asking readers how they felt about billboard advertising. The response on the very first day showed 180 against and 11 in favor. Later it was learned that the billboard industry used fake names to try to jam the polls. Incidentally, the Land Rover, made in England, is a four-wheel drive vehicle that can "go anywhere" . . . The last wolf in France was supposed to have been killed in 1920, but two experts say an animal killed recently in the Vosges Mountains was a wolf. Hunters and farmers report the re-appearance of wolves in Eastern France . . . New Mexico has officially chosen the black bear as its official mammal. Smokey the Bear comes from Capitan, New Mexico.



The Save the Redwoods League (114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Calif.) has deeded 13,558 acres of forest in the Bull Creek watershed to California. Over \$1 million was received in private donations in a nine month period, to save this part of the Rockefeller Forest of Redwoods. A kind elderly lady used to pick up young servicemen from a U.S.O. center during World War II and take them for a ride through a redwood forest. I shall always be grateful to her, for I was one of those servicemen and I have never forgotten the majesty of the redwoods. . . . Though it may not have been billed as such, the recent limited nuclear test ban treaty was a victory for outdoor conservation. No less a person than Rachel Carson has scored the pollution of Arctic Tundra by atomic fallout from nuclear testing.

Over 88,457,100 persons visited our National Parks in 1962, an all-time high. The cost of litter clean-up in our National Parks system runs to over \$1,500,000 annually . . . The Editors of **Changing Times** in September 1963 scored the carelessness which is destroying the once lovely American landscape. They condemned the communities which through poor zoning are allowing billboards, junkyards, honky-tonks, and slums to deface some of our national shrines. . . Conservationists concerned over the stalling of the Wilderness Bill in Congress by the House Interior Committee may well read two current books with profit: "The Deadlock of Democracy: Four Party Politics in America" by James MacGregor Burns, and "The Senate Establishment" by Senator Joseph Clark. Both make excellent reading and give one a better understanding of why some measures are made into law and others are not.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT DATES

Thursday, December 19, 1963

Through Wednesday, January 1, 1964

By Margaret Lehmann

The above dates spell out the Count Period for this year, and that means excitement for many birding organizations. Each year, more enthusiasm is shown by more counts being taken and published in the country as a whole. The Christmas Count is the major winter activity for some Audubon groups.

While the main purpose of the counts is to stimulate interest in birds, the counts serve scientific purposes as well, especially when they are reported for the same areas over a long period of years. The censuses indicate increases or decreases in bird populations — whether some species are extending their ranges — whether there is an invasion of one or more species, and their extent — plus surprises which show up now and then.

Each Christmas bird count represents a record of the number of individuals and species of birds found on one day during the count period, in an area contained within a circle 15 miles in diameter. Traditionally, Florida, California, and Texas report the highest counts of individuals. This year Cocoa, Florida, reported 197 species, while Tomales Bay, California, and Houston, Texas, reported 166 species and 165 species respectively. It seems almost incredible that so many species of birds can be found in an area only 15 miles in diameter, but you may be sure these circles are centered to contain as many of the best local birding areas as possible, and the participants work those areas intensively, both before and on the actual count day. We say they have the birds "pinned down" before the day of the count.

Some people have asked how to initiate a Christmas bird count. Your first step should be to send for the official count forms. Send your request to: Miss Elizabeth S. Manning, National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, New York. With these forms will be included a printed sheet listing Christmas Bird Count rules, and a sample to follow in filling out the official forms. Study these instructions carefully. Reports

that do not follow the rules will be rejected.

Your organization should then pick the count area. Using a good map of your local area, and a compass set to a $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius according to the scale of miles shown on the map, inscribe your 15-mile diameter circle. Try to center this circle so as to include a variety of habitats, and as many of the good local winter birding spots as you can. Pick a date within the count period for your official count.

Try to determine in advance how many persons from your group will participate on count day. Your compiler will have to submit a complete list of names and full addresses of all participants, and collect fifty cents from each of them, for remittance to National Audubon. Remember that in Illinois, teams taking official counts must be in the field a full eight hours on count day — preferably longer if your area requires it.

Plan how best to "cover" your count area, in order to check it thoroughly. Will you work together all day, as one party, or will enough people participate so that the group may be split into a few smaller parties? If more than one party is available, it will probably be advantageous to divide your count area into definite segments, and assign each party to a definite section for coverage. Each party should preferably have at least three persons and be under the leadership of an experienced birder. Remember that your count should be accurate, thorough, and represent the bird population of your count area on count day. Avoid duplications.

If more than one party are in the field on count day, the leader of each party should give the compiler not only the count of birds seen, by species and individuals, but also a record of the number of hours his party was in the field, the number of those hours on foot and the number by car, and the mileage covered by foot and by car — for the party as one unit — not for each individual or each car in the party.

The compiler should be one of the most experienced birders in the organization. It will be his or her duty to assemble all the records, from the one or more parties who are active on count day, and submit these figures on the official count forms. The compiler lists data about weather information on count day — describes the terrain of the count area (what percent open fields, what percent wooded, what percent river bottoms, marshes, etc.) — and totals the bird reports from all parties. Hours and mileage figures should be the accumulated totals of parties (not individuals) participating. Official reports are to be in National Audubon headquarters by January 15th, in order to be accepted.

There are many sections in Illinois from which no Christmas Counts are received. If your organization has experienced birders and good territory, why not start taking a count each year? These counts get more interesting as the records accumulate — and they do serve a scientific purpose as well.

6942 S. Jeffery Avenue, Chicago 49, Ill.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are indeed fortunate to have a definitive article on bird counts from Miss Margaret Lehmann, who has led and compiled the Christmas Counts for the Chicago Ornithological Society for many years. If you follow her instructions, your counts will meet the standards of the National Audubon Society and will fill a valuable scientific purpose. For those of you who wish to have your reports published also in the AUDUBON BULLETIN, please send a duplicate copy of your official report to the new Christmas Census Editor, Mrs. Harry C. Spitzer, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois. She, too, should have the reports by January 15th.

— P. H. L.

From the Editor's Desk

By Paul H. Lobik

New Editors Appointed — Christmas Census Compilers, take note! We have now found two editors who have undertaken the task of preparing the Christmas Census Reports for publication in the March 1964 AUDUBON BULLETIN. Please send your counts directly to **Mrs. Harry Spitzer**, 1776 Roger Avenue, Glenview, Illinois. She will be assisted by **Mrs. Ross Norton** of Glenview. Elsewhere in this issue is an article by **Miss Margaret Lehmann** describing how Christmas Counts are to be made and reported. We must emphasize that a copy of your report must go to Mrs. Spitzer if it is to be published in the BULLETIN. The form of the report is not too important — it can be in narrative form, in a table, or a carbon of the report for the National Audubon Society. But your counts should fulfill the rules outlined by Miss Lehmann. Good birding to all of you!



New I.A.S. NEWSLETTER Editor — We are pleased to report the appointment of **Mr. Charles Lappen**. 424 Green Bay Road, Highland Park, as NEWSLETTER editor. He is well qualified for the task, since he has worked as a public relations and advertising copywriter for many years and is an able journalist. Affiliated Clubs and members who have news items for publication in the February NEWSLETTER, please take note and address your messages accordingly.



Our deepest thanks go to **Mrs. M. G. (Dorothy) Ericson**, who has edited the first nine issues of the I.A.S. NEWSLETTER. Hers was a difficult task, as she had to establish the style for our new publication. Dorothy is taking "sabbatical leave" as of the first of the year, but she will continue to serve as a Director.



Field Notes Wanted! — We have been mystified by the fact that, almost from the time **Richard Hoger** was appointed Editor of Field Notes, the reports of unusual birds have virtually ceased. The brief "Field Notes" in the September AUDUBON BULLETIN was, in fact, part of the remarks "From the Editor's Desk," and not a contribution from Mr. Hoger. You may have noticed on page 10 of the last issue that we asked for people to send us corroborating records.

From the few comments that we received, two conclusions can be reached: (1) The "Pileolated" Warbler reported by Mrs. Newdold was not this species at all, but rather the type species, or Wilson's Warbler, which is a relatively common migrant in Illinois. As listed in the **A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds**, the Pileolated is a western subspecies which has never been collected farther east than Minnesota or Missouri. The two cannot be told apart in the field. (2) The "Rufous" Hummingbird could only have been an immature or female Ruby-throat. The western Rufous species, in this area, has never been found farther east than Nebraska. We thank those who gave us their opinions. **Jeffrey Sanders** of the Evanston Bird Club, in submitting his comments, reported some unusually late dates for Chimney Swifts in the Chicago area: September 26 through 30 and October 1, 2, and 5, 1963.

Incidentally, the appearance of Field Notes in the last issue had at least one good effect: several members sent in some bona fide records, as shown in the notes under Editor Hoger's name elsewhere in this issue. Additional reports of rarities — or exceptionally early or late dates for regular migrants — are always welcome. Send them to Mr. Hoger.



C. Russell Mason, Executive Director of the Florida Audubon Society, recently wrote as follows to **Mrs. C. F. Russell**, Chairman of the I.A.S. Bald Eagle Club: "You will be interested to know that our total acreage of Bald Eagle Cooperative Sanctuaries (mostly ranches) now runs above 850,000, and we hope to make it a million acres before the end of the year. This, with Everglades National Park, will give some sort of protection to more than 50% of the Bald Eagle nests in Florida. The latest ranch we signed up, over 13,000 acres, had five active Bald Eagle nests on it this year . . . Your members have been very helpful in sending us used commemorative postage stamps to sell for the Bald Eagle fund. Just got another packet from Illinois this week."



Mrs. Nina Stutzman of Springfield was elected a Director of the Society at the October Board Meeting. She will give us representation in the State Capitol that we have needed sorely for some time. Her comments on the recent legislature and the governor's vetoes appear elsewhere in this issue.



Color Slides Wanted! — At the forthcoming May Annual Meeting of the Society in Joliet, we hope to present a program of nature slides taken by members, as we do at the Camp-Outs. If you have any slides to submit, please communicate with Director **Alfred Reuss**, 2908 Edison Street, Blue Island, Illinois.

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois



BATHERS IN DRIPPING BATHS PROVIDE INDEX TO SPRING MIGRATION 1963

By Mrs. Isabel B. Wasson

ANYONE WHO FOLLOWS bird migrations closely from year to year finds that each migration has a unique pattern with variations in time and size of "waves" and abundance or scarcity of species. This spring brought the most spectacular migration to the Chicago area since 1956.

Marguerite Shawvan, who lives with me, and I have discovered that watching the birds at the dripping bird baths in our back yard in River Forest gives a good index to the perching bird migration on the whole west side of the Chicago area. Our observations this year covered more hours and contained more complete records than ever before.

The migration began abruptly **May 3rd** and ended just as abruptly **May 27th**. There were three well-defined waves: May 3 and 4, May 9 and 10, and May 19, although each "wave" overlapped and birds did not become scarce before another tremendous wave arrived.

The time of day did not seem to make much difference. Most days were cold and overcast, and birds arrived at unexpected intervals all day long, two or three together, or up to ten or twelve bathing, shaking themselves in the nearby crabapple tree, and disappearing. Intervals of no activity might be fifteen minutes to half an hour then another bevy arrived, bathed quickly, and left. One bird seemed to act as a decoy for others. There were more brilliant birds than ever before — Scarlet Tanagers, both male and female, came two and three at a time (up to six at one time). Indigo Buntings, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, and Baltimore Orioles were frequent visitors. Warblers, of course, held first place in numbers of species and individuals.

Of the sixty species of birds seen at our bird baths, we added three new ones this year. A Clay-colored Sparrow spent about five minutes around and in the baths on May 12th, long enough to permit close and thorough study. An Acadian Flycatcher bathed on May 18th. The Wood Pewee is the only other flycatcher we have ever seen bathing. On May 24th the first woodpecker we have ever seen bathing here, a flicker, shuffled around on his short legs, throwing water over himself until he was bedraggled and his breast spots became streaks. In previous years the sapsucker, flicker, and Red-headed Woodpecker have drunk but never bathed.

Certain species usually abundant were scarce. Redstarts came very late and even then were never as abundant as usual. Magnolia Warblers were scarce this year, Chestnut-sided Warblers were infrequent visitors, and Swainson's Thrushes, usually the most abundant thrush to bathe, were few in numbers. The Orange-crowned Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, and White-crowned Sparrow were unusually abundant.



Baltimore Oriole drinking from pipe

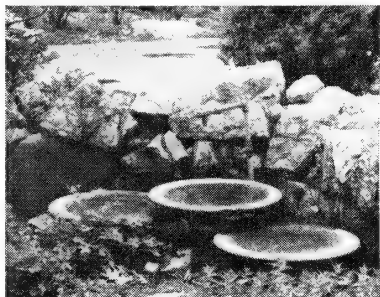
On the afternoon of May 16th, from three to six p. m., while listening to the radio describing astronaut Gordon Cooper's final historic orbits, I watched and recorded the following bathers: Warblers — 22 Palms, 23 Myrtles, 18 Tennessees, 4 Cape Mays, 4 Nashvilles, 3 Bay-breasteds, 1 Orange-crowned, 1 Yellow; others — 7 Indigo Buntings, 2 Scarlet Tanagers, 1 Lincoln's Sparrow. A female Baltimore Oriole alighted twice on the horizontal pipe over the central bath. Each time a drop was about to leave the tip, she leaned over and caught it in her bill. Laurie Jones, age 13, who at that time was in his home-made blind in our back yard using his 400 mm. lens and Miranda reflex camera, got an excellent portrait of this maneuver, as he did of many of the warblers at other times. Another day, Dr. William Beecher spent one morning curled up in Laurie's blind, taking movies.

The top day was Sunday, May 12th. The temperature was 60 degrees, with a north wind. We watched from 1 to 3 p. m. and recorded twelve Baltimore Orioles, ten Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, ten Scarlet Tanagers, eight Goldfinches, ten Indigo Buntings, two Veeries, one Gray-cheeked Thrush, the Clay-colored Sparrow, two Robins, and hundreds of warblers

of nine species, moving in and out so rapidly that they were impossible to count.

On May 25th, while watching flycatchers and redstarts catching insects over the pond back of Trailside Museum, I saw a female hummingbird poised over the water. Suddenly she darted and picked a gnat out of the air. Again she poised in mid-air, turned sharply and picked up another gnat. I could see her long bill open and grab the insect. After several raids she retired to a nearby twig to rest and then began all over again.

For those who may be interested in making a dripping bird bath, may I say that it is quite simple and inexpensive. Ours consists of three cement bird baths, twenty inches in diameter, only one inch deep in the center, sloping up gradually to a rim an inch wide. I had them made by a manufacturer of standard bird baths. The cement surface is gray and slightly rough. One bath is placed on a cement block; the other two are on the ground on either side, under the lips of the center stone.



Multiple bird baths. Note pipe with drip valve near center of picture.

The baths are located in a slight bend of a low, dry stone wall which is built of large, rough blocks of native Niagaran dolomite. The wall is twenty inches high and twenty-four inches wide. It is fifty feet from the picture window where we eat our meals. A Sargent crab spreads its low branches at one side of the baths, providing a perch for the birds going and coming. Over the well there are Douglas firs and junipers to supply safe refuge.

The water line from house to garage passes under the wall so that we had only to attach a pipe which comes up behind the bird baths (see photo). An arm of pipe fourteen inches long extends at right angles to the standing pipe. This carries the water to a point over the middle of the central bath. An adjustable tip allows the water to drip slowly into the center bath, which then overflows into the other two. To help guide this overflow, I made grooves in the rim of the upper bath and added cement pendants on either side under the grooves. A handle on the pipe turns water off and on and allows the pipe to be drained in winter.

Our home is only a block from the Forest Preserve which follows the Des Plaines River, so that large oaks and maples are nearby. The "forest edge" is surely the reason so many warblers, thrushes, orioles, and finches visit our yard. While this arrangement was experimental it has worked well. The elements which are most important are —

1. **Shallow** baths tapering gradually at the edge.
2. Material of cement, not of smooth pottery, plastic or metal.
3. A permanent and easily-controlled water supply. The baths are too shallow to keep filled by hand.
4. Natural setting of trees and shrubs around the baths.
5. Convenient distance from window for observation at meal time. Observation at meals is pleasant and increases bird watching about two hours a day.

6. If the baths are back as far as ours (fifty feet), field glasses have to be used for all small birds. In this case, the window should be of plate glass or thermopane so that the image will not be distorted.

606 Thatcher Avenue, River Forest, Illinois

CREDITS: The illustrations for Mrs. Wasson's article were taken by Laurie Jones, 335 Keystone Avenue, River Forest. His blind consists of an old card table on stilts, covered with burlap.



The 1963 Fall Camp-Out

By Alfred H. Reuss

GREEN OAKS, a 730-acre tract of land given to Knox College by Alvah and Allen Green and the Little John Coal Company, was the scene of our two day Fall Camp Out. The weather cooperated splendidly, and two warm, sunny days were enjoyed. One hundred and one people registered for the meeting. More tents than ever were seen at sundown, indicating many hardy souls.

After passing through the gate at Green Oaks, and making a sharp left turn to the camp out area, we were greeted by a spectacular display of goldenrod in one of the former plowed fields now being planted back to a tall grass prairie. Besides other prairie wild flowers and grasses, the beautiful Indian Grass was in full bloom. As members arrived and registered, groups were formed and leaders chosen to "Bird The Area." It soon was apparent that the oak woods were a paradise for Red-headed Woodpeckers. They seemed to be all over the area. Almost everyone took the trail to "Beaver Dam," but the beavers had left several years ago. Wild flowers were found along all the trails.

At 4:00 P.M. a Board of Directors' meeting was held at "The Barn." The Barn proved to be authentic, with bales of hay serving as benches. Several walking sticks were found, adding a bit of excitement for those who had never seen one. At 6:00 P. M. a group of Girl Scouts with their able leader, Mrs. Brown, served a tasty, filling meal in a one-pound coffee can. A fresh apple, cored and filled with fruit cocktail, preceded the main dish, which was two hamburgers, sliced potatoes, and carrots, served piping hot. There were individual pies for dessert, individually baked, chuck full of apples, and two inches thick. This meeting was no place to lose weight.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Paul Shepard, director of Green Oaks and professor of biology at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. His talk on crows was most interesting. Dr. Shepard has studied crows for many hours. He notes that they are very sensitive birds. Since male and female crows are black, one can tell male from female only by the voice. The male tone is about one-fourth deeper than the female. Dr. Shepard takes crows from the nest at four days, when their eyes are still closed. They are then isolated. He observes that his young birds do not bathe or preen their feathers because they do not see other crows doing the same. They learn from each other by watching what the other one does. There is a peck order among crows, with the number 1 and 2 birds being the strongest. If a crow is taken out of number 1 position it will lose its standing and can again work up to number 2 position but never again regain number 1.

One pair of crows requires 160 acres. They do not take strangers into their group easily. A young bird has a better chance of getting into a group than an older bird. Captive crows are known to live 15 to 20 years. Owls are their worst enemies. Ken-L-Ration Dog Food, dry or canned, is the best food for a crow in captivity.

After the talk by Dr. Shepard, slides were shown. Outstanding shots of birds, animals, landscapes, wild flowers, algae, and camping areas by our own members make this part of the program an interesting yearly event. Approximately 120 people attended the evening meeting.

On Sunday morning breakfast was served under the Big Oak. Next came the bird walk. The official total was 73 species for the two days. The most abundant bird was the Red-headed Woodpecker. In fact, the entire woodpecker group was seen here. Sandpipers were absent, but three species of hawks were observed: the Sharp-shinned, Red-tailed, and Marsh.

Two species of owls — Great Horned and Barred — were seen. The warblers and vireos were found in pockets, but very difficult to identify because they moved too quickly in and out of the leaves. However, 14 species of warblers and 3 species of vireos were recorded. My "Bird of the Day" was a bluebird calling as it flew over our breakfast table under the Big Oak. After a box lunch plus watermelon, the group of 125 began to leave. The Park Ridge Audubon Society turned out eleven strong, while two couples, representing the Palos Park Garden Club, enjoyed their first camp-out. We hope that more affiliate members will try to attend the coming camp-outs. Everyone always has a good time at the evening programs and the bird walks.

2908 Edison Street, Blue Island, Illinois



FEDERAL BILLBOARD CONTROL EXTENDED

Senator Maurine B. Neuberger (D-Oreg.) has hailed completion of legislative action with the signing into law of legislation which she and Senator Cooper (R-Ky.) sponsored, to extend the Federal billboard control program. President Kennedy signed into law recently the Federal Aid Highway Act, which extends until July 1, 1965, the opportunity for States to participate in the billboard control program.

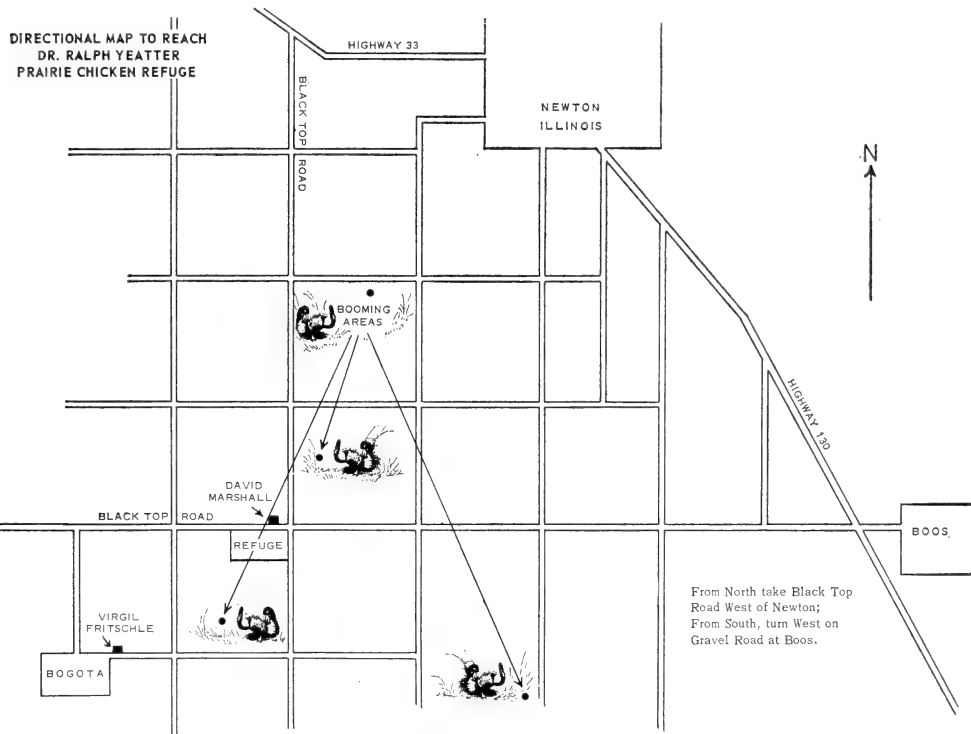
To date 20 States - but not Illinois - have passed billboard control legislation qualifying them for a Federal bonus for participation. Illinois Conservationists have failed badly in bestirring themselves about this serious problem. Billboard controls are applicable to the Federal Interstate Highway System, which was first authorized in 1956. This System, when completed, will contain 41,000 miles of interstate and defense highways, with the Federal Government paying 90 percent of the cost. The billboard control program expired July 1, 1963. The original billboard control provision, enacted in 1957, was sponsored by the late Senator Richard Neuberger.

Senator Maurine Neuberger, in a speech to the Senate, declared: "We have have a great responsibility in protecting the scenic beauty of our Nation as well as giving protection to the dollars spent for highway construction. As we become more urbanized it is essential that we preserve our heritage of nature's beauty."

Report on a Booming Ground Trip

By J. W. Galbreath

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH, eight members of the Cahokia Nature League left East St. Louis at 1:30 a.m. to be in the Prairie Chicken observation blinds at Bogota at 5:00 a.m. We had heard from Biologists John Slachter and Jack Ellis that booming activity had started, so our hopes were high. The weather forecast was, "fair and cooler."



Refuge Map adapted for publication by N. Roy Lindquist

By the time we got to Olney and turned north, it had begun to rain, and the flooded roadside ditches showed that it had been raining heavily. This dampened our spirits somewhat, and we had some doubts about the success of our mission. But we all had road maps out and were watching eagerly so as not to pass the turn-off to the Yeatter Sanctuary. However, miss the road we did, and we wound up in Bogota instead of the booming ground. The gravel roads were full of water and rain was falling in torrents. Since we were 150 miles from home and without rain coats or boots, one had reason to wonder about our sanity. But like true, dyed-in-the-wool bird watchers, we finally did reach the Sanctuary and sighted the headlights shone by Biologist Jack Ellis, waiting not so patiently in his car at the Cemetery parking lot. He, too, had doubt whether we would show up at all on such a day.

We sloshed hastily into three blinds constructed by John Slachter and the Ellis boys for participants. Two blinds were covered with burlap and even had 5-gallon tin cans for seats. Slits in the burlap provided peep holes for observing at close range with the naked eye, or at a distance with binoculars.

This is the show of shows, a most spectacular display of avian courtship. The compulsion is so strong that neither rain, thunderstorm, nor curious, bird-watching intruders can interrupt the show. This is the moment for which *Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus* apparently exists. Here come the cocks, each to his own staked-out territory, and woe be to any careless intruder who might for one minute entertain the foolish notion that he might trespass. Up comes the rightful owner, and in no uncertain terms the intruder is rushed back into his own front yard.

From the two blinds on the booming ground, we observed 36 males. One lonesome, demure, coy female, unattended, ignored, and apparently unwanted, strolled through the area, oblivious to the males. The business at hand at this early date is strutting and dancing; brilliant orange sacs are inflated, pinnae erected, the air throbs with booming, a wild, melodious boo-o-o-o-owhoo! All combine into one echoing symphony of spring, each melody distinct in itself. Here is the greatest show on earth, one that cannot be paralleled in all Nature.

From the blind on the Yeatter Sanctuary we observed seven males booming. Even though we were soaked to the skin, we were undaunted. About eight o'clock, wet, cold, hungry, but satisfied, we left the blinds, grateful that the greatest show on earth must go on, rain or shine.

9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Illinois



RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR USE OF BLINDS ON THE YEATTER SANCTUARY AND THE WOOD'S BOOMING GROUNDS — SPRING 1963

1. Arrangements must be made with Jack Ellis, Game Biologist, Effingham, Illinois, to use the blinds on an open week-end date.
2. All observers granted permission to participate must be in their assigned blinds by one-half hour before sunrise.
3. Observers must stay in the blinds at least three hours.
4. Each observer should donate a minimum fee of one dollar to the P. C. F. I. fund to maintain and operate the blinds. Any money left over will be used to provide more habitat for Prairie Chickens in this vicinity. Funds should be collected by the chairman and given to Mr. Ellis or mailed to: George B. Fell, Treasurer, Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois, 819 N. Main Street, Rockford, Ill.
5. These rules and regulations are necessary to minimize harrassment of the chickens and to help each individual and group receive a maximum of return from the **Greatest Show on Earth in the Avian World.**

THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN FOUNDATION OF ILLINOIS



A Second Kill of Birds at a Television Tower in Central Illinois

By Paul W. Parmalee and Milton D. Thompson

Five years have passed since the first occurrence of bird mortality at the WICS Television transmitting tower, located 10 miles east of Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, was reported (Parmalee and Parmalee, 1959.) On the night of Sept. 16-17, 1958, migrating birds struck the 999 foot tower and guy cables; during the following four days 827 specimens, representing 40 species, were recovered in the surrounding field by the authors (op. cit.) and Mr. William Oldani of Springfield. In the intervening years between September, 1958, and September, 1963, local weather conditions in central Illinois were such (high ceiling and cloud cover, clear visibility) during migration that the birds either flew above or were able to see and avoid the tower.

On the morning of Sept. 13, 1963, the television engineer on duty at the WICS transmitting tower called the senior author and reported numerous dead birds lying about the ground surrounding the station building. That morning the author picked up 174 birds; the following morning, Saturday, Sept. 14, an additional 45 specimens were recovered and it was felt that the majority of birds killed by striking the tower the night of Sept. 12-13 had been found. These 219 birds, representing 31 species, were identified in the zoology laboratory at the Illinois State Museum; the species identified and the number of each is listed in Table I.

TABLE I. — The species of birds killed at the
WICS-TV Tower on the night of Sept. 12-13, 1963.

Sora, <i>Porzana carolina</i>	1	Black-throated Green Warbler,	
Mourning Dove, <i>Zenaidura macroura</i> ...	1	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	2
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher,		Blackburnian Warbler, <i>Dendroica fusca</i> ..	2
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	2	Chestnut-sided Warbler,	
Acadian Flycatcher, <i>Empidonax virescens</i>		<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	9
and/or Traill's Flycatcher, <i>E. traillii</i> ..	3	Ovenbird, <i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	53
Catbird, <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	2	Northern Waterthrush,	
Wood Thrush, <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	1	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	20
Swainson's Thrush, <i>Hylocichla ustulata</i> ..	7	Yellowthroat, <i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	5
Gray-cheeked Thrush, <i>Hylocichla minima</i> .	9	Wilson's Warbler, <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	1
Yellow-throated Vireo, <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> ..	1	Canada Warbler, <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> ...	1
Red-eyed Vireo, <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	21	American Redstart, <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> ..	6
Philadelphia Vireo, <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> ..	1	Bobolink, <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	15
Black-and-white Warbler, <i>Mniotilta varia</i> .	9	Scarlet Tanager, <i>Piranga olivacea</i>	1
Golden-winged Warbler,		Rose-breasted Grosbeak,	
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	1	<i>Phaeothlypis ludovicianus</i>	1
Tennessee Warbler, <i>Vermivora peregrina</i> .	36	Dickcissel, <i>Spiza americana</i>	1
Nashville Warbler, <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i> .	1	Grasshopper Sparrow,	
Yellow Warbler, <i>Dendroica petechia</i>	2	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	1
Magnolia Warbler, <i>Dendroica magnolia</i> ..	3		

A high of 79° F. was reached at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1963, and a gradual cooling took place during the afternoon. Showers began about 7:00 p.m. and rain fell intermittently until 11:30 p.m.; visibility varied from 10 miles in late afternoon to a low of about 3 miles during the period of rain.

According to the records of the Capitol Airport Weather Bureau, Springfield, there were strong, prevailing north-northeast winds of 15-20 m.p.h. from 6 p.m. to about 12:00 midnight. During the early hours of Sept. 13, winds continued from the same direction but the velocity lessened to 6-12 m.p.h. The cloud base remained at 1,500 to 1,700 feet until midnight, then gradually dropping to a low of 1,200 between 5:00 and 6:00 a.m. the morning of Sept. 13.

In comparing weather conditions on the two nights (Sept. 1958 and 1963) that bird mortality occurred, certain differences noted on the night of Sept. 12-13, 1963, probably accounted for the smaller number of birds killed. On the night of Sept. 16-17, 1958, heavy fog and a low cloud base of 400 to 800 feet prevailed, apparently causing a larger number of birds to lose altitude and fly below the top level of the tower. There was little or no fog the night of Sept. 12-13, 1963, and although conditions were generally hazy until 12:00 p.m., the cloud base was above 1,200 feet most of the night. Obscured visibility with fog, haze, and mist, and a maximum cloud base of 1,000 feet, appear to be the most effective combination of weather conditions forcing a low altitude flight. In the first kill on Sept., 1958, the tower had just been completed and was not yet energized. There was no transmission from it while, of course, in this last kill on Sept., 1963, the tower was in complete operation. In both cases, the red warning lights on the tower were lit.

The engineer on duty the evening of Sept. 12-13 noted that, in spite of haze, the top flashing light on the tower could be seen. He also stated that birds were heard at about 8:30 p.m., but none was seen on the ground then or when he left the station building at 12:30 a.m. Since the rain had stopped and the haze began dissipating about midnight, it is reasonable to assume that the few birds found the next day on the gravel drive and parking lot had been overlooked in the dark, and that the mortality took place some time between 8:00 and 12:00 p.m. on Sept. 12.

Approximately one-fourth of the dead birds were picked up within a fifty yard radius of the tower in all directions; the others were found (in a field of standing corn) directly west and slightly southwest of the tower. The data suggests that the flight struck the upper 150 to 200 feet of the tower and guy cables near their point of attachment, some birds falling straight down while approximately three-fourths of them fell and/or were blown by the strong N-NE winds to the south-southwest. Had the flight been much lower, some individuals would have struck the two descending guy cable groupings to the north and to the east-southeast; no birds were found beneath these groupings.

Species recorded from the Sept. 16-17, 1958, kill but not present in the Sept. 12-13, 1963, mortality count included the Pied-billed Grebe, Night-hawk, Eastern Kingbird, Great Crested Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, House Wren, Veery, Bay-breasted Warbler, Pine Warbler, Connecticut Warbler, Mourning Warbler, Indigo Bunting, and Swamp Sparrow. Except for the Veery (28 birds) and the Bay-breasted Warbler (24 birds), no more than two individuals were recorded for any of the other species. Both the Veery and Bay-breasted Warbler are fairly common migrants through central Illinois, and their absence at the tower on the night of Sept. 12-13 may have been the result of either having previously passed through the area or of not reaching the region as yet. The Swainson's and Gray-cheeked Thrushes comprised approximately 31% of the Sept. 16-17, 1958, kill, but only 7% of the Sept. 12-13, 1963, birds. Again, these differences may be

attributed to variations in the time of flights. Depending upon the occurrence of cold fronts and other adverse weather conditions, the greatest movement of passerines in fall migration in central Illinois takes place generally during the third week in September.

In the case of both kills, the Tennessee Warbler, Ovenbird, and Red-eyed Vireo were among the five species suffering the greatest mortality. It was interesting to note that fifteen Bobolinks were picked up after each kill; presently this bird is considered rare in central Illinois during migration. Most of these birds may go directly through and only during some disaster such as this would their presence be detected. Species recorded for the Sept., 1963, flight but absent in the Sept., 1958, counts include the Mourning Dove, Yellow-throated Vireo, Wilson's Warbler, and Grasshopper Sparrow. All are common migrants but, like many of the species of which only one or a few specimens were recovered, their occurrence in such kills is probably in direct proportion to differences in time and location of local migration routes. Records of bird mortality at the WICS-TV tower over a period of years will establish more clearly the abundance and percentage of fall migrants in this local central Illinois area.

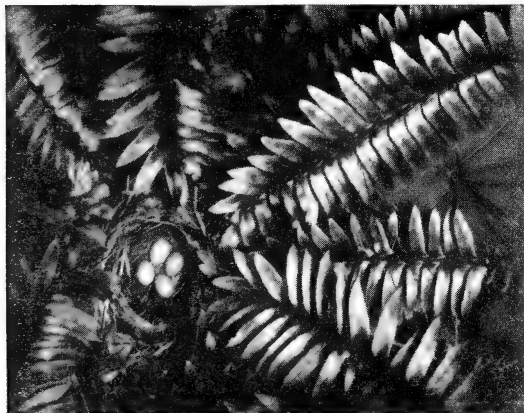
Literature Cited

Parmalee, Paul W. and Barbara G. Parmalee, 1959. "Mortality of Birds at a Television Tower in Central Illinois." *Aud. Bull.*, No. 111, pp. 1-4.

Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois



Nature Photographs Wanted



Nest of Veery

G. B. White, A.P.S.A.

The Chicago Nature Camera Club again invites members and friends of the Illinois Audubon Society to participate in the 19th Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography. The contest is open to nature photographers all over the world. Medals and ribbons are awarded for top slides and prints in each of three divisions — plants, animals, and general nature. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Chicago Natural History Museum.

One of the judges this year will be our own **Karl Bartel**, long-time member of the I.A.S. as well as a top color photographer and bird bander. Deadline for entries is Jan. 13, 1964. Entry fees are \$1.00 **plus postage** for slides and/or \$1.00 **plus postage** for prints — four of each. The accepted slides will be projected at the James Simpson Theater of the Museum on two Sundays, Feb. 2 and 9, 1964, at 2:30 p.m., while the accepted prints will be displayed in the main exhibit hall from Feb. 2 to 23. For entry forms, write to Paul H. Lobik, Editor, 22W. 681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois - 60137.

Roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*)

By Anna C. Ames

The Roadrunner has been described as strange, odd, queer, amazing, unique, fantastic, and grotesque. To what other bird may all these terms be fittingly applied? The Roadrunner is America's only representative of a group known as ground cuckoos. It is "the cuckoo that runs on the ground," and it can run about twenty miles an hour. It lives almost entirely upon the ground and prefers running to flying, although it can fly well enough when it wishes.

The Roadrunner is long and slender — streamlined, one might say. It is about two feet long, half of which length is a highly mobile tail which is used as a combined rudder and brake. The legs are long and strong. The bird shares the family peculiarity of having two toes pointing forward and two back; the inside toes are much shorter than the outside ones. In flight the short, rounded wings show white crescents. The entire plumage is coarse and streaked over the neck and back and wing coverts with buffy white. The over-all coloring appears rather dull at a little distance. Each feather is mottled in the center; the iridescent black glistens green or brown on the back and wings and purple on the neck, margined by soft brown or gray. Bare patches near and behind the eyes are yellow or orange-colored like desert sands. The patches may be expanded or closed at will. Throat and chest are white with numerous streaks, and the belly is white. The beak is long and horny. The sexes are similar in coloration, but the female is somewhat smaller than the male.

Sometimes the Roadrunner spreads its wings and raises the neck feathers so as to sun its back, which is covered with coarse down rather than feathers. The crest looks like prickly spines or hair standing on end from fright. Perhaps no other bird has such sensitive control of its crest feathers.

The Roadrunner is a bird of the ground. When first seen, it is likely to stand and stare for a few seconds, then turn and disappear. No other bird of comparable size can vanish so completely and instantly. His speed is unequaled among birds and his leaping agility is astounding.

The varied sounds of the Roadrunner's voice surprise one. He gives six or eight dove-like coos descending in pitch. This "song" is somewhat like that of a cuckoo, but louder and coarser. "He may sit on a rock or other perch with his tail hanging down; then he inflates his crop with air, presses his beak down against it, and, straining, forces out weird calls." When disturbed, he often makes a startling rattle by clapping his mandibles together.

The Roadrunner frequently nests in the thorniest of cacti, the cholla, and also in mesquite, sagebrush, or thorny trees. The nest is only a few feet above the ground, but its location gives protection from most enemies. It is about a foot in diameter and six to eight inches high. Usually well-built and not deeply cupped, the nest is a large, coarse, compact structure of sticks lined with stems, leaves, grass, feathers, and usually chips of horse or cow manure. The eggs, from four to eight in number, are covered with a chalky deposit.

Young Roadrunners hatch at intervals. A single nest may contain a perfectly fresh egg, another well on its way toward hatching, a couple

of black, featherless young, and two others about ready to leave. This time range in hatching must ease the task of feeding the greedy youngsters. It is said that the first hatched sometimes brood the younger members of the family, even incubating the eggs yet to be hatched.

Young Roadrunners are ugly, with dark-skinned bodies sparsely covered with long, white hairs. Their flabby feet are a dull blue and their eyes gray-brown with steel-blue pupils. They are said to have a reptilian stare. At first they seem uncouth and greasy-looking. Like their parents, the chicks have insatiable appetites and keep up a constant begging and squeaking for food.

The Roadrunner is said to typify the gluttonous tyranny of the stomach. Its appetite is ravenous and its manner ferocious. Preferably it swallows food whole. The bird eats grasshoppers, beetles, bugs, flies, ants, bees, wasps, caterpillars, spiders, scorpions, maggots, fruits, seeds, and, by choice, lizards, snakes, mice, rats, young thrashers and young quail. It also eats garbage, fresh meat, and carrion. It has even been seen leaping into the air to catch sparrows and other song birds on the wing.

Food of any size, such as rats, lizards, etc., are slammed upon the ground or upon a stone until all the bones are broken. Then the Roadrunner gulps down the victim. This treatment is applied whenever necessary. It is not uncommon to see a Roadrunner moving about for hours with several inches of lizard hanging from its bill, awaiting the digestion of the unseen portion. Whole lizards are even fed to the young. Yet Roadrunners do more good than harm, since insects are important in their diet.

Although its advances are cold, calculating and reptilian, this merciless, bloodthirsty specimen is loved in Texas and New Mexico and even revered by the Mexican, who call it "el paisano" (little countryman). The Roadrunner is the state bird of New Mexico. Persecuted in the past, it is now protected by law and by strong public sentiment.

The Roadrunner is confined largely to the arid brushlands of the Lower and Upper Sonoran Life Zones, but it does range into mountain valleys and southern slopes of mountains up to 7,000 feet. The species is permanent where found unless locally migratory. It ranges from north central California, Utah, and Colorado south to central Mexico.

927 Brummel Street, Evanston, Illinois



I THOUGHT I SAW

I thought I saw one junco
In search of scattered crumb,
But a junco is a flock
Ad infinitum!

Twenty birds, or fifteen
Once the snow's begun,
Or five or six at least, —
But never, never one.

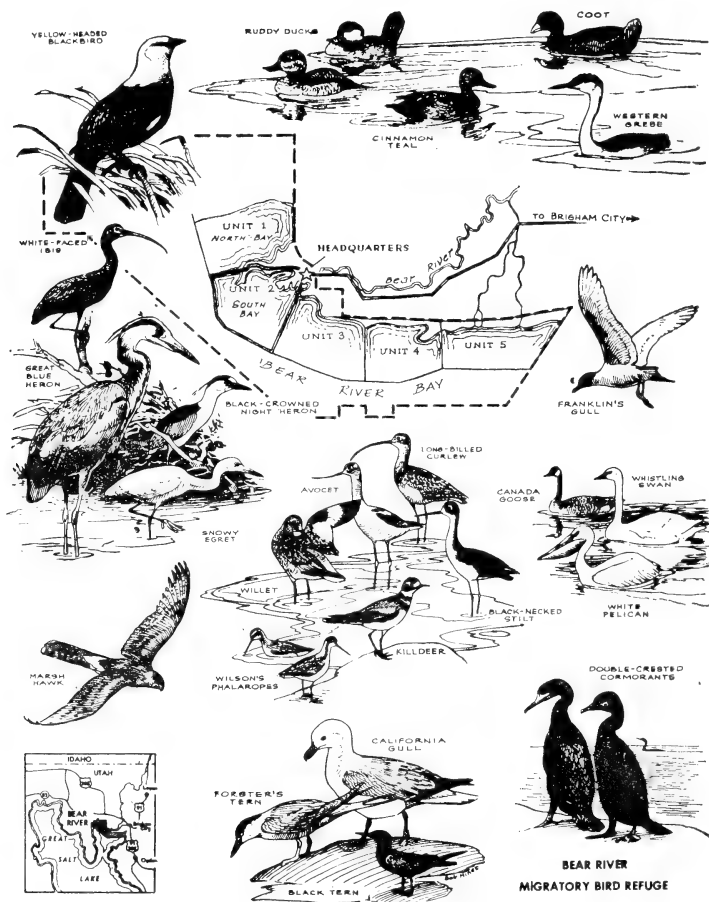
Emeline Ennis Kotula



The Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge

By Matthew H. Wray

My first introduction to the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge came this past summer while browsing through Olin S. Pettingbill's **A GUIDE TO BIRDFINDING WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI**. It was June and I was making plans for a trip out west to visit my brother in Utah. In Pettin-gill's fine book, the refuge was described as one of the finest birding spots in our entire nation, and I decided to make it my "must" stop for the trip.



After arriving in Salt Lake City on the evening of August 8, I made a few inquiries for directions to the refuge, and left my motel at 1000 hours the following morning, heading north for Brigham City. From Brigham City the refuge is about fourteen miles due west, making a total of 70 miles from Salt Lake City.

The day was sunny and hot, and became extremely muggy as afternoon approached. Since I was completely ignorant of the highway system north of Salt Lake City, it took me nearly two hours to reach Brigham City. The only noteworthy birds on this part of the journey were large flocks of ravens (undoubtedly the Common Raven, although many White-necked Ravens were seen in southwestern Utah) coming from the Wasatch Range on the east side of the Bear River valley, in which the refuge is located, and moving out into the valley itself. I left Brigham City at about 1145 hours, heading west.

A dense haze hugged the horizon on all sides as the temperature soared. It must have reached 100° as I headed toward the distant Promontory Mountains enclosing the valley on the west. The vegetation became decidedly different from that of the lower Bear River valley (around Salt Lake City) which had been well cultivated and extremely lush. West of Brigham City not a plant stood above two feet high, as the alkali flats had never been cultivated and supported only sparse grasses and sage. The whole upper valley was extremely flat.

The first bird I saw out of Brigham City was in a wet corner of a cattle pasture at the extreme edge of town, about 12 miles from the refuge headquarters. A large, dark purplish bird which flew with an extended neck and a rapid wingbeat turned out, to my extreme elation, to be a White-faced Ibis. A "bird to behold" to a Midwesterner! This bird is one of the commonest nesting species in the refuge (about 7500 nesting pairs each year, according to the refuge personnel), yet to me it seemed to an encouraging sign of things to come.

A quarter of a mile from the pasture, after passing more ibises springing from the reeds, I crossed a bridge over one of the small tributaries which feed the Bear River. Thinking that there might be some shorebirds in the stream bed, I stopped the car and peered over the side of the bridge. If I had been surprised at the ibises, I was astounded at what I saw now. Avocets and Black-necked Stilts abounded in the nearly dry stream bed! These birds, although common in the refuge, had just been so many "dreams" to me, back in Illinois. I stood fascinated by these birds, which ran stiff-legged over the wet sand and mud, and suddenly stopped and thrust their long bills into the stream bed in search of food. One of the Avocets was in full breeding plumage, with a beautiful orange neck.

I suddenly decided I stayed long enough when a large earth-moving truck pulled behind my car on the bridge. To recount all of the birds seen and all of the stops made in the 12 miles from the bridge to the refuge headquarters would involve a dozen more pages. In all, it took me over two hours to reach the refuge headquarters from the bridge, and before I was inside the refuge proper, my bird list exceeded 30 species, of which nine were "lifers." Many of the birds were seen along the Bear River, which comes close to the road in spots. Those seen included Magpies, Ring-necked Pheasants, numerous Franklin's Gulls; two Loggerhead Shrikes; a large, soaring Turkey Vulture; more avocets and stilts; Pied-billed Grebes; close to the refuge headquarters, Snowy Egrets; Black-crowned Night Herons; sandpipers; rails; a Short-eared Owl; and several Western Grebes. As I neared the refuge entrance, the flocks of ibises became larger and more frequent, passing to different parts of the refuge. Watery marshes began to cover the alkali flats. The day became hotter, as did the birdwatching.

The refuge headquarters was reached at about 1400 hours. Time was now at a premium, since I was due back in Salt Lake City at 1800 hours.

There were two main buildings at the refuge center: one the research station and duck hospital (for the victims of botulism), and the other the administration center. I was directed to the administration center, where I encountered a student working at the refuge for the summer. We conversed for a few minutes, I picked up all the literature available, and departed.

A few facts about the refuge should be mentioned. The Bear River Refuge was established in 1928 by an act of Congress to "protect wildfowl from botulism." The area covers about 64,900 acres and is open to the public free all year around. During most seasons one may drive around the perimeter of unit 2. There are five "units" which make up the refuge. Each is a marsh-covered alkali plain separated from the others by a series of "dikes" which serve as the roads into the interior. Each dike has been formed by scooping up surrounding earth, and this has produced a system of channel parallel to the roads and supplementing the normal aqueous condition of the area. From these channels grebes, coots, and ducks with their young may be seen at extremely close range.

I set out on the dike surrounding unit 2 at about 1415 hours, leaving only two additional hours in the refuge before I had to return to Salt Lake City. In the two hours I was only able to advance one mile along the 12-mile dike road. The birding was simply fantastic! After leaving the headquarters I encountered a small stretch of dense growth along the channels. From this growth (the reader will have to excuse my ignorance of the names of the vegetation) emerged numerous Coots, Western Grebes, and Snowy Egrets. Ibis, gulls and terns continued to fly overhead as baldpates, Ruddy Ducks, and Cinnamon Teal appeared in the channels in vast numbers, totally unafraid of my car and the noise it was making. Yellow-headed Blackbirds flew up as the channels and marshy growth petered out into broad, flat, wet alkali plains. Here the climax of the day occurred.

To my left, toward the Wasatch Range in the distance, was a dark "mass" which at first did not seem to warrant my attention. After noticing that this "mass" was gyrating back and forth, I took out my telescope and discovered that this "mass" was, in fact, a flock of several thousand White-faced Ibises, feeding and resting on a sand bar an eighth of a mile distant!

In the short time since I had left Brigham City, I had seen over forty-five species, about ten "lifers," at least 10,000 individuals, and the day was not finished yet! After taking my telescope from the ibises, I focused at a closer range and discovered a flock of over forty Marbled Godwits, surrounded by hundreds upon hundreds of Wilson's Phalaropes, Western Sandpipers, Long-billed Dowitchers, and others too distant to be identified. The birds extended literally to the limit of my telescope. But this was only on the left side of the dike! On the right a stretch of water perhaps one-quarter mile long separated the road from a long, low island upon which I saw hundreds of Snowy Egrets, California and Franklin's Gulls, White Pelicans, and a variety of ducks. A few Great Blue Herons were present, as well as still more shorebirds of many species. The number of stilts and avocets were overwhelming; the birds seemingly filled the landscape in all directions.

As new species were added to my list and the number of individuals soared, I discovered to my deep regret that the time was approaching 1600 hours, and I was forced to head back to the refuge headquarters along the same mile I had taken. Several more brief stops were made on the way back, as it is simply impossible to leave without several "last looks." After returning on my visitor's permit, I watched the Barn Swallows which

surrounded the headquarters and then began the fourteen miles back to Brigham City. Along the way I made several attempts to find a Long-billed Curlew, one of my "dream" birds, but searched in vain as time grew late.

I was finally forced to concentrate my efforts on retracing my way to Salt Lake City. As I took one last look at the valley west of me, I made an enthusiastic vow to make the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge a "must" stop the next time I was anywhere in the vicinity. George H. Nichols' title to his article on the refuge, in the September-October 1937 issue of **BIRD LORE**, sums up my feelings about the refuge precisely — a 'waterfowl utopia.'

58 Elm Street, Park Forest, Illinois



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The Cradle Will Rock

By Miss Elda Goodmiller

THE STORY BEGINS on a rare day in June. Before the day was over it proved to be a very rare day indeed, for it is not often that one finds a hummingbird's nest. My father was sitting on the front steps of our house awaiting the delivery of a tractor. I decided to join him for a moment while a load of clothes washed. With my binoculars I scanned the tree tops of the forest adjoining our front yard. Among various other birds I spotted a tiny jewel of a Ruby-throated Hummingbird drying her feathers in the sun.

Suddenly she rose into the air, did a few dips and dives, and alighted on a tiny knob straddling a limb. I immediately re-focused the binoculars and let out a squeal of delight. A life-long ambition was realized! I had found a hummingbird's nest! It was directly over our driveway on an elm branch about fifteen feet from the ground.

The little bird mite was not going to be bored during her tedious task of incubating the tiny eggs. She peered over the edge of her nest while stock trucks, tractors pulling various equipment, and cars passed under her home. Also many people came to see her and the nest. The hummingbird proved to be a very good "people watcher."

Oh, yes. After finding the nest and telephoning my bird loving friends, I returned to earth and the forgotten wash. The rinse water had started to flow in when I left the house. When I came back at last, the tub was full and a small lake had formed on the kitchen floor. Who cared? The floor needed scrubbing anyway, and I had a hummingbird's nest in my front yard!

After about two weeks I found it hard to locate the mother near the nest. I feared the worst, but eventually I spotted something fuzzy above the rim. In a few days two tiny birds could be seen. The infants grew rapidly, and soon the nest split on one side. Life became quite crowded in the tiny house. The youngsters were just as interested in all the activity under and around the house as their mother had been. There was much neck stretching and even leaning over baby brother (or sister) to see the huge bird that just flew by. (That one was a Catbird.) Between episodes of feeding and looking, the young were exercising their gossamer wings.

The minute but sturdy nest of fungi, down, and saliva endured two severe storms. In June, while the mother was incubating, a tornado passed about a mile from us, destroying buildings. Our yard was lashed by strong winds. Just two days before the young left the nest, another strong wind and rain storm descended on us. I paced the floor during the storm, and as soon as it slackened, I dashed out in the rain. There were the hummingbirds, as perky as ever.

On July 23 one baby disappeared from the nest between the hourly observations. The remaining bird enjoyed all the extra room and really performed his calisthenics. On the morning of July 24 he was still in the nest. I had to go elsewhere that day, and again I did not see the actual departure. That night the little nest was deserted.

I saw the young hummers many times around the flower beds, and they often fed at a box just outside the window as I worked at my sewing machine. One evening as I worked in a flower border, a hummingbird perched less than an arm's length away.

Life has become a little quieter now that my feathered visitors have gone, but I will always remember the many exciting hours I spent watching the tiny cradle swinging above our driveway.

R.R. 1, Box 103, Elizabeth, Illinois

Field Notes — Fall, 1963

By Richard Hoger

Lawrence County, Ill.: along U. S. 50 where patches of water stood. August 8: Blue-winged Teal-5. August 22: Blue-winged Teal-25, Least Sandpiper-4, Baird's Sandpiper-1, Lesser Yellowlegs-3, Greater Yellowlegs-1, Sanderling-5. October 5: Pectoral Sandpiper-1, Dowitcher-1, Golden Plover-15.

Mrs. Vera L. Shaw & Mrs. Violet Scherer - Olney, Ill.

Unusuals Sighted

Magpie, in a flock of Redwinged Blackbirds, Common Grackles, and Brown-headed Cowbirds. October 5, on Willow Road, west of Waukegan.

Reba & Rheba Campbell

Little Green Heron, Richland County - Sept. 18 to 20.

Mrs. Violet Scherer

Hudsonian Curlew, marshes west of Lake Calumet at 111th St.

Helen Wilson & Amy Baldwin

Geese

C.O.S. Field Trip, Nov. 2, 1963, Orland Slough

Canada - 100

Snow - 1

Blue - 20

Ducks

Mallard - 200

Black - 50

American Widgeon - 40

Pintail - 100

Green-winged Teal - 50

Blue-winged Teal - 1

Shoveler - 8

Wood Duck - 4

Redhead - 3

Ring-necked - 50

Canvasback - 6

Lesser Scaup - 6

Ruddy - 100

Hooded Merganser - 8

Other Interesting Species

Tree Swallow, near Bald Cypress trees on Island by parking lot.

Myrtle Warbler - 6 **Yellow-headed Blackbird** - 4 (flying over)

Pine Siskin - 40 **American Goldfinch** - 45 **White-crowned Sparrow** - 1

White-throated Sparrow - 25 **Fox Sparrow** - 4 **Tree Sparrow** - 4

Yellow-billed Cuckoo, in my own backyard, October 26.

Coot - 2000 **Gadwall** - 15 **Pied-billed Grebe** - 1

Common Sipe - 1 **American Widgeon** - 2 (Wolf Lake area, Oct. 27)

Banding Longevity Records, Palos Banding Station.

Hairy Woodpecker, banded Nov. 9, 1952 - returned Nov. 3, 1963 — 11 years.

Black-capped Chickadee, banded Dec. 15, 1957 - returned Nov. 3, 1963 — 6 years.

Al Reuss, Blue Island, Ill.

Night-Time Visitors

Barn Owl: has been a constant visitor since Christmas, 1962.

Great Horned Owl: has visited occasionally for the past month.

Myrtle Warblers, **White-throated Sparrow**: still plentiful here at Willow Brook Wildlife Haven. A solitary **Brown Thrasher** also roams the woodland area.

2s101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Ill.

NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS

By Mrs. Nina Stutzman

The Tenth Annual Conference of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, a forum of conservation groups, was held at Allerton Park, near Monticello, on October 11, 12 and 13, to discuss conservation problems: (1) water pollution, (2) land use, both public and private, and (3) pesticides.

In a round table discussion moderated by Robert Buzzard of Sterling, the work of the Illinois Clean Streams Committee in fighting water pollution was discussed. Twenty counties now have good committees at work. The chief problems are chemical wastes from industry and raw sewage being poured into streams. Communities have been slow in providing adequate sewage treatment plants.

Multiple-use of public lands was discussed by Frank Kopetke of the Shawnee National Forest, who noted that increased demands on the same number of acres have necessitated a more intense program of management. Multiple use of city parks and natural areas, as well as intensified use because of urban sprawl, has made long-range planning essential. Clarence E. Hammond discussed what Peoria is doing with this problem, as well as the growing need to preserve some open spaces for future use as cities expand. Mr. James Moak of the Illinois Department of Conservation told what the Department has been doing to encourage use of private lands in Illinois for recreational purposes.

A representative of the chemical industry, Mr. Louis McLean, Secretary of Velsicol, and Dr. Harlow B. Mills, Chief of the Illinois Natural History Survey, gave reports showing that much research on proper use and control of pesticides is being done by both private industry and government groups in helping to solve what has become one of the most important and most controversial problems facing us today. Mrs. Andrew Taft, a chemist from Highland Park, discussed a research project she has been doing under a grant from the National Science Foundation on the effect of detergents on the growth of plants.

The banquet speaker was Dr. Loren Taylor, Assistant Professor of Recreation and Outdoor Education at Southern Illinois University. He expressed the belief that a lack of moral training in homes and schools, as well as failure of adults to set good examples, may be the real cause of much of the vandalism prevalent today. He also expressed the belief that throughout our school system, the natural curiosity of children is repressed or even stultified.

In the business meeting, the belief was expressed that NRCI has drifted away from its original purpose of being a forum for conservation groups in Illinois until it has become an independent conservation group with individual memberships taking precedence. So much of an educational nature has been crowded into the meetings that insufficient time has been left for discussion.

Much interest was shown in Dr. S. Glidden Baldwin's account of 'politics in action'. He described his campaign, with the aid of the Vermilion County Audubon Society and the newspapers in Danville and Champaign-Urbana, to prevent the best areas of Kickapoo State Park, near Danville, from being turned over to the Ayrshire Collieries for strip-mining. As a result of this intensive campaign, sufficient protests were made to cause the Governor to veto this bill.

The final talk was by Dr. Willet Wandell, formerly of the Illinois Natural History Survey, who now operates extensive nurseries in Urbana and has a contract to landscape some of the new systems of highways in Illinois. He discussed the types of trees and plants that must be chosen for roadside planting from the standpoint of low maintenance, as well as purpose — to cut glare, funnel traffic, harmonize with surrounding areas, lend variety, screen out poor areas, project wooded areas to the highway, and frame beauty by a vista effect. Consideration is also given to spring blossom, fall color, ability to hold foliage, longevity, ease of transplanting, and to those plants which do not require annual spraying.

37 Nottingham Avenue, Springfield, Ill.



RANDOM BIRD NOTES

By Blanche Cone

If the bird population is waning because of the increased use of pesticides and insecticides and the encroachment of civilization, there was certainly no evidence of a decline in our woodland sanctuary. We were happy to note a rather sharp increase in bird activity.

Early this spring, two or three pairs of flickers were seen feeding their young on the lawn. Three pairs of Red-headed Woodpeckers and their gray-headed young busied themselves about the various oaks. Two immature Red-bellied Woodpeckers were noted, but there was no evidence of the nesting sites or the parents. Only one downy was seen feeding her young. There were numerous Blue Jay families, and the new Robin families were never as common as this year. Three Brown Thrashers made a long summer residence here and were seen daily about the feeders, but there was no evidence of nesting.

A pair of Wood Ducks made their annual apartment-hunting reconnaissance about the woodland. A nesting box erected in an oak a number of years ago has never been used, to our knowledge. Although duck down was discovered on the woodland floor, we failed to find or see the young. In a previous year, 13 ducklings rapidly scurried down a narrow ravine as I worked about my flower beds.

Rare sights included three male Scarlet Tanagers and one immature, sunning themselves for perhaps half an hour in a young oak at the edge of the lawn. Daily visits were made to our compost bins, for long periods, by 3 male and 1 female Rose-breasted Grosbeaks. The familiar, delightful sound of the Wood Thrush was missing from our woodland area this year — but the sound of the Ovenbird was new. Sadly enough, however, the only casualty in years, against our dining room picture window, was the Ovenbird.

While we periodically spray for dandelions and chickweed, our varied bird population consumes large quantities of insects and worms in safety. They also consumed huge quantities of unsaleable cheeses (gathered weekly at a large food mart), suet, stale bread, various melon seeds, canteloupe, honeydew, watermelon and squash seeds, overripe grapes, etc. The birds swarmed about the compost bins and pecked at melon rinds and other assorted inedible foods.

As summer waned and nature spread her bountiful harvest of acorns, huge concentrations of grackles populated the oaks and the lawn. An in-

cessant chatter filled the air, like a giant symphony orchestra tuning up for a concert. The favorite food was the small, thin-shelled acorn from the black oak, although other acorns were also consumed. Goldfinches in autumn plumage congregated daily in the luxuriant marigold patch, feasting on the golden harvest of ripening marigold seeds. Seldom before had the lingering, warm autumn days been more melodious with the sweet song of the White-throated Sparrows, as they busily devoured every last berry on the colorful barberry bush. The lovely bunch fruits of the red and yellow-twigg dogwoods were also devoured by the daily feasting of the Robins. The scattering of bluebell seeds in the long row edging the lawn did not remain hidden for long from the Evening Grosbeaks.

When autumn approached, our merchant seaman son, Terry, returned from his 22nd crossing of the North Atlantic with the following story: A young college man had recently joined the ship's crew aboard the freighter. Overwhelmed by the sight of the gulls and cormorants following the ship, he remarked: "What a place for target practice! I'm going to bring my gun on the next trip." He was promptly informed by Terry that were he to shoot or in any way molest these hovering birds, he and his gun would land at the bottom of the ocean. The legend seems to be that sea gulls and other waterfowl are not sea gulls at all, but long-departed seamen, reincarnated, hovering about the ship to keep abreast of the activity.

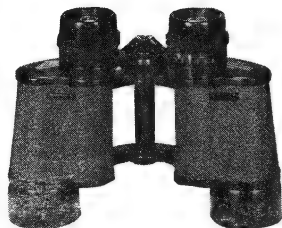
"And don't get the idea you're going to use the shore birds for target practice either, for you see, my friend, these are really reincarnated longshoremens, and they spend their lives in the hereafter as shore birds, keeping an eye on the shore activities. Likely as not, the longshoremens would throw you right into the sea for killing or harming one of their birds."

I liked this story and thought you would, too.

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A Trip On the Inside Passage

By John Rybicki

The Chain of Islands off the shore of Western Canada and the panhandle of Alaska, from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Skagway, Alaska, forms a channel along the coast. Ships traveling through the channel are protected from the rough waters of the Pacific by the islands. Because ships are almost always within a short distance of land on both sides, the route of ships along the coast is called the Inside Passage.

It first became famous as the route of the gold rush of 1898. Gold prospectors boarded ships in Seattle or Vancouver and traveled to either Haines or Skagway, Alaska. From there, they crossed over the mountains through either Chilkoot Pass from Haines, or White Pass from Skagway, to the Yukon River. They could get a river boat to take them deep into the Yukon Territory.

In May of 1963 I took a trip up the Inside Passage. There is an abundant supply of wildlife along the largely uninhabited route. I boarded the "Yukon Star," one of about five passenger ships that go up the coast, in Vancouver during late evening. When I arrived on deck the next morning, I began watching for birds. A short time later, a bald eagle appeared and circled the ship at close range several times before leaving. Although I saw bald eagles a number of times during the trip, this was the first one I had ever seen, and because it came quite close to the ship, the bird was particularly memorable.

The ship was followed the first two days by a noisy flock of Glacuous-winged Gulls. These large gray and white gulls flew over the wake of the ship, sometimes coming almost within arm's reach of the stern. If the smallest piece of trash were thrown into the water, several gulls would put on a demonstration of their gliding ability. They would bank into the direction of the ship, turn away, and dive toward the food floating in the wake.

From time to time during the entire trip, I would notice in the distance what at first seemed to be a cloud of rapidly vibrating black specks. Through binoculars, these could be identified as flocks of White-winged, Surf, or Common Scoters. They fly in silent, fast moving, poorly formed formations only a few feet above the surface of the water.

Only twice during the trip did I see marine life. First, on about the second day I saw a whale surface and then dive, about 500 yards from the ship. On the trip back, a school of porpoises swam under the boat.

The "Yukon Star" is one of two boats that regularly make the trip up the Tracy Arm. An arm is a natural canal or waterway formed by the water that breaks off a glacier as ice and then melts. The Tracy Arm extends about ten miles into the mainland. The sides of the arm are cliffs on both sides, as much as several hundred feet high. These cliffs drop straight into the water. There is no beach.

As the boats goes up the arm, one sees increasingly greater numbers of ice-floes that have recently broken off the glacier. Eventually the boat must go very slowly, sometimes striking an ice-floe head-on, breaking it in two with a crunching sound that can be heard throughout the ship. Some of the ice-floes were very large, perhaps 100 feet long. The ship didn't hit any of these. The ice that has recently broken off the glacier shows a beautiful deep blue color.

At the tip of the Tracy Arm, the ship came close to the side of Sawyer Glacier. The captain attempted to knock some ice off the glacier by blowing the ship's horn. However, only a very small piece of ice was broken off this way. No description of the Tracy Arm can do it justice. Even the pictures I took do not truly show its beauty. This great natural wonder must be seen to be appreciated.

After stops at Ketchikan and Juneau, Alaska, the ship reached Skagway, the northern end of the Inside Passage. Most of the passengers took a trip on the narrow-gauge railroad that now takes passengers over White Pass into the Yukon Territory. This is a very exciting and interesting ride. Much of the roadway had to be blasted out of steep mountainsides. Looking out of the window of the train, one can sometimes see hundreds of feet almost straight down. A number of birds were seen from the train, but the only ones that I could identify were the Willow Ptarmigan, Violet-Green Swallows, and, when we came to the Yukon River, a Common Loon.

I think mention should be made of the train trip from Chicago to Vancouver, since the birdwatching on this trip was excellent. Unfortunately, as with the train trip from Skagway, it is difficult to identify birds from a speeding train. You can rarely keep binoculars trained on a bird long enough to identify it. The power of the binoculars multiply the speed at which things seem to be moving by.

The area along the Mississippi River provided a number of water-birds, including the Great Blue Heron and the Snowy and Common Egrets. As we came out of a tunnel in the Cascade Mountains in Washington, the train evidently surprised a Golden Eagle. It swept over the "vista-dome," missing the train by a few feet and providing a spectacular, if brief, sighting.

A trip on the Inside Passage to Alaska is a remarkable journey with both scenic and wildlife interest. With the greater publicity that is now being given to that part of Alaska such a trip should soon be a favorite for all persons interested in wildlife.

2238 Spruce Road, Homewood, Illinois



Conservation at the Capitol

By Mrs. Nina Stutzman

Governor Kerner vetoed nine conservation bills this past summer. Most of them had the keen support of the Illinois Audubon Society. However, other bills, granting some of the most desirable provisions, were passed. Thus our efforts were not entirely in vain. The greatest triumph for Illinois conservationists was the veto of the Kickapoo Park Strip Mining Bill, which was rejected because of the tremendous protests against it. Most of the conservation measures have already been discussed in previous issues of THE AUDUBON BULLETIN and the I. A. S. NEWSLETTER. Because of our vantage point in Springfield, however, we can bring out some interesting sidelights on the bills below:

SB 579 — The Nature Preserves Bill — and its companion bills, SB 580 to 583, were vetoed because they would have created an independent Commission with powers of negotiation, acquisition, and promotion of the use of nature preserves, although the day-to-day management of the preserves would have been entrusted to the Department of Conservation. Governor

Kerner admitted that the groups interested in securing nature preserves had removed all of the main objections to the earlier SB 465 (which he had vetoed in 1961), except for the creation of the independent Commission, a feature which had been retained in this year's bills.

He explained his veto in these words: "It seems to me that the creation, as well as the operation, of a nature preserves system is clearly within the competence of the Department of Conservation, and I have every reason to believe the officers of that Department are interested in bringing about such a program. In fact, on its own volition, the Department has already formulated plans to acquire and dedicate two nature preserves."

HB 1538 and 1539, which the governor signed into law, contain many of the provisions of the bills we preferred; however, the basic powers of control will remain in the Department of Conservation, which is still required to abide by the advice of the independent Commission. Of the bills he signed, Governor Kerner said: "While I believe that there are some problems to be worked out before they can become as effective as they might be, they are in such condition that they will enable us to embark upon the program of creating nature preserves in Illinois."

SB 576 — Cigarette Use Tax Act — and its companion bills, SB 574 and 577 — were vetoed by the governor on the grounds that last April he had promised the people of the state that he would neither seek nor approve any new general taxes. He added, however, that he had already signed the State Parks Revenue Bond Act, which would permit the expenditure of \$9 million for the construction and improvement of recreational facilities of State Parks. These expenditures are to be financed by revenue bonds supported by user fees. Governor Kerner also signed bills that increase the purposes and resources of the State Boating Act Fund; these funds will also be made available on a continuing basis for the development of outdoor recreational facilities.

37 Nottingham Avenue, Springfield, Ill.



BOOK REVIEW

THE DUNESLAND HERITAGE OF ILLINOIS. By Herbert H. Ross, Illinois Nat. Hist. Survey Circular No. 49; pp. 1-28, figs. 1-16. 1963. Free.

This excellent factual publication, which reads like a narrative, should serve as a stimulus to those supporting the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society.

Dr. Ross has done a splendid job of relating the history of the Dunes, both past and present. The contents include twelve sections, well represented with excellent figures: Learning about the Past; The Calendar of Life; Landscapes of the Dunesland; Recolonization after the Glaciers; Spread of Temperate Deciduous Life; Extinct Life; The Dunesland as a Heritage; Scientific Equivalents of Common Names Cited, and Useful References.

The general reader will be astonished to learn how many relict and endemic species of plants and animals are present in such a small area as the Illinois Dunes. I'm certain that this informative publication will stimulate a greater appreciation of nature, and possibly will induce the public to appreciate the beauty of our landscape.

Harlan D. Walley, 717 N. Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois

A REPORT FROM HAWK MOUNTAIN

By Margaret M. Nice

Early in this century Hawk Mountain in eastern Pennsylvania was an assembling place for hunters who merciless slaughtered the migrating hawks. Thirty years ago a woman of great courage and determination leased and later bought this mountain as a sanctuary for wild life. Mrs. Rosalie Edge was a noble woman, a fearless worker for conservation. She was President of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association, an organization with members in 43 states and 11 countries. She died suddenly in 1962 at the age of 85. Her son, Peter Edge, is now President of the Association.

The Curator, Maurice Broun, records the numbers by months of the 15 or more species of hawks and eagles identified during the fall migration. In 1962 the three most abundant species were: Broad-wings, 8,276; Red-tails, 2,748; Sharp-shins, 2,283. "Our count of nearly 15,000 hawks for the fall season exactly matched the count of human visitors in the same period!" Mr. Broun tells us that: "Dora, our beloved doe and dooryard friend for nearly 20 years" survived another deer hunting season. Warblers "were frighteningly scarce all fall, as they had been in the 'silent spring.' Indeed, on some days there were almost no warblers, in contrast to the many thousands of yesteryear." Pesticides in the nesting forests and television towers on the migrations have taken their deadly toll.

The Sanctuary rents a packaged lecture, "Hawk Mountain Tours . . . on the high-lights of our Sanctuary and the hawk migrations. It is illustrated with 100 fine 2x2 color slides. Including a printed commentary, the slides are rented at \$10.00, plus postage both ways." Apply to Curator, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Route #2, Kempton, Penna.

More than 20,000 persons visited Hawk Mountain in the past year. Nearly one thousand campers were registered, a record. The Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Assn. enrolled 316 new members, bringing the total membership to 3,300.

5725 Harper Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.



BOOK REVIEWS

SOME UNUSUAL NATURAL AREAS IN ILLINOIS AND A FEW OF THEIR PLANTS. By Robert A. Evers. Illinois Nat. Hist. Survey, Biol. Notes No. 50: pp. 1-32, figs. 1-43, 1963. Free.

As Dr. Evers states: "This publication has one main purpose: to acquaint interested persons with some unusual natural areas in Illinois." Twenty-four natural areas are included, with information on the exact locality, geology, and biotic implication. Some of the most interesting and little known areas are Clark Run, northeast of Utica; Fults Hill Prairie, Union Co.; Fountain Bluff, Jackson Co.; Pine Hills and Wolf Lake, Union Co.; Cache River Swamps, Johnson Co.; Illinois Beach State Park; Volo Bog, and other interesting natural areas in Illinois. Excellent photographs of each area add life to the text, along with excellent data on rare or endemic species of plants in each locality. A list of Common and Scientific Names for each plant rounds out the text.

Harlan D. Walley, 717 N. Elm St., Sandwich, Illinois



More Book Reviews

THE BIRDS, by Roger Tory Peterson and the Editors of LIFE Magazine. Twelfth in the Life Nature Library Series. Published by Time Inc., New York, 1963. 192 pages, illustrated with numerous black-and-whites and 64 pages in full color. \$3.95.

The combination of the technical accuracy of Roger Tory Peterson, one of the foremost living authorities on birds, and the journalistic skill of the editors of a major popular journal, has produced a happy and readable result in this text. The pattern of the book is admirable — first the paleontology of birds, then the orders of living birds, next anatomy, function, activity, feeding habits, the numbers of birds, the riddle of migration, bird banding, bird song, and ecology. Possibly the chapters on nesting and family life of birds should have appeared earlier in the book, but they still make good reading. There are sections on the study of birds, the history of ornithology, extinct birds, and the relationship of birds to man.

The book suffers a bit from superficiality, which is to be expected when one tries to compress so many aspects of bird lore into just 192 pages — even 8½ x 11 pages — over half of which are pictures. It must be admitted that the pictures are outstanding and tell a great part of the story. The book is also most successful as a means of quick review of any field of knowledge pertaining to birds, and it makes such study pleasant, even entertaining. The Life Nature Library Series now covers *The Sea*, *The Desert*, *The Forest*, *The Mountains*, *The Earth*, *The Universe*, *Evolution*, *The Insects*, *The Fishes*, and *The Reptiles*. If **THE BIRDS** is typical of the others in the group, I would recommend them as good fare for anyone with an interest in nature. One of your bird-loving friends would definitely appreciate receiving this volume for Christmas.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



Publication Review

THE JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT, Symposium on Grouse. October 1963 issue (Vol. 27, No. 4). Illustrated with photographs of the various North American grouse and maps of distribution, past and present. \$2.50 each in 1963; after Jan. 1, 1964, \$3.00 each. Available from Dr. Fred G. Evenden, Executive Secretary, The Wildlife Society, Suite 615, 2000 P. Street, N. W., Washington 36, D. C.

For the amateur student or the professional game manager of grouse and prairie chickens, this journal will constitute a definite review of the latest information on North American Tetraonidae. Contributions are included from virtually every authority in this specialized field. Dr. Thomas G. Scott serves as editor, assisted by Drs. Frederick and Frances Hamerstrom. Additional assistance is provided by Dr. Ralph Yeatter. Dr. Adolph M. Stebler, Dr. Daniel Q. Thompson, Dr. E. L. Cheatum, Dr. John J. Craighead, H. G. Lumsden, Dr. R. D. Taber, Dr. Ralph A. MacMullan, Helen Cook Schultz, James S. Ayars, Ruth Stillwell, Marjorie J. Schlatter, and Herbert Starrett.

Both the game birds and the protected species are covered in the symposium, with detailed articles on ptarmigan, Greater and Lesser Prairie Chickens, Attwater's Prairie Chicken, and the many species and subspecies of grouse. This issue of the Journal admirably achieves its purpose of stimulating interest in grouse conservation.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois

New Members Since August 20, 1963

WE ARE HAPPY to report that the Illinois Audubon Society has grown at an unprecedented rate this year. While most of these members joined too late for the Camp-Out, some did take out their memberships there. Those of you from the Chicago area are invited to join us at the remaining Audubon Wildlife Films, and all should make it a point to attend the Annual Meeting in May. As usual, * denotes a Contributing Member or an Affiliated Club; ** denotes a Sustaining Member. All are from Illinois unless otherwise shown.

Ruth Ambrose, Normal
 Jean Anderson, Peoria
 Richard A. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.
 *Dr. S. G. Baldwin, Danville
 *Mrs. H. Bashore, Chicago
 *George W. Becic, Cicero
 Mrs. William Bergman, Chicago
 Harry V. Bierma, Berwyn
 Mrs. Henry N. Birren, Woodstock
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brechlin,
 Chicago
 L. C. Fairchild, Lexington
 Mrs. Jean F. Gertz, Evanston
 William F. Hayden, Antioch
 Eila V. Hiler, Galesburg
 James Jerousek, DesPlaines
 Russell Johnson, Chicago
 Dale Ketzle, Downers Grove
 Mr. and Mrs. Forest King,
 Oak Park
 Mrs. J. H. Kroehler, Naperville

*Bernard E. Leckbee, Lake Bluff
 *Roy S. Lewin, Chicago
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 Mrs. Alexander B. Maley, Chicago
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 Lake Zurich
 *Bernice M. Nied, Chicago
 *Peoria Academy of Science, Inc.
 Audubon Section, Peoria
 *Eleanor B. Richards, Chicago
 Charles H. Ritter, Morton Grove
 *John B. Slater, Morton Grove
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 Howard J. Smith, Chicago
 Randolph Snively, Glen Ellyn
 David Sweeney, Chicago
 *Elizabeth Weir, Hudson
 Fan R. Wunsch, Peoria



Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year
to All!

I. A. S. - Affiliated Societies

- Audubon Society of Greater E. St. Louis**, J. W. Galbreath, Secretary
9405 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Illinois
- Audubon Society of Park Ridge**, c/o Mrs. Jane Aldridge, President
900 S. Home Avenue, Park Ridge, Illinois
- Barrington Women's Club**, c/o Mrs. C. J. McLean, Chairman
641 Exmoor, Barrington, Illinois
- Bull Valley Garden Club**, c/o Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske
9313 Bull Valley Road, Woodstock, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club**, c/o Miss Marjorie Powell, President
R. No. 1, Tonica, Illinois
- Cardinal Audubon Club**, c/o Mrs. Jeannette Gang, Secretary
620 East Locust Street, Bloomington, Illinois
- Champaign County Audubon Society**, c/o Dr. Hurst Shoemaker, President
1010 West Main Street, Urbana, Illinois
- Chicago Ornithological Society**, c/o Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Chicago Park District Outing Club**, Joseph F. Sonntag, President
912 W. Margate Terr., Chicago 40, Illinois
- Cottage Garden Club**, c/o Mrs. Edward Neal, Secretary
224 Commonwealth St., Aurora, Illinois
- Crystal Lake Garden Club**, Mrs. R. A. Lundquist, Conservation Chairman
485 Oxford Lane, Crystal Lake, Illinois
- Decatur Audubon Society**, Mr. O. I. Banton, President
531 S. Dennis Ave., Decatur, Illinois
- DuPage Audubon Society**, Mr. Richard Hoyer, President
2S101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, Illinois
- Evanston Bird Club**, c/o Mrs. Hadley Abernathy, President
1314 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois
- Forest Trails Hiking Club**, c/o Mrs. Ruth E. Segal, Secretary
8850 N. Kildare St., Skokie, Illinois
- Fort Dearborn Hiking Club**, Miss Ann Riedel, Secretary
4437 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 25, Illinois
- Fox Valley Audubon Club**, Dorothy E. Harker, Secretary
6 Glenwood Place, Aurora, Illinois
- Freeport Audubon Society**, c/o Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

THE LIST OF I.A.S. Affiliates has grown to such an extent that we are no longer able to publish all of the names on a single page. Hence we are covering the Affiliated Societies from A through F in this issue, and will list those from G through Z in the next issue. From now on, the name of a given club will appear in alternate issues of the AUDUBON BULLETIN.

HONORARY OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

- Honorary President**, DR. R. M. STRONG, Chicago
- Honorary Vice-President**, MRS. MARGARET M. NICE, Chicago
- Honorary Vice-President**, CHARLES O. DECKER, Evanston
- Honorary Vice-President**, HARRY R. SMITH, Santa Cruz, Calif.
- Honorary Director**, DR. RALPH E. YEATTER, Urbana
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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized over sixty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas that birds need for their survival. In many cases the Society has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws has not guaranteed their enforcement. We invite you to join us in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation and in cooperating with all other organizations which work for the protection of our natural resources.

The Society has an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are:

Active Members	\$3.00 annually
Contributing Members	\$5.00 annually
Club Affiliation	\$5.00 annually
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 annually
*Life Members	\$100.00
*Benefactors	\$500.00
*Patrons	\$1,000.00

*Payable in installments of \$25.00 or more.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to **Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer**, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to **Mr. Paul Schulze**, Membership Chairman, 622 S. Wisconsin Ave., Villa Park, Illinois.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN is the official journal of The Illinois Audubon Society and is published quarterly — March, June, September, and December. Subscription price is \$3.00 per year, which coincides with dues for an active member. Single copies, 75 cents.

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